





(VOL 2#5)



PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

· BOSTONIAN SOCIETY ·

71

AT THE

ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 12, 1892.

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10

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BOSTON:
OLD STATE HOUSE.
PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SOCIETY,
M.DCCC.XCII.

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BOSTONIAN SOCIETY.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Bostonian Society was held in the Council Chamber of the Old State House, Tuesday, January 12, 1892, at 3 P. M., the President, Mr. Curtis Guild, in the chair.

The record of the last monthly meeting was read and approved.

Several candidates for admission to the Society were elected.

The President then addressed the Society as follows :—

PRESIDENT GUILD'S ADDRESS.

Fellow Members of the Bostonian Society :

It certainly has been a source of gratification to the original members of the Bostonian Society to note from year to year the increase of public faith in this organization, to mark the development and strengthening of what in its work was once thought to be mere sentiment, and hardly worth the consideration of men of affairs. The gradual development, however, of our aims and object, from year to year, has not only attracted the attention of those whose good opinion is worth having, but has brought into our ranks of membership a host of patriotic men and women who, by word and deed, show their interest in the work in which we are engaged.

I may especially congratulate the Society in adding to its list of life membership the past year many distinguished

ladies, ladies to whom the best of Boston's institutions are glad to look for support, and whose influence and encouragement may be said to be an endorsement of success. "To Promote the Study of the History of Boston, and Preserve its Antiquities," is the text your presiding officer is expected to preach from at the annual meetings, and what a prolific field that text unfolds before us.

The history of Boston! You know no city has a more interesting one—interesting to every American citizen, interesting to every friend of civil and religious liberty, interesting as the story of the birthplace of a new nation founded on new and untried principles of government, which even now we are working out and testing from day to day, and which demand a retrospective glance to determine how successful they have already proved, and what real progress has been made.

STUDY OF BOSTON'S HISTORY.

The study of the early history of this city is absolutely necessary to student and statesman, in fact to every American who wishes to be well acquainted with the train of events that led to the formation of the government under which he lives. Byron wrote on the field of Waterloo,

"Stop! for thy tread is on an empire's dust."

The poet of to-day, in apostrophizing the plains of Concord and Lexington, the heights of Bunker Hill, or even the historic street beneath the windows of this building, might with equal fervor say,

"Halt! for thou standest here at Freedom's font."

And when one comes to examine the record, he will find that not only many of the greatest men of the last hundred years have been Americans, but a fair representation of them Bostonians. There certainly has not been any purer patriot within that period than that great American, George Washington; any greater philosopher than Franklin, born in Boston and christened in the Old South Church; any more stern and inflexible lover of his country than Sam. Adams of

Boston, who opposed the Stamp Act and the tea duty ; who was chairman of the committee to demand of Governor Hutchinson the removal of British troops from Boston ; who carried his point, and, when urged by Governor Gage to make peace with the King, replied : " I trust I have long since made my peace with the King of kings. No personal consideration shall induce me to abandon the cause of my country."

Can we find any greater statesmen than the Americans, Adams, Jefferson, Jay and Madison ; better merchant statesmen than John Hancock, the Bostonian, whose name heads the Declaration of Independence ; greater historians than Prescott, Bancroft and Motley ; any purer and more disinterested patriot than the Bostonian, General Joseph Warren, who yielded his life for his country at the battle of Bunker Hill ? And so I might go on, with a catalogue of illustrious names that have lent lustre to American history. Be it our aim to keep the memory of such green, and especially those whose names are intimately connected with Boston's history.

LOCAL AND NATIONAL PRIDE.

The history of Boston is said by some to be but a matter of local pride to us. While to a certain extent this may be true, is it not in a broader and larger sense, a matter of National pride ? The children of Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Florida or California, bending in study over the pages of their school histories upon the events that led to the foundation of this great Republic of ours, must begin with the story of the scenes in the town of Boston, the birthplace of Independence. Of course, with many of us local pride centres here where our ancestors who took a prominent part in those stirring days have lived ; in the very localities where the events occurred : in the very halls that have resounded with their voices, and the streets of historic celebrity that have heard their shouts or their mustering in arms. So the schoolboy of St. Louis, New Orleans, or of San Francisco, as he reads the thrilling story of the Boston Massacre, if he has the ordinary curiosity of an American, looks forward to the time when he shall be able to stand in that historic street, the veritable forum of

American liberty ; or the one poring over the leaves of his book, whose attention is arrested with the glorious story of the Battle of Bunker Hill, where Britain's trained warriors went down by hundreds before the muskets of an undisciplined yeomanry, who only yielded when ammunition was exhausted, hopes some day to stand upon that historic slope and imagine for himself the scene as it was at the time of that great struggle. While he who recites Longfellow's poem of Paul Revere's Ride, longs to look upon that noted spire down at the picturesque old North End, from whence gleamed the signal lanterns which started the patriot on his midnight ride of warning.

The historian, the novelist, the poet, have and are making the old city a focal point of interest in American history to the whole world, and that interest has increased, and will naturally increase from year to year.

It is not only the history of the past that is to claim our attention,—the history of our own generation, ay, and of the immediate present, is a work to which we may address ourselves, in order that it may correctly be transmitted to those who are to come after us. Indeed, what in some cases may be looked upon as trifles scarce worth consideration, often become important links in a chain of historic evidence, as all students of history will bear witness.

A MODERN PATRIOT.

There are just as good and patriotic men and women living with us to-day as ever. Great occasions develop great men. The recent civil war brought forward, from the walks of private life, men who proved themselves as warm lovers and able defenders of their country as ever existed in the early days of the Republic: men who it is gratifying to note are gratefully remembered, as in the case of our brave Bostonian, Robert Gould Shaw, of a distinguished Boston family, who, at his country's call, entered as a private in the army in 1861, at the age of 23, and, after distinguished service, took the command of the first regiment of colored soldiers from a free State ever mustered into the United States service, and fell in the assault on Fort Wagner, July 18, 1863.

Here was a glorious death of a perfect patriot ; a man who sacrificed the surroundings of society, wealth and position for his country's service, who not only defended by his word the oppressed and down-trodden, but actively joined heart and hand with them, in the struggle for their rights for freedom and as men. He was, as has been truly said, one of the paladins of abolition, and was certainly actuated by an enthusiasm for humanity as pure as it was inspiring. The bravery of himself and officers was unquestionable, for it caused him to set aside the well-known prejudice that existed in regard to white officers leading colored troops, to despise the sneers of society, and courageously take the field, with the knowledge that the Confederate Congress had passed an act providing that every white person commanding a body of colored troops in arms against the Confederacy, on being captured, should be put to death.

He also proved in battle, what in those days was a matter of doubt, that colored troops would fight, and fight bravely. And when the message was returned to his family, in answer to a request for his remains, that "he was buried with his niggers," although it excited a general feeling of indignation and fostered bitterness, yet they recognized the fitness of his resting place, for in death he was not separated from the men he was not ashamed in life to lead. This act of refusal served to bring forward more prominently the sacrifices of that young life, and to place his name deservedly among the roll of martyrs for liberty. Well might be said of him, as of the brave Bozzaris :

" Rest thee ; there is no prouder grave
 E'en in thine own fair clime.
 We tell thy doom without a sigh,
 For thou art Freedom's now, and Fame's,—
 One of the few, the immortal names
 That were not born to die."

A DESERVED TESTIMONIAL.

The monument to this brave and patriotic Bostonian, soon to be placed on Boston Common by the subscription of private citizens, is a well-deserved tribute ; it is also an illustration of the fact I have alluded to, of the increasing growth of

public sentiment as to the erection of mementoes of Boston's history, and of her sons whose deeds have reflected honor on her name.

The movement now on foot to restore the Beacon Hill monument, which was the first public structure designed to commemorate the events of the American Revolution, shows an increasing desire to preserve Boston's historic monuments, and it may be said right here, affords an excellent opportunity of illustrating how history may be misstated and perverted.

Our late fellow member, W. W. Wheildon, Esq., a distinguished antiquarian, certainly carried out the object of the Society, "to promote the study of the history of Boston," — that is, the *correct* history, when he pointed out the numerous authorities that have given incorrect accounts as to the purpose for which that monument was erected.

Beacon Hill was originally called Sentry Hill; but after the erection of a beacon upon its summit, in 1635, it became known as Beacon Hill. The beacon remained on the hill, having been renewed two or three times, for the full term of one hundred and fifty years, when it gave place, in 1790, to the Beacon Hill monument. The beacon was replaced in 1768; taken down by General Howe in 1775, and rebuilt in 1776; blown down in 1789; and then gave place to the monument in the following year.

"It may seem strange," says Wheildon in his pamphlet, "that the old beacon pole, erected upon the hill by the early settlers of Boston, and very rarely, if ever, used for any practical purpose, was re-erected two or three times; while the Beacon Hill monument, erected by the patriotic citizens of Boston in 1790, to commemorate the events of the American Revolution, was allowed to be taken down and destroyed, and has never been restored. Not only this, but even its history and purpose have been, and are, repeatedly perverted and misstated, in printed volumes in the public libraries, in guide books, in souvenirs, and in the city newspapers."

A newspaper article, published not long since, recommending the rebuilding of the monument by the Bunker Hill Monument Association, contained the following sentence: "It is

peculiarly fitting that this Association should undertake the restoration, for it was in memory of those who fell at Bunker Hill that the Beacon Hill monument was erected"!

Another reference to the monument is to be found in a popular volume, Drake's "Old Landmarks of Boston," as follows: "Following the primitive signal spar, a monument of brick, sixty feet in height and four feet in diameter, was erected in 1790, to the memory of those who fell at Bunker Hill." The inscription which was placed on the monument, stating its purpose, is printed on the same page of Drake's volume, which shows the author's statement to be incorrect.

The next printed volume in which the subject is mentioned is "King's Dictionary of Boston" (1883), in which it is said: "Then on its site, in 1790-91, was erected a monument of brick, sixty feet high and four in diameter, a plain Doric column of the Roman style, to the memory of those who fell at Bunker Hill,—the first monument to commemorate that memorable battle." On the same page in this volume also is printed the original inscription, which it would seem the author of the book, judging from the above, or the publisher, could never have read.

The same erroneous mention, in the same words, of the purpose of the Beacon Hill Monument, is made in a later edition of King's Handbook, revised and enlarged; for the sake of correctness, it is to be hoped this error may be finally eliminated from the work.

In the large and very handsome quarto volume entitled "Antique Views of ye Towne of Boston," of very recent date, it is said, in describing the Beacon Hill Monument, "It was erected to the memory of those who fell at Bunker Hill, and was designed by Charles Bulfinch."

In another recent sheet entitled "Boston in the Revolution: a Souvenir for Patriotic Americans," published in Boston, this same erroneous statement is again promulgated.

AN ERROR CORRECTED.

Now, the first monument ever erected to commemorate the Battle of Bunker Hill was the monument specially erected to the memory of General Warren and "those who fell at Bunker

Hill," and very likely some of the writers in the volumes mentioned may have mistaken this for the Beacon Hill Monument, as it also has disappeared. This monument (at Charlestown) was erected by King Solomon's Lodge of Freemasons of that city, and completed and dedicated in 1794, "in memory of Major General Joseph Warren and his associates who were slain on this memorable spot, June 17, 1775." It stood on the westerly side of the present monument, and remained until 1825. An exact model of it is now to be seen inside the Bunker Hill Monument, wrought in Italian marble, and placed therein by agreement between the parties when the present monument was proposed.

Mr. Wheildon, from whose pamphlet I have quoted, plainly shows what is also self-evident to every intelligent mind, that notwithstanding all these authorities to the contrary, the Beacon Hill Monument was erected for no such purpose as that so strangely attributed to it. Its true purpose is most distinctly stated upon one of the tablets which were placed upon it at the time of its erection, and if ever read, this cannot be mistaken or misunderstood. This tablet, with the others, is fortunately still preserved, and by a special act of the legislature of the Commonwealth they are subject to the use of the Bunker Hill Monument Association whenever they are prepared to enter upon the work of its re-erection. The particular inscription which defines the purpose of the monument, and which was on the south side, may be regarded as an introduction to the inscriptions placed on the north and west sides of the structure, and is as follows :

TO COMMEMORATE
THAT TRAIN OF EVENTS
WHICH LED
TO THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,
AND FINALLY SECURED
LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE
TO THE UNITED STATES,
THIS COLUMN IS ERECTED
BY THE VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS
OF THE CITIZENS
OF BOSTON.
MDCCXC.

Now this "train of events," which is rehearsed on two large tablets that were on the north and west sides of the monument, comprises an exact chronological history of the events and victories of the Revolutionary War, from the passage of the Stamp Act in 1765, to the inauguration of Washington and the funding of the public debt in 1789. These number thirty, the Battle of Bunker Hill being one of them, but others of equal importance fill out the catalogue.

I have alluded to these errors of statement, so ably pointed out by Mr. Wheildon, from whose sketch I have largely drawn, because the matter of the restoration of the monument is now being agitated, and it should be our aim, as far as possible, to strive to prevent the repetition of this error by future chroniclers.¹

The restoration of the monument, which I believe it is said can be done at a point very near its ancient site, would be an additional attractive feature of the city, and a gratification to those who are interested in the preservation of her historical mementoes.

¹ One of the objects of this Society being to promote the study of the history of Boston, it is germane to the purpose to correct the errors that from time to time appear in the daily papers, remarks Mr. S. H. Russell, in commenting on the subject.

In a late obituary notice of an esteemed associate member in one of Boston's daily papers, the writer fell into error in stating that Governor "John Brooks was, from 1752 to 1763, chief magistrate of this State."

John Brooks was born in Medford, Mass., in the year 1752. He was indented as an apprentice to Doctor Simon Tufts. He commenced the practice of his profession in the town of Reading. There he commanded a company of minute men, who took part in the battles of Lexington and Concord. He was soon after raised to the rank of major in the Continental service, and was distinguished for his knowledge of tactics. In 1777 he was appointed lieutenant colonel, and was at the capture of Burgoyne. After the army was disbanded Colonel Brooks resumed the practice of medicine in Medford. He was a major general in the militia, and in 1786 rendered important services in support of the government. In the war of 1812 he was the adjutant general of Governor Strong, and was chosen to succeed him, on his retirement from office, almost without opposition, and filled the office of governor from 1816 to 1823. The death of "this excellent man" took place in the 73d year of his age, March 1, 1825.

That so singular an error as placing Governor Brooks as chief magistrate in 1752 should have passed current without public denial, is indicative that one of the objects of this Society is by no means uncalled for.

The newspaper in which this erroneous statement was printed was informed of the mistake, but did not see fit to correct it.

BOSTON'S MEMENTOES.

Another illustration of the growing sentiment in favor of the preservation of our historic mementoes may be found in the determination to erect at the forthcoming Columbian Exposition, as the headquarters for Massachusetts visitors, a fac-simile of the Hancock House of Boston, the ruthless destruction of which in 1863 is now so deplored. Others of our historic landmarks which should be preserved, and which, even in a utilitarian view, are so much invested capital in attracting visitors to Boston, have narrowly escaped the vandal march of "progress." The destroyers had actually begun upon the Old South Church, and its stones were falling before their blows, when a patriotic citizen, George W. Simmons, arrested the work of destruction, and by his personal efforts and the aid of others who came forward with voice and purse, saved this historic memento of Boston's early history and the days of the American Revolution.

Of various attempts upon the Old State House you are all familiar. Faneuil Hall, as it is, remains unmolested, and we have heard of no proposition to utilize the stones of Bunker Hill Monument in the construction of a municipal building yet. Boston Common, however, is so tempting a morsel of real estate that it continues to invite efforts to appropriate it for trade and similar purposes. The individual from the suburbs who could save five minutes in riding to his business, were it crossed by railroad tracks; the real estate owner who would be so benefited could this be taken to widen the streets adjoining his property; the residents in outlying districts, who, with green trees, fields and pleasant gardens around their homes, can see no need of Boston Common standing in the way of trade; nay, some of our own Boston citizens, who should be its zealous defenders, lend aid and comfort to would-be spoilers, or look on with calm indifference at the attempts to obtain this fair domain of the people for private emolument, and to destroy its beautiful proportions under plea of public necessity or improvement.

The effort to place the buildings of the Peace Jubilee and of the Mechanics' Fair upon Boston Common were very

properly defeated ; and both of those enterprises, as it turned out, were better accommodated in the locations they afterwards obtained. Some fear relative to the course which might be taken by the City Government with regard to the Common, has been put to rest by the action of the Common Council at its meeting, December 22 last, when Councilman John Quinn, Jr., of Ward 12, introduced, in a vigorous and patriotic speech, the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Common Council expresses the sentiment of the people in declaring that they will forever resist the surrender of a single inch of the sacred soil of Boston Common for any purpose other than that originally dedicated ; namely, for the use of the common people forever.

There was not a dissenting voice to this resolution, and it passed unanimously, thus placing the sentiment of Boston in this matter on record.

This, however, although putting the matter at rest for the present, will not be final. Periodical attacks may be looked for upon this portion of the people's property, as long as this tempting piece of vacant real estate presents such eligible opportunities for utilization for private profit ; and it behooves the friends of this historic piece of public property to be ever on the alert.

TOPOGRAPHICAL CHANGES.

The changes that have been made, and are constantly making in the topography of Boston, necessarily sweep away numerous buildings of historic interest, and often whole streets ; or change the character of the latter to such a degree that it is almost impossible for the present generation, owing to their present appearance, to realize that they could ever have been what records state they were, or to imagine that the scenes mentioned in history could have taken place in such localities.

The middle-aged members of this Society have seen wonderful changes in the topography of Boston during the last half century, and though it has not been possible or practicable to preserve many interesting mementoes with which we

were long familiar, yet by the foresight and liberality of one of our fellow-members, we are enabled to look upon the exact pictorial representations of portions of Boston, which were dear to us all in our youth, but have been swept away by the march of improvement. The Henry P. Curtis collection of excellent photographic views of buildings and streets in Boston, in our rooms, brings back vividly pleasant scenes and localities as they were nearly fifty years ago. The quiet "Crescent" of Franklin Street, with its green enclosure, and its wooden monument to the great philosopher; the houses where dwelt the Winchesters, and Col. Amory, commander of the Cadets and President of the Firemen's Insurance Company; the quaint old archway through which Arch led from Franklin to Summer Street, and above which was the Boston Library; the first Roman Catholic Church in Boston, and narrow Theatre Alley opposite, with the old Federal Street Theatre occupying the corner of Franklin and Federal Streets,—they have vanished like a dream.

So has picturesque, tree-shaded Summer Street, with its old Gardner mansion of wood, with paved courtyard and big garden running back, now covered by the store of C. F. Hovey & Co.; the square grey tower of old Trinity Church; the broad enclosed grounds of the Pratt mansion near by; Edward Everett's residence at the corner of Otis Place; the J. W. Paige mansion; the home of Daniel Webster; the Unitarian Church and "Church Green" are replaced by stately stores and blocks of granite warehouses, where but fifty years since was one of the quiet and fashionable localities of Boston.

In that immediate vicinity, in Otis and Winthrop Places, dwelt Bancroft, the historian; Bowditch, the great mathematician and astronomer, and his descendants; the Eldridge and Blake families; and Rufus Choate, the eminent lawyer. The wave of granite has swept all evidence of these away, but in the gallery of the Curtis collection the photographic pictures of them, taken when they were well known and familiar Boston scenes, will bring back to us many pleasant recollections, and aid in the study of the history of Boston by perfectly correct pictorial representations of those scenes as they

were. Additions are continually made to this collection, which is regarded by historians and antiquarians as a most valuable and important one.

These changes in the topography of Boston, within the past half century, which it is our duty to record correctly, seem almost magical. A city of magnificent avenues, palatial residences, grand hotels and public buildings, has sprung up and overrun the marsh and water district of the old Back Bay. Preceding this, the narrow neck that joined the peninsula to the mainland, broadened and filled out in like manner, became a populous territory, affording homes to those crowded away from the former localities taken by the demands of trade, and by the rapid increase of population of a busy and enterprising metropolis.

THE BUSINESS DISTRICT.

The great fire of 1872, which swept over so large a portion of the business district of Boston, made it possible to rearrange and widen various streets in rebuilding, and many of the old street lines and courts of that district were entirely obliterated. There now remains scarce a vestige or memento of that conflagration. The district was long since covered with splendid warehouses, the pride of our merchants. Then there is the broad sweep of Atlantic Avenue, with huge stores stocked with every variety of merchandise; a wide, thronged mercantile thoroughfare, where was but a few years ago a ragged fringe of streets, with its old-fashioned wharves reaching out here and there to deep water. The avenue has taken in street and wharves and water front, and the merchants of old-time India, Central and Commercial wharves, could they return to-day, would find their old haunts almost swept out of sight by the vast wave of commercial enterprise which has overflowed them within the past thirty years. So, while old Boston retains, and seeks to retain, many of her valued memorials of the past, it is evident to all that there is no halting on the part of her citizens in the great march of progress and improvement. In modern attractions, as well as in those of old times, she will compare favorably with sister cities of the Republic.

We have not only a city whose past record is worthy of preservation and study, but whose present position commands our respect, and demands that we do all in our power to render the work of to-day as worthy of commendation as that of those who have so honorably preceded us.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE SOCIETY.

During the past year we have been fortunate in securing a renewal of the lease of these historic premises for another ten years. While congratulating the Society on this fact, I do so with the hope that our City Government may at no distant period grant additional accommodations here, affording us much needed space for an increasing collection of most valuable historic material.

As regards our collection of the mementoes of the past, great care has been taken to preserve only such as were really valuable from direct historic association, and not those merely noted for age. In books, pamphlets and manuscripts, the Society's collection is yearly becoming of greater value and importance. The various papers that are read before the monthly meetings have been an interesting and instructive feature, and the means of bringing out many important facts relative to the early history of our city and country. The one recently read giving extracts from the archives of the French consulate of Boston, from 1780 to 1800, may be cited as an example.

The financial condition of the Society is satisfactory. It closes the year free of debt, with a balance of \$555.92 in its treasury.

THE LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND

has reached the respectable amount of \$7,817, an increase of over \$1,200 from fees during the past year. Our list now shows 616 annual and 279 life members.

During the past year we have lost by death some of our most valued associates, whose names have long been familiar to Bostonians, among whom may be mentioned Gen. J. F. B. Marshall, Jeremiah Colburn, the well-known antiquarian, Judge J. G. Abbott, Dr. Buckminster Brown, T. O. H. P.

Burnham, John T. Prince, Hon. E. S. Tobey, Alexander Young, J. H. Wolcott, and C. F. Shimmin.

Our rooms continue to be one of the most attractive places of resort for visitors, especially those from a distance, who are interested in Boston and its antiquities; while the increasing applications of students and others interested in the study of Boston's history, for the opportunity to inspect the various authorities here preserved, is evidence of the value and utility of our collection. The Register of visitors shows 16,831 signatures in 1891, and as more than one-third neglect to record their names, it is safe to say that more than 25,000 persons have visited these Memorial Halls the past year.

The different committees of the Society deserve commendation for the efficient and assiduous manner in which their work has been performed the past year. The Committee on Rooms has increased the attractiveness of the premises; that of Membership has added largely to our roll, and the Committee on Papers has been most successful in presenting that attractive feature at the regular meetings.

While there is yet much that may and can be done to carry out our objects more thoroughly, we may congratulate ourselves upon the present condition of the Institution, and feel that we have incentive for renewed and increased exertion.

The Report of the Treasurer and of the Directors will give you the Society's financial condition, and its work for the past year in detail.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

Mr. Hamilton A. Hill, in behalf of the Directors, presented their Annual Report, which was accepted.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of the Bostonian Society:

The year just closed has been, perhaps, the most prosperous in the history of our Society. Our receipts have exceeded our expenditures, our membership has increased, our meetings have been well attended, and, as we have reason

to believe, the general public has been much interested in our proceedings.

The state of our membership at the close of 1891 was as follows:

Life Members,	279
Annual Members,	616
	<hr/>
	895

During the year there were 99 additions; the losses in the membership were, by death, 28; by resignation, 17; dropped from the list for non-payment of assessments, 4; total, 49. The net gain in the membership in 1891 was 51.

The number of visitors to these halls was 16,831. They have been thus classified:

From Boston,	4,042
“ elsewhere in the United States,	12,040
“ Foreign Countries,	749
	<hr/>
	16,831

There were fewer visitors by nearly three thousand in 1891 than in 1890; this latter was the year of the Grand Army encampment in Boston, which brought an unusual number of strangers to our city, and of eager explorers of our famous buildings and antiquities. As in previous years, the Old State House shared with Faneuil Hall in the interest of the public, and attracted a larger number of visitors than its historic neighbor, as the following comparison will show:

Old State House,

1890,	19,512
1891,	16,831

Faneuil Hall,

1890,	14,160
1891,	9,968

The following papers were read at our monthly meetings :

February 10: "New England in Holland," by Mr. Edwin D. Mead.

March 10: "State Street and its Surroundings between 1840 and 1860," by Mr. Frank H. Forbes.

April 14: "A Boston Merchant of 1791 (Daniel Denison Rogers)," by Daniel Denison Slade, M. D.

May 12: "A Visit to Old Boston," by Mr. Hamilton A. Hill.

June 9: "General Israel Putnam at Bunker Hill," by the Rev. A. P. Putnam, D.D.

October 13: "The Landfall of Leif Erikson on Cape Cod, and the Site of his Houses in Cambridge," by Professor Eben N. Horsford.

November 10: "John Robinson and the Leyden Tablet," by the Rev. Morton Dexter.

December 8: A Translation from the Archives of the French Consulate in Boston, from 1780 to 1800, by Monsieur Eugène Thiébaud, Consul of the French Republic.

As we have been told in the address of the President, the Society has received from the City Government of Boston a renewal for ten years of the lease of the upper part of the Old State House. In thus perpetuating the existence of this historic building, than which there is none more interesting in the United States, the City Government has honored itself as well as the Bostonian Society, which it has again made the custodian of this venerable memorial of the past. In this connection, we desire to make special mention, in order to give it an honorable place in our records, of a vote passed by the Common Council without a dissenting voice, on the 23d of December last, declaratory of the purpose of our citizens to preserve and perpetuate Boston Common. [See the address of the President, *ante* p. 15.]

To this utterance, so emphatic and unequivocal, the Old State House responds to the City Hall in heartiest concurrence.

This Society was organized both to assist in the preservation of the antiquities of Boston, and also to promote the study of its history. This twofold object is in effect one; for in the antiquities which have come down to us, if we examine them understandingly, we shall discover a wealth of expression and illustration which will interpret documents otherwise unintelligible, and give substance and significance to traditions otherwise shadowy and vague. Some one has said: "The Canongate is Scottish history fossilized. If we knew it, every crazy tenement has its tragic story; every crumbling wall could its tale unfold." Our old streets in Boston are full of what we may call latent history, which it is the province of this Society to bring to light and to record; and our old buildings are waiting for us to tell what they would reveal, if the power of utterance were given to them,—if the stones should really "cry out of the wall, and" if "the beam out of the timber" should answer.

The Necrology for 1891 is as follows:

- Joshua Huntington Wolcott, born in Litchfield, Conn., 29 August, 1804, died in Boston, 4 January.
- Edward Tyler, born in South Britain, Conn., 27 July, 1818, died in Boston, 9 February.
- Edward Richards Mayo, born in Roxbury, 30 September, 1808, died in Boston, 12 February.
- Charles Harrington Mann, born in Boston, 21 August, 1832, died in Boston, 19 February.
- William Andrew Haskell, born in Chelsea, 6 October, 1841, died in Boston, 8 March.
- Alexander Young, born in Boston, 19 May, 1836, died in Boston, 19 March.
- Edward Silas Tobey, born in Kingston, 5 April, 1813, died in Brookline, 29 March.
- Augustus Thorndike Perkins, born in Boston, 28 September, 1827, died in Boston, 21 April.
- William Allen Means, born in Manchester, N. H., 17 December, 1840, died in Boston, 2 May.

- James Fowle Baldwin Marshall, born in Boston, 8 August, 1818, died in Weston, 6 May.
- Edwards Hezekiel Goff, born in Richford, Vt., 2 March, 1843, died in New York, 30 May.
- Josiah Gardiner Abbott, born in Chelmsford, 1 November, 1815, died in Wellesley Hills, 2 June.
- Stillman Boyd Allen, born in Waterboro, Me., 8 September, 1830, died in Boston, 9 June.
- Knyvet Winthrop Sears, born in Boston, 9 April, 1832, died in Nahant, 17 June.
- Edward Stearns, born in Charlestown, 17 June, 1817, died in Lincoln, 20 June.
- Albert Leighton Coolidge, born in Natick, 16 June, 1832, died in Brookline, 29 June.
- Charles Franklin Shimmin, born in Boston, 24 August, 1821, died in Nahant, 5 July.
- William Henry Kennard, born in Portsmouth, N. H., 14 October, 1824, died in Wellesley, 6 July.
- John Tucker Prince, born in Augusta, Me., 10 May, 1806, died in Concord, 21 August.
- Francis Brooks, born in Medford, 1 November, 1824, died in Medford, 27 October.
- Alfred Charles Hobbs, born in Charlestown, 7 October, 1812, died in Bridgeport, Conn., 6 November.
- Thomas Oliver Hazard Perry Burnham, born in Essex, 27 January, 1814, died in Boston, 13 November.
- Samuel Moody Bedlington, born in Boston, 24 September, 1825, died in Arlington, 21 November.
- Buckminster Brown, born in Boston, 13 July, 1819, died in Auburndale, 24 December.
- Edward Wilkinson Kinsley, born in Nashua, N. H., 24 May, 1829, died in Boston, 26 December.
- George Henry Whitman, born in Boston, 10 February, 1808, died in Boston, 28 December.
- Jeremiah Colburn, born in Boston, 12 January, 1815, died in Boston, 30 December.

John Trull, born in North Tewksbury, 8 December, 1801,
died in Boston, 31 December.

Messrs. Perkins, Marshall, Shimmin and Colburn were Life
Members.

By vote of the Directors,

Respectfully submitted,

CURTIS GUILD,
SAMUEL H. RUSSELL,
HAMILTON A. HILL,
JOSHUA P. BODFISH,
JOHN LATHROP,
GEORGE O. CARPENTER,
WM. S. APPLETON,
BENJAMIN C. CLARK,
JACOB A. DRESSER.

Boston, January 12, 1892.

REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

Mr. James C. Davis, Chairman of the Committee to nominate officers for the current year, submitted the following report :

For Directors,

CURTIS GUILD,	JOHN LATHROP,
SAMUEL H. RUSSELL,	GEORGE O. CARPENTER,
HAMILTON A. HILL,	WILLIAM S. APPLETON,
JOSHUA P. BODFISH,	BENJAMIN C. CLARK,
JACOB A. DRESSER.	

For Clerk and Treasurer,

SAMUEL ARTHUR BENT.

A ballot being ordered, they were declared duly elected for
the year 1892.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ROOMS.

The Committee has endeavored during the past year to maintain the attractive character of the Memorial Halls, and the list of visitors attests the popularity of this source of historic reminiscence.

The acquisition by gift and purchase of valuable autographs at the late sale of the Leffingwell Collection was fully described in the last volume of the Annual Proceedings. To exhibit properly these historical documents, they were placed in a new case in the Representatives' Hall, and have not been the least interesting feature of our collections. To these autographs have been added from time to time portraits and autographs of well known citizens of Boston. Other portraits, both oil paintings and engravings, have been given by relatives of the originals. The portrait of our late Secretary, General Samuel M. Quincy, was obtained by copying the admirable crayon likeness made by Grundmann for the Orpheus Musical Society, by courtesy of that Society. It was presented to this Society at its meeting in March, by the chairman of the Committee, Capt. Nathan Appleton, and, on his motion, the thanks of the Society were voted to the Orpheus Musical Society for their permission to reproduce the original portrait.

At the same meeting, Mr. Samuel H. Russell, for this Committee, presented on loan a bust of M. Carnot, given by the President of the French Republic to the Bunker Hill Monument Association. The bust is of Sèvres ware, nearly life size, and was displayed on this occasion surrounded by the flags of France and the United States. In making the presentation, Mr. Russell spoke of the distinguished services to France of the family of which the President is the worthy representative. Mr. John M. Rodocanachi, Consul for Greece and dean of the consular corps, called attention to the influence of France upon Greece and the United States.

Mrs. Richard Perkins presented a portrait of the late William Perkins, by Greenwood, an artist who painted the portraits of many Bostonians about the beginning of this century, almost all of them on panel, as is that of Mr.

Perkins. In 1816 Ethan Allen Greenwood had a studio in Tremont Street, whence he removed in 1818 to No. 24 Marlborough Street, now a part of Washington Street. He subsequently removed to No. 76 Court Street, where he opened the New England Museum, still pursuing his vocation of portrait painting, until 1828, when he failed. His property, after several years, was put into the hands of assignees, who sold it to the brothers Kimball, who re-arranged it and opened it as the Boston Museum, first in a building on land now occupied by the Horticultural Hall, and finally in its present location. In the meantime Greenwood removed to his native place, Hubbardston, where he died.

A copy of the original portrait of John Avery, the first Secretary of State of Massachusetts, who held office from 1780 to 1806, was given by his lineal descendant, Mr. John E. Sanborn, of New York City. These portraits, with engraved likenesses of the Rev. Drs. Channing, Palfrey, and Griffin, are acquisitions to the portrait gallery of the Society.

A water-color view of the house of Paul Revere in North Square, painted originally for reproduction in Porter's "Rambles in Old Boston," was purchased from Tolman, the artist, at a time when the threatened demolition of that landmark called attention to the house and its former owner. The house was built soon after the great fire of 1676, and to destroy it now would seem little less than sacrilege. It is gratifying to know that the present owner shares the feeling of the members of this Society, and of other lovers of what is left of the old and picturesque North End, that Time alone should overthrow these monuments of the past. Mr. Henry P. Curtis has also added to his priceless collection a photograph of the house as it looks to-day. Another noteworthy addition to the pictures of disappeared Boston is the set of three photographs of drawings of the estate of the late Gardiner Greene, on Pemberton Hill. The first shows the mansion looking towards Tremont Street, the second the garden stretching behind the house towards the present Somerset Street, and the third gives a most interesting bird's-eye view of Boston and the harbor, as seen from these grounds

about 1830. At the meeting in May, the grateful thanks of the Society were voted to Mrs. James Sullivan Amory, a daughter of the late Mr. Greene, and the donor of these interesting and valuable pictures. Such gifts preserve the form, if not the substance, of that older city which is daily yielding to the growth of a larger and more important metropolis. No building should be destroyed which has any claim to the veneration of our people, without a *fac simile* of its appearance taking its place in the collection in the upper hall of this Society. In this way the old Boston of the fathers may be preserved for generations of their descendants, and the historian of a succeeding century may reproduce for his readers a picture which the world lacks when Babylon, Palmyra, even the earlier Rome, are mentioned.

The Society was very happy to receive from the Honourable Artillery Company of London a copy of the recently published "Vellum Book," which is a reprint of the roll of members from 1611 to 1682. This very valuable list contains the names of nearly forty men who may have emigrated and joined the Artillery Company of this town, as similar names are found on the rolls of the latter Company. Whether these names belong to emigrants or not is a question which is now engaging the attention of the antiquarians of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and their conclusions may displace the late Robert Keayne from the position he has so long occupied as the sole representative of the parent organization among our early settlers and soldiers.

Mr. Josiah P. Quincy caused to be framed and gave to the Society a passport issued and signed by Governor Strong, in 1805, in favor of Mr. John Bromfield, Jr., a merchant of Boston, with the *légalization*, or certificate, of the French Consul for the four New England States. It suggested the question how long the States exercised the right, now assumed by the General Government, of granting passports to their citizens for foreign travel. By courtesy of the Honorable Secretary of State, it was found that, by Act of Congress of the year 1866, no person except the Secretary of State of the United States was allowed to grant, issue or verify passports. The law was not strictly complied with for some time, for passports were

given by Governors of Massachusetts until April 23, 1869, the date of the last one so issued.

Miss A. P. Quincy gives us a framed copy of the "United States Gazette, for the Country," published April 24, 1813. It contains a curious satire on Gov. Elbridge Gerry, the author of the so-called "gerrymander," or division of the State into unfairly arranged Congressional Districts. The article, headed "Gerry-Mander" begins by saying that "somewhat more than a year ago, a most extraordinary monster of the '*Old Serpent*' species made its appearance in Massachusetts, under the fostering care of the then governor, whose name it bears, and others of like views, who fully expected that their fondling would, in a short time, swallow up the rights and privileges of the people of that State, and leave themselves and their monster in the full and undisturbed possession of all the good things of the commonwealth. But to their utter astonishment and confusion, the monster has prematurely died, and (wonderful to relate) in the agonies of death has devoured his own parents, and the benefactors, who had with the greatest assiduity nursed him in his infancy." An obituary notice is then quoted from the "Salem Gazette," followed by an account of the funeral with a portrait of the monster, looking quite like an ichthyosaurus, doubled up in its coffin, supported by its bearers, and followed by the mourners and friends, prominent members of the democratic party in Essex county, where the "gerrymander" was particularly obnoxious. After the burial by moonlight, a stone was erected "In memory of the gerrymander. Hatched Feb. 11, 1812. Died April 5, 1813 ;

"How sleep the Fiends, who sink to dust,
By all the good and virtuous curst."

Another official document which has excited some curiosity is an autograph of Thomas Melville, one of the "Boston Tea Party," the gift of Mr. Hamilton A. Hill. Major Melville, who, it is well known, was the subject of Oliver Wendell Holmes's poem, "The Last Leaf," beginning,

"I saw him once before,
As he passed before the door,"

was Naval Officer here from 1811 to 1829, when he was removed by President Jackson. His name is perpetuated in "Melville Gardens," at Downer Landing. On the first of July, 1819, Major Melville appointed Samuel Parker to be his deputy, and affixed his official seal, bearing in the margin the words, "Custom House of the District of Boston and Charlestown." The centre has the American Eagle, holding in his beak a shield, whereon are displayed the arms of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, a combination, therefore, of the State and National arms. No similar seal can be found at the Custom House, nor can any other explanation of it be given, except that the arms of any particular State were formerly used by the Collector of that District in connection with the emblems of the National Government.

Mention of Major Melville as a member of the Boston "Tea Party" may serve to introduce two letters concerning this event. The first is from Andrew Walker, of Kennebunk, Maine, who wrote to the Clerk on the 26th March, 1891, describing himself as in the eighty-third year of his age :

"I am probably the last person living who has talked with a man who took an active part in the famous 'Boston Tea Party' of 1773. His part was not on the patriotic side. In 1834 I boarded with a man in this town by the name of Mitchell. His father, Jotham Mitchell, lived with him. The old man told me that at the time of the Revolution he was employed on a coasting vessel between Kennebunk and Boston, and happened to be in Boston on the evening of December 16, 1773, when a company of men disguised as Indians went on board three tea ships which lay at one of the wharves, and taking out the chests, emptied the tea into the water. The old man said : 'It was too bad to see so much good tea thrown overboard ; so I thought I would save a little. Taking a boat, I went to the side of one of the ships where men were throwing the tea into the water, and tried to save some in the boat, but the scoundrels saw me and tried to drown—yes, the great scoundrels tried to drown me, and I was glad to get back to the coaster again alive.' Jotham Mitchell died in 1840, aged 95 years."

The statement that Walker was the only person who had talked with a member of the "Tea Party" called forth a protest from Mr. Samuel C. Clarke, brother of the late James Freeman Clarke, who wrote from Marietta, Ga., April 6, 1891:

"I notice that Mr. Andrew Walker, of Kennebunk, Me., believes that he is the last person living who has talked with a man who took an active part in the 'Boston Tea Party.' This is a bold claim, considering that sixty or seventy years ago many of the actors in that scene were living in Boston. Three dignified gentlemen I myself knew who were credited with having belonged to the party, one of them my grandfather; but most of them never admitted it, perhaps because there might be danger of being pecuniarily responsible. Two others I remember who said they were present — George R. T. Hewes, who died in Boston in 1834, and David Kennison, whom I talked with in Chicago in 1848, when he was 98 years old, claimed to have helped throw the tea overboard. I myself am 85 years old, and lived in Boston during the early part of my life. I dare say you will hear of many more old fellows who have talked with members of the 'Tea Party.'"

On the morning of October 21, 1835, a lad named Benjamin V. French took from the shutter of a cobbler's shop in Pearl Street a handbill headed, "THOMPSON, THE ABOLITIONIST!!!" The following is the full text of this incendiary sheet: "That infamous foreign scoundrel, Thompson, will hold forth this afternoon at the Liberator office, No. 48 Washington Street. The present is a fair opportunity for the friends of the Union to smoke Thompson out! It will be a contest between the Abolitionists and the friends of the Union. A purse of \$100 has been raised by a number of patriotic citizens to reward the individual who shall first lay violent hands on Thompson, so that he may be brought to the tar-kettle before dark. Friends of the Union, be vigilant! *Boston, Wednesday, 12 o'clock.*" On the 19th February, 1891, Mr. French gave this placard to the Society, and it is in the case containing our important autographs. It was the publication of this inflammatory appeal, posted conspicuously throughout the city,

which caused the "Garrison riot" on that day, when the Englishman escaped by leaving the city, but the American Abolitionist was rescued from an infuriated mob, hurriedly taken into the "Old State House," then the City Hall, whence he was conveyed for safe keeping to the Leverett Street Jail, where he remained until discharged the next day.

Another singular relic of the anti-slavery struggle is a broadside account of a great meeting in Faneuil Hall, January 28, 1842, in favor of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. The meeting was called to order by Francis Jackson, and William Lloyd Garrison was appointed chairman. Addresses were made by Edmund Quincy, Fred. Douglass, Wendell Phillips, and others. Four thousand persons were said to have been present. The curious feature of this particular sheet, the gift of Dr. John S. H. Fogg, is that it was folded like a letter, and sent free to Henry A. Wise, member of Congress from Virginia, well known, nearly twenty years later, as the Governor of Virginia who hanged John Brown.

The Committee expresses its obligations to the donors of valuable articles so liberally made during the past year. The great increase of the collections, and the interest taken in them by visitors from all parts of the country and Europe, remind us that the entire building is not too large for the proper exhibition of these historic treasures. Philadelphia loyally preserves to public purposes the building in which was proclaimed the Independence of the United States. Without the impetus to action given by the patriots who made the "Old State House" in Boston immortal, Independence Hall might have no claim to the affection of Philadelphians or of Americans. It is a source of satisfaction, however, that so much of this edifice is reserved to the public. Repeating its generous action, the City Government has renewed the lease by which these halls are committed to the care of the Bostonian Society. It will be the aim of this Committee to execute faithfully the trust reposed in it by the Society.

For the Committee on the Rooms,

S. ARTHUR BENT,

Clerk.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY.

The acquisitions to the Library during the past year consist of 55 volumes and 57 pamphlets, a list of the donors being herewith submitted. Among the more noteworthy gifts are the four volumes of Savage's Genealogical Dictionary of New England, by W. H. Reynolds, Esq.; the Franklin Statue Memorial, by the Hon. F. W. Lincoln; that commemorative of J. B. O'Reilly, from Capt. A. A. Folsom; a memoir of the late Chief Justice Bigelow, from George B. Chase, Esq.; a bound collection of articles concerning the Grave of Isaac Johnson, by John Ward Dean, A. M.; a very interesting brochure on Child's Bank, Temple Bar, London, from Addison Child, Esq.; Incidents in the History of the Honourable Artillery Company of London, from George O. Carpenter, Esq.; The Pilgrim Fathers in Holland, from the Rev. W. C. Winslow, D. D.; the Ancient Vellum Book of the Honourable Artillery Company of London, presented by the Company; the Literary Papers of William Austin, from J. W. Austin, Esq.; Gleanings from the Records of the Boston Marine Society, and a Sketch of the Suffolk Bank, from Samuel S. Shaw, Esq.; Memorial of Mary S. Johnson, from Samuel Johnson, Esq.; the Memorial of the Perkins family, from Mrs. A. T. Perkins; the Reminiscences of the Rev. S. K. Lothrop, D. D., privately printed and presented by his son, Thornton K. Lothrop, Esq.; the Souvenir volume of the Encampment of the Grand Army at Boston, in 1890, from the Executive Committee; Sketch of Massachusetts Colony Laws, 1630-86, from W. H. Whitmore, Esq.

Early in the year Mr. Samuel F. McCleary gave to the Society a remarkable collection of autographs of the Mayors of Boston during the service of himself and his father as City Clerks; a collection which it is safe to say could not be duplicated. Autographs of mayors since Mr. McCleary's term of office were contributed by those gentlemen or their representatives; the entire collection has been bound, with portraits of the mayors, and views of the three buildings occupied as the City Hall since the adoption of the Charter. The autographs consist of brief notes, of appointments to

office and other official business, or in a few cases of interesting letters, especially that written by Josiah Quincy, Jr., to his father from Europe, contributed by his son, Josiah P. Quincy, Esq. The thanks of the Society were given at the time to Mr. McCleary for this very valuable addition to our collections.

The collection of a library is accessory to the general scope of this Society's operations. While our accommodations do not permit of a complete collection of historical works, we are now reasonably well equipped with books on the history of Boston, no important publication on that subject being lacking. In another department, that of biography, we are not so well represented, but the biography of Boston's citizens is as important as the facts of her material history, and no sketch, however slight, no biography, however ample, should be asked for here in vain. The enlargement of our accommodations for books makes it possible to collect a good working library, and the generosity of publishers and authors is invited to supply the growing number of biographical works.

During the past year the pamphlets relating to Boston in possession of the Society have been arranged, placed in boxes and suitably catalogued. Any pamphlet of importance published within the present and last centuries, which the Society owns, can thus be easily found and consulted. The system will be continued with those that may come to us in future.

For the Committee,

S. ARTHUR BENT,
Clerk.

ACCESSIONS TO THE LIBRARY, 1891.

DONORS.	VOLS.	PAM- PHLETS.
Affleck, G. F.	3	
Agriculture, Department of	I	I
American Historical Association		I
Appleton, Nathan		I
Appleton, William S.		2
Austin, James W.	I	
Bent, S. Arthur		6
Boston, City of	I	
Broughton, Nicholas		4
Brown, John C. J.		I
Buffalo Historical Society		2
Burrage, William C.		I
Callender, John B.		I
Candage, R. G. F.		I
Carpenter, George O.	I	
Cary, Rev. Seth C.		I
Chamberlain, Mellen		I
Chase, George B.	I	
Child, Addison	I	
Cooper Union		I
Cutter, Mrs. C. A.		I
Davis, Arthur G.		I
Day, Albert, M. D.		I
Dean, John Ward	I	
Dedham Historical Society		2
Delaware Historical Society		2
Drake, Samuel A.	I	
Folsom, Albert A.	I	2
Grand Army of the Republic, Exec. Com.	I	
Guild, Curtis	I	I
Hassam, John T.		I
Hill, Hamilton A.		I
Hoar, George F.		I
Honourable Artillery Company, London	I	
Hubbard, L. P.		I

DONORS.	VOLS.	PAM- PHLETS.
<i>Number brought forward,</i>	15	38
Hyde Park Historical Society		2
Jenks, Rev. Henry F.		1
Johnson, Samuel	1	
Lincoln, Frederick W.	1	
Lothrop, Thornton K.	1	
Lundis, W. Scott	1	1
Marvin, William T. R.		1
Mass. Humane Society		1
Morse, Elijah A.	1	
Museum of Fine Arts		1
New England Hist. Geneal. Society		1
Numismatic and Antiq. Society of Philadelphia		1
Parks, Benjamin	1	
Peabody Institute		1
Penniman, George	1	
Perkins, Mrs. A. T.	1	
Reynolds, William R.	10	
Rhoades, William R.	11	
Russell, Samuel H.	1	
Shaw, Samuel S.	2	
Taunton Public Library		1
Thompson, Heber S.		2
Wakefield Historical Society		1
Western Reserve Historical Society		1
Wetherbee, Winthrop	1	
Whitmore, William H.	1	
Winslow, Rev. W. C., D. D.	1	
Wisconsin Historical Society		1
Worthington, Erastus		1
Yale University		2
Purchased	5	
Totals,	55	57

The Treasurer presented his Annual Report, which was accepted, and ordered to be placed on file. The statement will be found on the following page.

Adjourned.

S. ARTHUR BENT, *Clerk.*

DR.		S. ARTHUR BENT, in Account with the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY.		C.R.	
1891.		1891.			
Jan. 1.	To Cash on hand,	\$528.22	Dec. 31.	By Rent, City of Boston,	\$100.00
Dec. 31.	" Assessments, 1891,	2,845.00	"	" Salaries, 1891,	1,790.00
"	" Sale of Desk,	5.00	"	" General Expenses,	1,219.88
"	" Sale of Byron Prints,	215.00	"	" Balance to New Account,	555.92
"	" Sale of Publications,	34.87			
"	" Interest, June and December,	37.71			
		<hr/>			<hr/>
		\$3,665.80			\$3,665.80
<hr/>					
S. ARTHUR BENT in Account with the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.					
1891.		1891.			
Jan. 1.	To Cash on hand,	\$6,418.56	Dec. 31.	By Cash in New England Trust Company,	\$7,817.13
Dec. 31.	" Fees received, 1891,	1,225.00			
"	" Interest, June and December,	173.57			
		<hr/>			<hr/>
		\$7,817.13			\$7,817.13
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S. ARTHUR BENT in Account with the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, SUBSCRIPTION FUND.					
1891.		1891.			
Jan. 1.	To Cash on hand,	\$1,083.73	Jan. 19.	By Cash paid Autographs,	\$339.50
"	" Interest, June and December,	16.42	Mch. 16.	" " Water-color of Revere House,	60.00
			Aug. 4.	" " Waters Research Fund,	100.00
			Dec. 31.	Balance to new account N. E. Trust Co.,	600.65
		<hr/>			<hr/>
		\$1,100.15			\$1,100.15
<hr/>					
BOSTON, Dec. 31, 1891.		Dec. 31, 1891.		S. ARTHUR BENT,	
I have examined the accounts of the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, as submitted					
by the Treasurer, S. ARTHUR BENT, and find the same to be correct.					
GEO. O. CARPENTER, <i>for Committee on Finance.</i>					

ACCESSIONS TO THE SOCIETY'S COLLECTIONS, 1891.

GIFTS AND PURCHASES.

DONOR.	DESCRIPTION.
Aldermen, Board of	The first gavel used in the Board, from 1822 to 1891, in a glass case lined with velvet.
Amory, Mrs. James S.	Photographs of three views of the estate of Gardiner Greene on Pemberton Hill.
Appleton, C. B. & B. W.	A mould and impression, and small die, of the head of Theodore Parker, taken in Europe two years before his death.
Appleton, Nathan	Balloon letter sent from Paris during the Siege, Dec. 17, 1870.
" "	Badge worn in the Fair to preserve the Old South Church, 1877; one worn at the Carnival of Authors, Music Hall, 1879.
" "	Autographs of Josiah Quincy, Edward Everett, E. P. Whipple, etc.
" "	Water-color view of Boston Common and Frog Pond, painted by Thomas G. Appleton, 1850, framed.
" "	Ballads of Harvard, No. 7: "Billy Park's," by L. M. Garrison, framed.
" "	Photograph of the Managers on the part of the House of Representatives in the Impeachment of President Andrew Johnson.
Atwill, Richard J.	Sumner commemoration ticket, and other tickets, programmes, etc.
Bedlington, Samuel M.	Photograph of Federal Street Church.
Bent, Mrs. Mary N.	Commemoration card of the Marshfield Club, celebrating the one hundredth birthday of Daniel Webster, with portrait and views of his birth-place and house at Marshfield.
Blakemore, John E.	Programme of the Cochituate water Celebration, 1848.
Brown, J. C. J.	Autograph agreement of Joy with the Selectmen of Boston to build the Town House, 1660; from the Leffingwell Collection.

DONOR.	DESCRIPTION.
Brown, J. C. J.	Letter of Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin to Governor Lincoln, 1834, relative to the former's School at Nantucket, from the Leffingwell Collection.
Clark, Charles E.	Sketch of entrance to Boston Common by Richard Upjohn.
Collins, H. G.	Badge, button and commission of the Regular Army and Navy Union.
Crocker, William B.	Photographs of an old building on Fort Hill, corner of Broad Street, (now Atlantic Avenue), and Gibbs Lane, said to have been built in 1715.
Currant, John F.	Map of Boston, 1852.
Curtis, Charles P.	Badge worn at the two hundredth celebration of the Settlement of Boston, 1830.
Curtis, Henry P.	Photograph of the "Kuhn house," corner of Beacon and Charles Streets, demolished in 1890.
" "	Photograph of the house of Paul Revere, North Square.
Davenport, Henry	Railroad map of New England, 1849.
Davis, George H.	Register of Schooner "Polly," 1786, with signature of Gov. Bowdoin.
Emerson, Mrs. Thomas A.	Framed engraving of Waldo's portrait of the Rev. E. D. Griffin, D. D., first pastor of Park Street Church.
Eustis, W. Tracy	Badge of the Seward Statue Commemoration, 1888, and of Columbian Lodge, 1884, belonging to the late W. H. Kennard.
Felt, Mrs.	Piece of the Sounding-board over the pulpit of Brattle Square Church.
Fogg, Dr. John S. H.	Bill of Thomas Dawes to the Province of Massachusetts Bay, for repairing the Town House in Boston, July 1, 1773.
" "	Broadside, meeting in Faneuil Hall, Jan. 28, 1842, in favor of the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, W. L. Garrison presiding. This copy of the report of the meeting was addressed and sent free to the Hon. H. A. Wise of Virginia.
" "	Notice by the Board of Trade of the Inauguration of the Franklin Statue, Sept. 17, 1856, with badge of the Board.
" "	Order of Exercises at the Inauguration, with badge of the M. C. M. A.
" "	One of the one hundred printed copies of the inscription on the plate laid in the corner-stone of the City Hall, Dec. 22, 1862.

DONOR.	DESCRIPTION.
French, B. V.	Broadside, calling for tarring George Thompson, the English Abolitionist, which led to the Garrison Riot, Oct. 21, 1835. Taken by Mr. French from the shutter of a shoemaker's window on the morning of that day.
Gray, Samuel	Photograph of the house in Portsmouth, N. H., occupied by Jeremiah Mason, and in which Daniel Webster began housekeeping.
Guild, Curtis	Ticket of the Board of Trade's Excursion to San Francisco in 1870. Three Peace Jubilee Tickets, 1869.
Guild, Henry	A silver Latin School Medal, given to B. Whitwell, 1831.
Hill, Hamilton A.	Autograph of Thomas Melville (one of the Boston "Tea Party"), Naval officer of Boston, with seal.
Hill, Henry E.	Programme in Latin of the Commencement Exercises of the Class of 1829, Harvard College.
Hills, Thomas	Ballot of the Mercantile Library Association, 1845.
Hutchinson, Calvin G.	A slate inkstand, used by Elijah G. Hutchinson, of the firm of Hutchinson & Sampson, furniture dealers in Cornhill, 1830.
Jenks, F. H.	Pictures of the Commercial Coffee House, the Soldiers' Monument, Boston, the Pilgrim Monument at Plymouth.
" "	Programme of Exercises at the Introduction of Cochituate water into South Boston, 1849.
" "	Order of Exercises at the Dedication of the Soldiers' Monument in Mt. Hope Cemetery, 1867.
Kennard, William H.	Impression of the silver plate taken from the box in the corner-stone, upon demolition of the South Congregational Church, November, 1890.
Koopman, Henry	Framed engraving, "Departure of the Pilgrims from Holland."
Lincoln, Beza	Framed engraving, "The Triumph of Liberty," New York, 1793.
Lucas, E. J.	Framed engraved portrait of the Rev. W. H. Channing, D. D.; also of the Rev. James D. Knowles pastor of the Baldwin Place Baptist Church, 1825-32.
Marble, William	A silver Franklin Medal, given in 1820 to R. Galloope; a silver town medal for females, given in 1821 to Elizabeth H. Galloope.
May, George P.	A framed ticket to a dinner of the Boston City Guards, 1831.
McCleary, Samuel F.	Autographs of Mayors of Boston from 1822 to 1874.

DONOR.	DESCRIPTION.
Noble, Walter Ingersol	A photographed copy of a bill of damages of Experience Ingersol of articles destroyed by the burning of Charlestown, June 17, 1775; to be presented to the Commander of the British forces.
Gage, Miss Annie L.	Photograph of Commissions of Jeremiah Page in the Revolutionary army, 1776.
Perkins, Mrs. Richard	A framed oil portrait of William Perkins, by Greenwood.
Phelps, heirs of Capt. Chas. P.	Regulations of the Boston Hussars, 1810.
Pishon, Thomas J. Purchased	A pine-tree shilling, dug up in Roxbury, 1870. Autographs from the Leffingwell Collection: letter of William Cooper, Town Clerk, and vote of inhabitants of Boston, 1774; petition for a License to the British Coffee-house, 1754; petitions of John Barnard, 1715, and of John Lovell, 1749, for increase of salary; indictment of Capt. Preston <i>et al.</i> for murder, "The Boston Massacre," 1770; verdict of the Coroner's jury upon the body of Michael Johnson (Crispus Attucks?), 1770.
" "	Framed photograph of Grundmann's crayon portrait of Gen. S. M. Quincy, 1887.
" "	Framed water-color painting of house of Paul Revere in North Square, by George R. Tolman.
Quincy, Miss A. P.	A framed copy of the U. S. Gazette, April 24, 1813, "the funeral of the Gerrymander."
Quincy, Josiah P.	A passport issued by Gov. Strong to John Bromfield, Jr., in 1805; a letter of Fisher Ames in 1803, and of Josiah Quincy, Jr., to his father in 1855.
Rand, Mrs. M.	Broadside advertisement of the Boston, Plymouth and Sandwich mail coach, 1810.
Read, E. V. R.	Triple bill of lading of ship "Dolphin," 1722.
Rockwood, Miss Elizabeth	Iron mould for making spoons, brought to this country in 1635 by Thomas Hale of King's Walden, Herts, England.
Rondelle, Louis	A Sergeant's sword, brought to this country by Lafayette among other arms.
Russell, Samuel H.	Order of Exercises at the Consecration of Bishop Brooks, 1891, with a badge of the ushers, and a ticket to the collation.
Sanborn, John E.	A framed oil portrait of John Avery, first Secretary of State of Massachusetts.
Smith, George H.	A bronze medallion medal, with portrait of Daniel Webster.
Smith, George O.	A framed chart of the private signals of the merchants of Boston.

DONOR.	DESCRIPTION.
Starbird, Louis D.	A photograph of the flag carried by the merchant sailors of Boston, in the procession on the visit of Washington, Oct. 27, 1789.
Stearns, heirs of Charles A.	Pipe of old No. 15 Engine, presented to that company by "Tiger" No. 7 about 1830.
Thornton, Miss E. T.	Several old maps of Boston.
Wheildon, William W.	A photograph of Libby Prison, Richmond, Va.
Wiggin, James B.	A blind from the semi-circular top of a window of Brattle Square Church.
Wilder, E. W.	Engraved likeness of the Rev. Charles Cleveland.
Woodward, George B.	A photograph of the Hancock House, Beacon St., from the engraving in the New England Magazine, 1789.

LOANS.

OWNER.	DESCRIPTION.
Dean, Samuel B.	Old "Wood" Platter, with view of LaGrange, the home of Lafayette, given by him to Elizabeth Dickson Jones, a former resident of Boston.
" "	Old "Ridgway" Platter, once owned by Major Thomas Dean, a banker of Boston, who commanded Fort Warren, in the War of 1812.
Hurd, Charles E.	A volume of sermons from the library of the Hon. Samuel Sewall, with his autograph.
Rockwood, Miss Elizabeth	China tureen with picture of Caius College, Cambridge, 200 years old.

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 Mills, Dexter T.

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 *Prince, John Tucker
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 Robinson, William F.
 Roby, Warren Guild
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 Rogers, Mrs. William B.
 Ropes, John C.
 Rosenthal, Albert
 Roundy, Franklin F.
 Russ, Augustus
 Russell, Edward T.
 Russell, Mrs. Robert S.
 Rust, William A.
 Saltonstall, Leverett
 Sampson, Oscar H.
 Sanford, Seneca
 Sargent, Arthur H.
 Sargent, Lucius M.
 Sawyer, Arthur W.
 Sawyer, Joseph
 Sawyer, Timothy T.
 Schouler, James
 Seabury, Frank
 Sears, Eben
 *Sears, Knyvet W.
 Sears, Phillip H.
 Seaver, Charles M.
 Shattuck, George O.
 Shreve, William P.
 Shuman, A.
 Shuman, Samuel
 Shurtleff, Hiram S.
 Slade, Denison Rogers
 Slade, Lucius
 Smith, Albert O.
 Smith, Charles C.

Smith, Joseph W.
 Smith, Samuel F.
 Smith, William E.
 *Snelling, George H.
 Snelling, Nathaniel G.
 Snow, Samuel T.
 Souther, Henry
 Sowdon, Arthur J. C.
 Speare, Alden
 Spencer, Aaron W.
 Sprague, Charles F.
 Sprague, Henry H.
 Stearns, Charles A.
 *Stearns, Edward
 Stearns, Richard H.
 Stedman, George
 Stephenson, Harris M.
 Stetson, Alpheus M.
 Stevens, Benjamin F.
 Stevens, Francis H.
 Stevens, Wm. Stanford
 Stickney, J. Henry
 Stone, Henry
 Story, Joseph
 Stowell, Alexander
 Stratton, Charles E.
 Strong, Edward A.
 Strout, A. A.
 Sullivan, Richard
 Sweetser, John
 Taft, Orray A.
 Talbot, William H.
 Tead, Leslie C.
 Temple, Thomas F.
 Tenney, Alonzo C.
 Tenney, Benjamin F.
 Terrill, Mrs. George W.
 Thatcher, Franklin N.
 Thorndike, S. Lothrop
 Tobey, Austin B.
 *Tobey, Edward S.
 Todd, Thomas
 Tolman, Adams K.
 Torrey, Benjamin B.
 Tower, C. B.
 Trask, William B.

*Trull, John
 Tufts, Arthur W.
 Turner, Edward
 Turner, Henry R.
 Tuttle, J. H.
 *Tyler, Edward
 Ulman, William C.
 Van Derlip, Willard C.
 Van Voorhis, John C.
 Vaughan, Francis W.
 *Vinal, Hammond Whitney
 Vose, George H.
 Vose, James W.
 Walker, Mrs. Nathaniel
 Wallburg, Ottomar
 Wales, George W.
 Wales, Miss Mary A.
 Wallace, Cranmore N.
 Walley, Henshaw B.
 Ward, Reginald H.
 Warren, Mrs. J. Sullivan
 Warren, John Collins
 Warren, Marcellus R.
 Washburn, Henry S.
 Way, C. Granville
 Webster, John H.
 Weeks, Andrew G.
 Weissbein, Louis
 Welch, Charles A.
 Weld, Aaron Davis, Jr.
 Weld, George W.
 Weld, Moses W.
 Wellington, George Y.
 Wellman, Joseph H.
 Wells, Mrs. Elizabeth Sewall
 Wells, Samuel
 Weltch, Samuel
 Wentworth, Arioch
 Wentworth, William P.
 Weston, Thomas
 White, Charles G.
 White, Charles T.
 White, Donald E.
 Whiting, Frederick J.
 Whiting, John L.
 Whitman, George H.

Whitman, Henry
 Whitmore, William H.
 Whitney, David R.
 Whitney, Edward
 Whitney, Mrs. Edward
 Whittemore, Augustus
 Whittemore, Henry
 Wilbur, George B.
 Wilder, William H.
 Willard, Francis L.
 Williams, Alexander
 Williams, Benj. Bangs
 Williams, David W.
 Williams, Henry
 Williams, Jacob L.
 Williams, Moses
 Williams, Robert B.

Williams, William C.
 Wilmarth, Arthur R.
 Wilmarth, Henry D.
 Wilson, Henry C.
 Wilson, William Power
 Winslow, Samuel W.
 Winslow, Winthrop C.
 Wise, John P.
 *Wolcott, J. Huntington
 Wood, Charles G.
 Woods, Henry
 Woodward, Harlow E.
 Worster, John E.
 Wright, John G.
 Wyman, Edward
 Yerrinton, James M. W.
 *Young, Alexander

* Deceased.

BOSTONIAN SOCIETY.

*ORGANIZED TO PROMOTE THE STUDY OF THE HISTORY OF BOSTON
AND THE PRESERVATION OF ITS ANTIQUITIES.*

BY-LAWS.

I.

OBJECTS.

It shall be the duty of members, so far as it may be in their power, to carry out the objects of the Society, by collecting, by gift, loan or purchase, books, manuscripts, pictures, and other articles of historic value or interest, and by such other suitable means, as may from time to time seem expedient.

II.

MEMBERS.

The members of the Bostonian Society shall be such persons, either resident or non-resident in Boston, as shall, after having been proposed and accepted as candidates by the Directors, be elected by the votes of a majority of the members present and voting at any regular meeting of the Society.

III.

HONORARY AND CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Honorary and Corresponding members shall be nominated by the Directors and shall be elected by ballot by two-thirds of the members present and voting at any regular meeting of the Society. They may take part in the meetings of the Society, but shall not be entitled to vote.

IV.

ADMISSION FEE AND ASSESSMENTS.

Each member shall pay five dollars at the time of his admission, and five dollars each first of January afterwards, into the treasury of the Society for its general purposes ; but if any member shall neglect to pay his admission fee or annual assessment, for three months after the same is due, he shall be liable to forfeit his membership at any time when the Directors shall so order.

The payment of the sum of thirty dollars in any one year by any member of the Society shall constitute him a life member of the Society ; life members shall be free from assessments, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of annual members. The money received for such life memberships shall constitute a fund, of which not more than twenty per cent., together with the annual income, shall be spent in any one year.

V.

CERTIFICATES.

Certificates signed by the President and countersigned by the Treasurer, shall be issued to all persons who have become life members of the Society.

VI.

MEETINGS.

The annual meeting of the Society shall be held on the second Tuesday in January, and regular meetings shall be held on the second Tuesday of every month, excepting July, August and September, at such time and place as the Directors shall appoint. Special meetings shall be called by the Clerk, when so required by the President or Directors.

At all meetings ten members shall be a quorum for business. All committees shall be nominated by the Chair, unless otherwise ordered.

VII.

OFFICERS.

The officers of the Society shall be nine Directors, a President, a Clerk, and a Treasurer. The Directors, Clerk and Treasurer, shall be chosen by ballot at the annual meeting in January, and

shall hold office for one year, and until others are duly chosen and qualified in their stead.

The President shall be chosen by the Board of Directors, from their number, at their first meeting after election, or at any adjournment thereof.

The offices of Clerk and Treasurer may be held by the same person.

VIII.

VACANCIES.

Any vacancies in the Board of Directors, or the office of Clerk or Treasurer, may be filled for the remainder of the term at any regular meeting of the Society, by the votes of two-thirds of the members present and voting.

In the absence of the Clerk at any meeting of the Society, a Clerk *pro tempore* shall be chosen.

IX.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

At the monthly meeting in December, a Nominating Committee of five persons shall be appointed, who shall report at the annual meeting a list of candidates for the places to be filled.

X.

PRESIDING OFFICER.

The President, or in his absence, one of the Directors, shall preside at all meetings of the Society. In the absence of all these officers, a President *pro tempore* shall be chosen.

XI.

DUTIES OF THE CLERK.

The Clerk shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of his duties.

He shall notify the members of all meetings of the Society. He shall keep an exact record of all the proceedings of the Society at its meetings, and of the Board of Directors.

He shall conduct the general correspondence of the Society, and place on file all letters received.

He shall enter the names of members systematically in books kept for the purpose, and issue certificates of life membership.

The Clerk shall have such charge of all property in the possession of the Society as may from time to time be delegated to him by the Board of Directors.

He shall acknowledge each loan or gift that may be made to and accepted in behalf of the Society.

XII.

DUTIES OF THE TREASURER.

The Treasurer shall collect all moneys due to the Society, and pay all bills against the Society, when approved by the Board of Directors.

He shall keep a full account of receipts and expenditures in a book belonging to the Society, which shall always be open to the inspection of the Directors; and at the annual meeting in January, he shall make a written report of all his doings for the year preceding.

The Treasurer shall give bond in the sum of one hundred dollars, with one surety, for the faithful discharge of his duties.

XIII.

DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE DIRECTORS.

The Directors shall superintend and conduct the prudential and executive business of the Society; shall authorize all expenditures of money; fix all salaries; provide a common seal; receive and act upon all resignations and forfeitures of membership, and see that the By-Laws are duly complied with.

The Directors shall have full power to comply with the terms of the lease of the rooms in the Old State House, made with the City of Boston, and to make all necessary rules and regulations required in the premises.

They shall annually, in the month of April, make a careful comparison of the articles in the possession of the Society with the list to be returned to the City of Boston under the terms of the lease, and certify to its correctness.

They shall make a report of their doings at the annual meeting of the Society.

The Directors may, from time to time, appoint such sub-committees as they may deem expedient.

In case of any vacancy in the office of Clerk or Treasurer, they shall have power to choose a Clerk or Treasurer *pro tempore* till the next meeting of the Society.

XIV.

MEETINGS OF THE DIRECTORS.

Regular meetings of the Directors shall be held on the day previous to the regular meetings of the Society, at an hour to be fixed by the President; special meetings of the Directors shall be held in such manner as they may appoint; and four members of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum for business.

XV.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The President shall annually, in the month of January, appoint two Directors, who, with the President, shall constitute the Committee of Finance, to examine, from time to time, the books and accounts of the Treasurer; to audit his accounts at the close of the year, and to report upon the expediency of proposed expenditures of money.

XVI.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The President shall annually, in the month of January, appoint four standing committees as follows:—

Committee on the Rooms.

A committee of seven members, two of whom shall be the President and Clerk of the Society, to be styled the Committee on the Rooms, whose functions shall be to determine the acceptance or rejection of all objects offered as gifts or loans, except books, manuscripts, and the like appropriate to the Library; to direct as to the hanging of pictures, and the arrangement of the Society's collections in their department; and to have the general charge of the arrangements of the rooms.

Committee on Papers.

A committee of three members, to be styled the Committee on Papers, who shall have charge of the subject of papers to be read, or other exercises of a like nature, at the regular meetings of the Society.

Committee on Membership.

A committee of five or more members, to be styled the Committee on Membership, whose duty it shall be to give information in relation to the purposes of the Society, and increase its membership.

Committee on the Library.

A committee of five members, to be styled the Committee on the Library, who shall have charge of all the arrangements of the Library, including the acceptance or rejection of all books, manuscripts and other objects appropriate to the Library, offered as gifts or loans, and the general arrangement of the Society's collections in their department.

These four committees shall perform the duties above set forth, under the general supervision of the Directors.

Vacancies, which may occur in any of these committees during their term of service, shall be filled by the President.

The Clerk of the Society shall be *ex-officio* a member of these four committees.

XVII.

AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS.

Amendments or additions to the By-Laws may be made, at any regular meeting of the Society, by the vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting, provided notice of the same be contained in a call for such meeting issued by the Clerk and sent to every member of the Society.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BOSTONIAN SOCIETY.



VOLUME III.

1893-1897.



BOSTON:
OLD STATE HOUSE.
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY.



(VOL. 3 #1)



PROCEEDINGS

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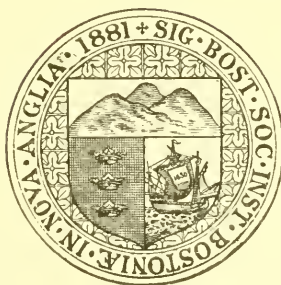
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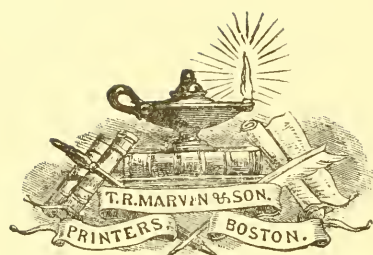
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ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 10, 1893.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BOSTONIAN SOCIETY

AT THE
ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 10, 1893.



BOSTON:
OLD STATE HOUSE.
PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SOCIETY.
M.DCCC.XCIII.



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BOSTONIAN SOCIETY.

TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Bostonian Society was held in the Council Chamber of the Old State House, on Tuesday, January 10, 1893, at 3 P. M., the President, Mr. Curtis Guild, in the chair.

The record of the last monthly meeting was read and approved.

Thirty-eight candidates for admission to the Society were elected ; after which the President addressed the Society as follows :

PRESIDENT GUILD'S ADDRESS.

FELLOW MEMBERS :

Local pride actuates us to a certain degree in carrying out, as far as lies in our power, the objects of the Bostonian Society : " To promote the study of the history of Boston and preserve its antiquities."

We all know that the early history of Boston is an important chapter in the history of the founders of the Great Republic, and the establishment of those principles of civil and religious liberty that we now enjoy. The preservation of such antiquities as can be preserved without materially interfering with the march of progress is of advantage, as has been frequently demonstrated, in keeping visible mementoes to perpetuate and emphasize important events that have influence upon the progress of the city or the nation.

As this Society increases in years, the importance of its work and the influence it can exert become more evident. It is not only important that we may continually recall and keep alive the early history of Boston, and the events that occurred here leading to national independence, but the history subsequent to that event, down to our own times.

A succeeding generation and future historians will be more or less grateful to us for the manner in which we may perform our duty to-day, in the preservation of important records, mementoes, or history of the Boston of our own time, as well as that of our ancestors. As true Americans we all view with national pride the rapid advance in wealth, population and influence, in what are now great cities in different portions of the country, which, within the recollection of many of our members, were in their youth unknown, or, indeed, until within comparatively few years, whose sites were trackless forest or frontier settlements.

It is our local pride, as Bostonians, to know, if we examine the history of our city, that her enterprise has not halted, nor the grand march of improvement ever paused. Her progress has been marked by increased population, territory, wealth and industry. Nor has the effect of this been confined within our own limits. Boston enterprise, energy and capital have made themselves felt advantageously even in remote portions of the country, in developing industries, encouraging mines, establishing factories, and opening railroad communication.

BOSTON PAST AND PRESENT.

A glance at Boston past and present may be of interest in this connection.

One hundred years ago Boston contained 15,000 people, and its narrow lanes wound in and out among its hills, as individual fancy or the configuration of the ground dictated. The ten-mile circle around it may have held half as many more, who carried on what little traffic existed with the town over a single highway along the Neck, or across the water in boats. Fifty years later the same territory, which originally consti-

tuted old Boston, boasted a population of nearly 100,000, and within a radius of ten miles from the Old State House clustered 170,000 inhabitants.

To-day the territory which we term the Metropolitan district holds 850,000 souls. In the year ending September 30, 1871, the steam railroads brought into and carried out of Boston 17,000,000 passengers. Ten years later the same agencies carried 25,000,000. In the year which closed June 30, 1891, the volume had swollen to 51,000,000. The travel had doubled in ten years.

Similar extracts from the statistics of street railroad travel show that in the year 1871 the street railways within the ten-mile limit carried 34,000,000. In 1881 the numbers rose to 68,000,000, and in 1891 they reached the grand total of 136,000,000. In other words the traffic doubles in each decade.

Taking the City Hall as a centre, it is found that all of the passenger stations come substantially within a circle having a radius of half a mile. There is no great American city in which the steam railway service approaches this in convenience.

The Metropolitan district of Boston is formed of suburban districts which are, on the whole, not only without their counterparts in the neighborhood of other American cities, but are the nearest approximation which has been reached, on this continent at least, to the metropolis of the future — that is, a city closely built, and during the day-time densely populated; this surrounded by a semi-rural district, in which are the homes of those who work in the city, but who pass their nights, and whose families pass their lives, under the purer and healthier influences of the country.

NEW TERRITORY.

In one particular Boston has probably not been exceeded by any other American city. I refer to the making of new land. The old original pear-shaped peninsula of Boston, as presented by the ancient maps which we have in the topographical collection of the Bostonian Society, has been vastly increased in size by "made land," as is now seen in the great

territory known as the Back Bay district, also in the widening of what was formerly known as Boston Neck to many times its original width, the filling up of the ancient Mill Pond, South Cove, Atlantic Avenue, etc. But the municipality has also been largely increased by the annexation of South Boston in 1804, East Boston in 1830, Roxbury in 1867, Dorchester in 1869, Charlestown, Brighton and West Roxbury in 1873.

On all sides the city has grown enormously from the filling in of docks and coves and bays. A great amount of this kind of work has been done in the last half-century, and the fathers of the republic, if they were to come back to us, would be in despair to locate the coast lines of their day. Old sailors even of to-day speak of the time when they sailed up towards Dock square.

ATLANTIC AVENUE.

One of the most notable feats in the direction of making land, where there had heretofore been water, was the construction of Atlantic Avenue. This piece of work may justly be considered one of the proudest of our municipal achievements. The younger generation of Bostonians can hardly form a conception of the topography of that section of the city, prior to the construction of this magnificent avenue. The possibilities of the situation in those days were seen by Josiah Quincy, to whom Boston is under a heavy load of gratitude for his broad-minded policy in developing our local resources. In his day, the water came up to Commercial Street, and old pictures of Quincy Market represent it as having nothing but the roadway between it and the water's edge, at the head of old City Wharf. This wharf-property was purchased by Josiah Quincy, and it is said that his profits from the transaction amounted to a round half million.

It puzzles strangers in these days, on being directed to Central Wharf, to find a solid business street designated by that name, with nothing to distinguish it from an up-town street. It was not so many years ago, however, that the block of stores so named was flanked by water. A man need not be beyond middle life to remember when vessels used to point

their prows into the rear of the Custom House. At that time, from Lewis Wharf on Commercial Street, to the foot of Fort Hill, was water, into which ran enormously long wharves, now shorn of more than half their length by the construction of Atlantic Avenue. This thoroughfare was constructed between the points just named, and dates back to the latter part of the sixties. The water between it and Commercial Street was filled in with gravel obtained from Fort Hill, and on the land so made, stand those great granite blocks on the far side of Commercial Street, and the multitude of buildings on State, Commerce, South Market and Clinton Streets.

BUSINESS ACTIVITY.

It will be seen at once that the enlarging of the business limits of the city by this amount of territory was one of the greatest strides in our commercial history. The new territory was at once utilized. Besides acquiring a vast amount of new land for building purposes, the city has now one of the finest marginal thoroughfares in the world. A hundred feet wide, Atlantic Avenue presents a scene of activity which is highly gratifying to local pride, and the innumerable wharves, stretching for hundreds of feet out into the harbor, are calculated to arrest the attention even of those persons who have been familiar with them all their lives.

The old-fashioned three-masters, by means of which our commerce of former days was transacted, have in large measure disappeared from our harbor, their place being supplied by great ocean steamers. Along the avenue one sees the piers, from which depart steamers for Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, St. John, all points on the coast of Maine, Gloucester, Cape Cod, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Norfolk, Savannah, and as far south as Jamaica, to say nothing of those clearing for foreign ports.

In old days Broad Street extended from its present terminus round to the foot of Summer Street. This was a great locality for the coal people, the Chapins and others being found here. This part of Broad Street is now included in Atlantic Avenue. The wharves are still in a measure utilized

by the coal trade, but the great feature of this portion of the thoroughfare is the wool houses which have come in of recent years. The massive blocks which have sprung up since the great fire have become the headquarters of the wool business, of which Boston is the centre, which has gradually been abandoning Federal Street, for many years its exclusive home.

An industry that had no existence in our fathers' day is also located in this neighborhood, namely, the electrical business. The great Thomson-Houston Company and its principal competitors have their headquarters not far from the foot of Summer Street.

Great as is the amount of business at present transacted on Atlantic Avenue, it bids fair to be small compared with that of the future. The change which has come over the appearance of this part of Boston in the last twenty-five years is little short of the miraculous. Great, however, as this has been, it has not exhausted the possibilities resulting from the broad-mindedness of the men who carried through the gigantic task of constructing Atlantic Avenue.

BOSTON AS A WOOL MARKET.

I have referred to a portion of this avenue as being headquarters of Boston Wool trade. Boston is the second wool market in the world, and the greatest in the United States. There is only one market in the world where more wool is sold, — London. The system of London is, however, an auction system.

Ten years ago, according to the most reliable authority, Boston sold 120,000,000 pounds of wool a year. Last year she sold 158,000,000 pounds.

The chief markets rank as follows in respect to sales :

	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
Boston,	115,827,159	42,328,300	158,155,459
New York,	20,770,300	27,760,000	48,530,300
Philadelphia,	35,962,326	19,343,300	55,305,626
St. Louis,	18,000,000	—————	18,000,000
Chicago,	19,000,000	—————	19,000,000

It will be seen that Boston sells three times as much domestic wool as her nearest competitor, and more than the four other markets of prominence combined.

The three foreign wool markets of the United States are New York, Philadelphia and Boston. Boston stands at the head as a foreign wool market, both in the grand total and as a domestic wool market.

BOSTON AS A SHIPPING PORT.

While speaking of Boston's business, it is worthy of note that, as a shipping port, her progress has been noteworthy. It has been occasionally erroneously stated that the shipping interests of Boston are not so large as in the days of the East India trade. Now, although much of that trade may have left our port, our tonnage has been enormously increased during the past twenty-five years, and Boston has many lines of steamships plying between foreign and domestic ports. It must also be remembered that forty years ago vessels of 700 or 800 tons were considered large ships; but to-day steamships sailing from Boston carry 2,000 or 3,000 tons.

Our export of cotton is very large. In 1870 there were only 2,000 bales of cotton shipped from this port, valued at \$135,000. In 1881 the exports of cotton from Boston were valued at \$7,268,000; in 1891, at \$11,844,177. In 1850 the total exports from this port amounted to \$7,000,000, and in 1881 to \$72,000,000. According to statistics of Mr. William H. Lincoln, agent of the Leyland Line, we were sending from this port, in 1877, only two steamers per week to Europe; in 1882 the sailings numbered 208, an increase of over 100 per cent. But since 1882 the increase has been remarkable, as the sailings, as appointed from this port for last March, were at the rate of 420 sailings for the year.

The imports for the period from 1864 to 1868 were \$180,000,000; and from 1887 to 1891, \$325,000,000.

BOSTON'S MANUFACTURES.

Within the last six years Boston has advanced by leaps and bounds as a manufacturing centre. I cannot attempt, for it

would be too long a story to give here, even a mere sketch of her manufacturing industries. This city is, however, as you know, the centre of the Boot and Shoe trade of the United States, as well as of the Wool trade. The boot and shoe factories are situated at Lynn, Brockton and innumerable other towns throughout eastern Massachusetts; but it is from Boston that the movement of the trade is directed, and the profits of the industry go largely to swell our local wealth. The amount of money which comes to Boston every year from all parts of the world, in payment for boots and shoes, is very large. Between the middle of September and the middle of November alone, the dealers here are figured to receive anywhere from \$40,000,000 to \$60,000,000.

Among the great industries carried on in Boston proper, that of Clothing leads the van. The industry has grown to very great proportions here, and continues to grow each year. There are at the present time about \$20,000,000 invested in the Clothing trade of Boston. Ten years ago it was not more than \$12,000,000 or \$14,000,000. More goods are manufactured within the city limits than in former years, and there are in Boston at present sixty well-established wholesale clothing houses.

I have cited these statistics of Boston's trade and commerce as evidence of the correctness of my assertion of the progress of our city.

INFLUENCE OF BOSTON CAPITAL.

Again referring to the effect and influence Boston capital and enterprise has had in developing business in other cities, I may be permitted to call attention to the fact that in the early days of the Erie Railroad, back in 1850, or thereabouts, when that road was the great highway to the West, Mr. Charles Minot had to be called from the superintendency of the Boston & Maine road to manage the enterprise. His engagement was a notable event for those days, by reason of the fact that his salary was fixed at \$25,000 a year, or the same as that of the President of the United States.

When the Illinois Central Railroad was built, Boston capi-

tal, in conjunction with English funds, was what did it. Boston men, among them Mr. Franklin Haven, were among the Directors, and ex-Governor Banks, of Massachusetts, resigned a responsible position on the road to take part in the war of the rebellion. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, undoubtedly the finest piece of railroad property in the country, owes its construction to Boston capital. The greatest step in the settling of the far West was taken when the Union Pacific Railroad was built. This was a Boston enterprise, and Boston has always retained its interest in the road.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, the most gigantic railroad system in the world, is another Boston scheme. Besides these roads can be mentioned the railroad properties built up by what is known as the Thayer-Merriam interest of this city. This interest includes some of the greatest capitalists and best known business men in this part of the country. They own the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis, the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham, and several other properties in the Southwest, besides the Chicago and West Michigan, and the Detroit, Lansing and Northern railroads, in the State of Michigan.

These are only a few of the railroads built and operated in the West with Boston money.

BOSTON'S CAPITAL AT THE WEST.

But it is not in the matter of railroads alone, that the West and the South are indebted to Boston. Industrial enterprises in both these sections have been put upon their feet largely by means of Boston capital. It would be interesting to know how many millions of money have flowed South from this city since the war, and especially in the last few years. With the aid of our money, the iron and steel manufacturers of the South have become formidable competitors of those of Pennsylvania. For years the southern cotton crop has been moved by Boston money.

As regards the West, space would fail me to mention the industrial achievements of Boston capital. The great stock-yards at Chicago, Kansas City, and other points, are Boston enterprises. The great Illinois Steel Works, with an author-

ized capital of \$50,000,000, are of the same character. The copper mining industry has its centre here. All the mines of the Lake Superior district, from Calumet and Hecla down, are practically owned in this city. The success of the Montana mines is also, in very large measure, the result of Boston enterprise.

Last, but not least, the Telephone business of the whole country may be said to centre in Boston, as the Bell Telephone Company, which controls the whole field, is both financially and legally directed from this city.

It is to be doubted if any city, even New York, has so large a real estate investment in other parts of the country as has Boston. A vast amount of money is made in Chicago each year, but a good share of it has been sent on to Boston in payment for rents and for interest of mortgages. The holdings of property in Chicago by Boston parties range all the way from millions down to a few thousand dollars. The Boston interest in Kansas City real estate is enormous. In Denver, parties residing here have invested very large amounts. In addition to all this, there are the countless millions which have gone into farm mortgages.

I have instanced above a few of the ways in which Boston has exerted a powerful influence in developing the resources of the United States. The Banking facilities of this city are probably the finest in the country. Our national banking capital is only \$8,000,000 less than that of New York. In the latter city, a large proportion of the surplus money is kept at home, to fill the requirements of the enormous speculative business in stocks. The business in stocks in Boston is larger than that of any other city in the country except New York, but is of a more purely investment character. Hence our money has fewer temptations to stay at home. The fact that money can always be had here on good security is known to all parts of the country ; consequently new enterprises, of whatever character and in whatever locality, are likely to come to Boston for financial aid. The cotton growers of the South, the wool raisers of Texas, California and Ohio, the millers of Minnesota, the farmers of Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, the dry goods people of Chicago and the West

generally, are only a few of the people who every year depend on our money to conduct their business. In addition to these are our enormous railroad interests and our real estate investments in all parts of the country.

I mention these facts with regard to our city and her business men, not in any vain or boastful spirit, but to lay before the members of this Society the duty incumbent upon us, that as true and worthy citizens, it is not for us merely to point at what has been done, but to transmit the substantial results of the efforts of those who preceded us, augmented by our own labors, to those that shall come after us.

INCREASE IN WEALTH AND TERRITORY.

There is no occasion for old Boston to boast of her booming, or in these later days to specify any special period of boom, as is done by some newer cities. Boston is booming all the time. Let any one who has been absent a few years, or even a single year, return, and he will be surprised at the improvements that greet his eye on every side.

He will find magnificent, great buildings, which are architectural wonders in their way; whole lines of new streets that were but a very short time since waste land, now covered with stately dwellings; electric cars and electric lights; a new Court House, State House, theatres; and busy minds planning a whole grand square for a new City Hall, and vast retail stores daily springing up, containing every conceivable article for household use. Great avenues, like Atlantic Avenue, Commonwealth Avenue, Federal, Pearl, Summer, and South and High Streets, also State, Kilby, Congress, and Broad Streets, with their almost interminable rows of lofty business structures and vast warehouses, have rapidly come up, and tell of the business of Boston, that pauses not, but continues onward in its steady march.

This march must not be suffered to lag or halt; and it is gratifying to note that our influential Boston newspapers appreciate this fact, as shown in their praiseworthy efforts to point out this city's advantages as a shipping port, the necessity of the best of freight communication with the West, and the need of increased steamship facilities.

And in the suburbs close around the Hub — Cambridge, Roxbury, Brookline, Newton, Somerville, Malden, Dorchester, Everett, and others which are actually a part of the real, if not the nominal Boston — the increase is rapid and surprising. They help form the greater Boston, and there is a steady boom going on in every one of them, although but very little is said about it. Boston is an old city, but as vigorous in enterprise as many of her younger contemporaries. She has by no means yet attained her full growth, and, taking in the territory of the surrounding suburbs which naturally belong to and depend upon her for their prosperity, she is larger than any city in the country except New York.

The gain in population has been steady. In 1870 the population was 250,326; in 1880 it was 362,839, and in 1890 it was 448,477.

Boston's natural advantages will continue to be improved as the years advance, and the great metropolitan city on Massachusetts Bay hold its own with the most ambitious municipalities of the land.

In promoting the study of the history of Boston it is our province to give attention to her business history as well as to her revolutionary, mercantile, ecclesiastical, financial and municipal record, — in fact, every branch which has tended to carry her forward in the great march of progress in this country.

MARCH OF PROGRESS.

This march of progress, so frequently alluded to, is necessarily a great destroyer of relics and mementoes of the past, especially the ancient landmarks of a city. The great fire, the opening of new avenues, and the widening of others in Boston, completely obliterated all trace of many localities mentioned in her history, so that historians and chroniclers can now only state that at such a date, near this or that spot, stood the old-time building or structure of which they write.

But, while the residences of Boston's old and honored citizens, including Governors, Generals, Squires and Merchants, have been swept away, their names are still perpetuated in those of the streets where they dwelt, or others which were called in honor of them.

NOMENCLATURE OF STREETS.

The names of many of the streets of old Boston were odd enough ; some of them were named after streets and places in old England ; these, however, were promptly changed after the Revolutionary War to titles less obnoxious than those of royal flavor. Thus Queen Street became Court Street ; King Street, State Street ; but Ann Street, named after Queen Anne, held its title till 1854, when it was rechristened North Street ; and Hanover Street, called after the house of Hanover, still retains its title. Federal Street, before 1788, was called Long Lane ; Boylston Street used to be called Frog Lane ; Hawley Street was known as Broad Alley up to 1792 ; and Devonshire Street was known as Pudding Lane up to the close of the Revolution. Bowdoin Square and Street were named for Governor Bowdoin ; Hancock Street for Governor Hancock ; Leverett Street for Governor John Leverett ; and the names of many other streets were in honor of Governors of the State and Mayors of the city. Blackstone Street was named after the first settler of Boston ; Salem Street used to be Back Street ; Harrison Avenue, named for General Harrison, was formerly Front Street ; and Richmond Street, until 1708, was Beer Lane.

Names of the early dwellers in the west part of Boston (which used to be called New Fields, and which in the last century were pastures and open fields) were given to streets now occupying that locality — Allen, Bulfinch, Lynde, Staniford and Chambers. Bulfinch, it will be remembered, was a celebrated architect, and designed the State House, old City Hall, Massachusetts General Hospital, old Federal Street Church, University Hall at Cambridge, and many other public and private buildings. Peter Chardon, a descendant of the Huguenots, built a house on the corner of the street now bearing his name. Joy Street was named after Dr. John Joy, who owned the estate extending between the present Joy and Walnut Streets ; that portion of the street on the slope from Mt. Vernon to Cambridge Streets was until about forty years ago known as Belknap Street, and in early days as Clapboard Alley, and was the chosen home of a large

portion of the colored residents of Boston. Pearl Street used to be Hutchinson Lane ; it received its present name in 1800, and was for a long time a street of fashionable residences. Kilby Street was Mackerel Lane ; and Beacon Street was at first, curiously enough, called "the way leading to the almshouse," that institution in 1680 being the only building it contained. Park Street was Sentry Street, a footpath over the hill. High Street once led from Summer Street to the top of Fort Hill, and its grassy slope yielding good pasturage got for it the name of Cow Lane.

RELICS AND MEMENTOES.

The many relics and mementoes of old Boston preserved in our collection in these memorial halls continue to be a valuable object-lesson to students and the rising generation. It is also gratifying to note the increased interest that has arisen, and the greater attention paid to the history of old-time Boston, since the organization of this Society. That which was by many considered as of little interest save to professed antiquarians, and almost unworthy the attention of practical business men, a few years ago, has of late come to be, in the minds of the same individuals, of prime importance. Public sentiment more strongly sustains our Society now that the value of its work is understood. The newspapers of the day frequently give liberal instalments respecting the early history of Boston, its people and institutions, and the numerous communications of correspondents indicate that a large number of their readers are deeply interested in the subject.

I am happy to be able to state that the Society is in a flourishing condition, and although it might increase its usefulness were it in possession of a permanent fund yielding an income, still it closes the year free of debt, and with a balance on the right side of the ledger.

The details of additions to our collections and membership, the state of our funds and the financial condition of the institution will be communicated to you in the report of the Board of Directors, members of which occupy chairmanships on the principal committees.

It is gratifying to state that the members of the Board of Directors — gentlemen especially qualified for the duties of the position by their familiarity with the history of Boston and their knowledge as antiquarians — and also the different committees, are in the most harmonious relations to each other; all have devoted care and faithful attention to the duties of their offices, and no note of discord has marred acts or discussions.

During the year the Directors have deemed it wise to have prepared a catalogue of the Society's collections on exhibition in these halls; that important and somewhat difficult work has been most successfully performed by the Secretary, who has devoted much skillful attention to its preparation, as you will see when it is placed before you.

The presence of ladies on our membership list and their attendance at the meetings is a pleasing evidence of appreciation by a most important portion of the community. Let me express the wish that they may take more active part in the Society, feeling assured that any such effort on their part will be cordially received.

And now, with my personal acknowledgments to the Board of Government and the members of the Society for the continued cordial support and courtesy I have received in the performance of official duties, allow me to refer you to the report of the Board of Directors.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

Mr. Hamilton A. Hill, in behalf of the Directors, presented their Annual Report (the eleventh) and it was accepted.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of the Bostonian Society:

Ten years ago, almost to a day, January 9, 1883, the first annual report of the Directors of the Bostonian Society was presented by our respected fellow-member, Mr. Thomas

Minns.¹ The Society came into existence as the successor of the Boston Antiquarian Club, December 2, 1881, and took possession of these Halls July 1, 1882. On the eleventh of the same month a public meeting was held here by the city government, when, with interesting and appropriate exercises, this building — the Old State House — was transferred by the Committee on Public Buildings, under whose supervision the work of restoration had been carried forward, to the Mayor, Dr. Samuel Abbott Green. Three months later, on the 10th of October, the Bostonian Society held its first public meeting within these walls, and dedicated them, with addresses by members and others, to antiquarian and historical uses. There was not much for the Directors to report at the annual meeting which came a few months afterward, but they and the members were full of enthusiasm and anticipation. The membership was three hundred and forty-five; three papers had been read before the Society, and four names appeared in the necrology.

Your Directors would beg to report that on the 31st of December, 1892, there were

Life members	297
Annual members	633
— 930	

During the year there were the following changes in the membership: Additions, 85; deaths, 26; resignations, 16; dropped from the rolls, 6; the net gain for the year was 37.

It may not be generally remembered that the by-laws, as originally adopted, limited the membership to one thousand persons. This number has never yet been reached, but it should be understood that the by-laws were so changed several years ago that now there is no constitutional impediment in the way of our enlarging the membership to any extent.

¹ Mr. Minns also prepared the second and third annual reports.

The number of visitors to these Halls in 1892, who registered their names, was 16,129. They have been classified as follows :

From Boston	3,472
From elsewhere in the United States,	11,965
From foreign countries	692
	<hr/>
	16,129

Many more visitors came to these rooms than the registry indicates. Every State in the Union is said to be represented in the list, and several foreign countries. Strangers who come to Boston to quicken their historical impressions and inspirations, turn immediately and inevitably to those buildings, which, more than any others, represent the patriotism and piety of the past : the Old State House, the Old South Meeting-house, and Faneuil Hall. May this valuable group of buildings be preserved, as the three now stand, for all time to come.

The following papers were read at our monthly meetings :

February 9 : " Picturesque Old Boston," by Mr. Frank H. Forbes.

March 8 : " John Myles, and Religious Freedom in Massachusetts," by Mr. Thomas W. Bicknell.

April 12 : " Thomas Dudley, second Governor of Massachusetts," by Mr. Joseph B. Moors.

May 10 : " The Boston ship Columbia, and the Discovery of Oregon," by the Rev. Edward G. Porter.

October 11 : " James Otis and the Writs of Assistance," by the Hon. Mellen Chamberlain.

November 15 : " The Life, Times and Character of the Rev. Thomas Foxcroft," by the Rev. Anson Titus.

December 13: "Bits of Old Boston, and Pictures of the Past," by the President, Mr. Curtis Guild.

On the 10th of May, when Mr. Porter read his paper, the people of three States in the distant Northwest were celebrating the centennial of the discovery by Captain Gray of the Columbia river, which discovery gave to the United States the great territory now comprising the States of Oregon, Washington and Idaho. The interest of the meeting was increased by the presence with us of several descendants of the men who were engaged in the enterprise which led to this memorable event,—two grand-daughters and a grandson of Captain Gray; a grand-daughter of Mr. Charles Bulfinch, one of the owners of the ship "Columbia;" a grandson and great-grandson of the builder of the vessel, and five descendants of her officers and seamen. At the conclusion of Mr. Porter's address, these ladies and gentlemen were presented to the audience, and signed their names to a paper, which was made part of the records. A telegram was sent, by vote of the Society, signed by the President and Clerk, to the Secretary of the Centennial Committee at Astoria, expressing the congratulations of the large assemblage in this historic building, and an appropriate acknowledgment of the message was received.

Mr. Porter's paper was afterwards published in the *New England Magazine*. Mr. Bicknell's address has been issued as a pamphlet, and Mr. Moors's paper will appear in the forthcoming volume of proceedings of the reunion of the Dudley family. A recent issue of the *Commercial Bulletin* contains the President's picturesque description of Old Boston, and we hope to obtain for our next volume of Proceedings the valuable address of Judge Chamberlain on James Otis and his great argument on Writs of Assistance delivered in this chamber. Thus the papers read before the Society reach an audience much larger than that which gathers here month by month, and contribute their share to the written history of Boston.

The Society has issued no publication during the year in review, except the usual report of the Proceedings at the

annual meeting ; but early in the year the directors appointed a committee to superintend the preparation of a catalogue of our collections, including the articles belonging to the Society, and those which we hold on loan. Such a catalogue has long been needed, and the directors felt that its publication should not be further postponed. The Clerk has been employed for several months in preparing the list, with such description of the articles, and biographical notices of those whose portraits we possess, as will make a pamphlet of about one hundred pages, uniform in size with the previous publications of the Society. It is now in press and should be ready for distribution among the members in a few weeks. The Catalogue cannot fail to be of much value to the Society, not only as a guide to the thousands of strangers who visit these rooms, but as an encouragement to generous possessors of articles of historical interest, to place them in our keeping for preservation as well as for exhibition. The pamphlet has been prepared with so much care, and so much time and thought have been given to it, that it cannot fail to reflect credit upon the Society, as well as upon the Clerk, on whom has devolved the great labor of its compilation.

The Necrology of the year is as follows :

Joseph Washington Clark, born in Easthampton, 16 September, 1810, died in Boston, 3 January.

William Willder Wheildon, born in Boston, 17 October, 1805, died in Concord, 7 January.

Lorenzo Burge, born in Boston, 11 April, 1818, died in Boston, 8 January.

Benjamin William Crowninshield, born in Boston, 12 March, 1837, died in Rome, Italy, 16 January.

William Clarence Burrage, born in Boston, 7 March, 1851, died in Columbia, S. C., 20 January.

Thomas Ricker Lambert, born in South Berwick, Me., 2 July, 1809, died in Boston, 4 February.

George Jackson Pierce, born in Boston, 30 September, 1821,
died in Boston, 5 February.

Hammond Whitney Vinal, born in Boston, 16 September,
1817, died in Boston, 11 February.

Francis Oliver Dorr, born in Boston, 21 September, 1805,
died in Lansingburg, N. Y., 5 March.

Waldo Adams, born in Boston, 23 May, 1836, died in Boston,
9 March.

Daniel Lothrop, born in Rochester, N. H., 11 August, 1831,
died in Boston, 18 March.

William Evarts Field, born in West Cambridge (Arlington),
29 May, 1848, died at sea, 19 March.

Arthur Webster Tufts, born in Charlestown, 20 February,
1828, died in Boston, 9 April.

William Francis Nichols, born in Watertown, 3 March, 1820,
died in Boston, 1 May.

George Henry Moore, born in Concord, N. H., 20 April,
1823, died in New York, 5 May.

Henry Souther, born in Hingham, 6 May, 1810, died in Bos-
ton, 9 May.

Henry Grosvenor Parker, born in Plymouth, 19 March, 1836,
died in Boston, 13 May.

(Mrs.) Mary Narcissa Bent, born in Bakersfield, Vt., 24
August, 1816, died in Boston, 20 May.

John Lake Whiting, born in Shrewsbury, 28 May, 1823, died
in Boston, 5 June.

Augustus Russ, born in Boston, 6 February, 1827, died in
Boston, 7 June.

Joseph Fennelly Ballister, born in Boston, 23 October, 1819, died in Newton, 7 July.

William Kilham Millar, born in Boston, 30 August, 1845, died at Nantasket, 21 August.

Arthur Gordon Tompkins, born in Boston, 11 April, 1847, died in Boston, 18 September.

William Aspinwall, born in London, England, 16 February, 1819, died in Brookline, 25 October.

William Rotch Robeson, born near Philadelphia, July 13, 1814, died in Boston, 6 November.

Samuel Niles Dyer, born in Boston, 4 September, 1835, died in Boston, 27 December.

Messrs. Wheildon, Crowninshield, Burrage, Lambert, Dorr, Lothrop, Moore, Ballister and Tompkins were life members.

Many of those whose epitaphs, as it were, we now write, have contributed to the prosperity and the honor of this, the city of their habitation, by their industry, their probity and their public spirit. We cannot speak here of what they were as citizens of Boston, except in connection with their membership in this Society, and their interest in its work and welfare. Mr. Wheildon and Mr. Crowninshield have read papers here. Dr. Moore, although a resident of New York, was an authority on everything relating to the early history of Massachusetts and of Boston. He was deeply interested in the preservation of the Old State House, and he gave us two papers, which have been printed, and which add much to our knowledge of this building, and of that which preceded it on this site. He had been collecting material relating to the history of Boston Common, and was under a partial engagement to impart to us the results of his studies, whenever he should find time to put them in order for the purpose. Mr. Burrage was the faithful Clerk of the Society for nearly five years, and resigned when his failing health made it necessary

for him to seek a milder climate. The name of Professor Horsford will appear in the necrology of 1893, but it is proper to make mention of him to-day, while the impression of his recent death, and the sense of public loss, is fresh in the minds of all. The following quaint lines from an old Boston newspaper, the *Centinel*, December 25, 1819, may fitly close this brief mention of our departed members :

Death is — what?
 A welcome friend,
 Whom God doth send
 Man's grief to end;
 Rude seems his blow
 In outward show;
 Yet often sent
 Ills to prevent,
 And shield the good man in his tomb,
 From bitter foes,
 And countless woes
 To come.

By vote of the Directors,

Respectfully submitted,

CURTIS GUILD,
 SAMUEL H. RUSSELL,
 HAMILTON A. HILL,
 JOSHUA P. BODFISH,
 JOHN LATHROP,
 GEORGE O. CARPENTER,
 WILLIAM S. APPLETON,
 BENJAMIN C. CLARK,
 JACOB A. DRESSER,

BOSTON, January 10, 1893.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ROOMS.

The Committee received an appropriation of \$300 for the year 1892, and expended \$187.75. A large part of this was used in procuring two new cases for the Representatives' Hall. The donations during the past year have equalled in number those of any recent year, and their importance will be understood by those who consult these halls for information concerning Old Boston. It is worthy of notice that the number of persons who resort to this building for historical information is steadily increasing. This is due to the increase of the Society's collections, by which students have access to valuable pictures, books and other authorities, in the preparation of articles for the press, or in pursuit of their own studies. The pictures in possession of the Society, notably those belonging to the unrivalled Curtis collection of photographs of Old Boston streets and buildings, are often sought for reproduction by representatives of the Boston press, in preparation of monographs of local history. These literary productions are of far more common occurrence than even five years ago, and indicate an interest in such subjects which is constantly increasing in the community, and which this Society ought, by all means in its power, to encourage and promote. All reasonable facilities are therefore given for the study and illustration of Boston's history, and in this way, if in no other, this Society deserves the support of the citizens of Boston, a support which the Committee on the Rooms is very happy to acknowledge.

The old clock once belonging to the Rev. Mather Byles is now the property of the Society. It was originally loaned by the late T. O. H. P. Burnham, and after his death his Executor offered it to us at its appraised value, which was accepted. As the workmanship of the well-known Gawen Brown, the constructor of the Old South clock, and as the property of one of Boston's most original, witty and famous preachers, it properly belongs in the corner of our Council Chamber, where for so many years it has marked the time occupied by our learned and eloquent essayists.

The recent publication of the catalogue of the Society's collections makes it unnecessary to print the usual list of the accessions during the past year. At the same time it may be proper to mention a few important donations with more detail than was possible in a catalogue of our entire collection.

His Honor, Mayor Matthews, a member of this Society, inaugurated his second term of office by sending us his engraved portrait, to be placed in the collection of portraits of mayors of Boston, which this Society includes among its specialties, and from which no portrait of a mayor of Boston is lacking.

A very interesting water-color view of the State House and Common is given by George H. Chickering, Esq. It was the work of George Harvey, an English artist, for whom Mr. Chickering says he was named, and was painted in the year 1830. The fence inside the mall, there being another one outside, the slender trunks of the elms, now grown to what might be called, in comparison, gigantic proportions, the strange-looking dress of the ladies and gentlemen promenading under the graceful elms, the ladies still maintaining the style of dress called after the Directory of France, or the beautiful and unfortunate leader of fashion, the Empress Josephine, the imposing figure of the State House crowning the picture, all painted in soft and natural tones, make this a welcome addition to our views of Old Boston.

Equally interesting, though of different form and substance, is the model of Daniel Webster's house at Marshfield, the gift of the widow of Mr. Webster's friend, the late Hon. Peter Harvey. The model, which is a faithful copy in miniature of the mansion, and is in a good state of preservation, was made by a local carpenter and presented to the Webster family during the life of the great statesman. After his death it was given, with many other souvenirs, by a member of the family, to Mr. Harvey. As the original house was destroyed by fire several years ago, Mrs. Harvey desires this model, which so well recalls the country home of the great "Expounder of the Constitution," to be preserved among the treasures of this Society, knowing that it will be carefully guarded from the attacks of curiosity or malice.

Governor Hancock is recalled by the gift of his lacquered snuff-box, of which it may be truly said that "the scent of the roses clings round it still," presented by Mrs. Richard Perkins. It is the work of France, given probably by some admirer of the Governor among the officers who loaned their swords to this country in her hour of need, for it bears an inscription in the French language, explanatory of the picture on the cover, *Les trois passions de l'homme*, "Man's three passions," — showing him, arrayed in military garb, in love's soft dalliance, in the act of drinking to the success of the united arms, and in throwing dice on the head of a snare drum to determine which of the combatants would win. Governor Hancock's widow gave this box to Mr. William Perkins, and his daughter-in-law presents it to this Society, to be kept with the other relics of the first Governor under the Constitution.

At the same time Mrs. Mary Sheafe Israel contributed a photograph of the impression of Governor Hancock's seal, enlarged. The seal represents Cupid plucking a heart from a bush of thorns, and has the appropriate motto surrounding it in old French, "Nul plasire sans peine," "No pleasure without pain." It is not known how long this seal had been in possession of the Hancock family. The *Heraldic Journal*, speaking of the Hancock arms, in which, however, the motto on this seal does not occur, says that there is no reason to imagine that the arms had been used by any of the family in this country until the generation in which the bearer of the name had made it conspicuous.

Still another relic of that family comes to us from Mr. Franklin Hancock, from whom we have received already so many valuable gifts. It is a silver pepper-box, over one hundred and fifty years old, marked on the bottom with the initials, "L. H." It was the property of Lydia Henchman, the wife of John Hancock's uncle Thomas, who built the Hancock House. All these souvenirs have been placed in the Hancock case.

Another silver snuff-box was the property of a well-known citizen of Charlestown, the late Thomas Miller, who was born in 1747, and was for more than forty-five years a deacon

of the First Church of that city. Mr. Caleb Symmes, of Lancaster, Mass., presented it to us through Mr. James F. Hunnewell.

Mrs. John Gilbert, widow of the well-known actor of that name, asked our acceptance of lithographs of Charlotte Cushman in middle life, of William Creswick as "Claude Melnotte," and of James E. Murdoch as "Hamlet," the latter two with autographs. Mr. Creswick was an Englishman, whose name first appears in "London Assurance," at the Tremont Theatre, in December, 1841. He was a melodramatic actor of some repute, for many years on the Boston stage. The early portrait of Miss Cushman has been reproduced in dramatic volumes, notably in the sketch of her life in the "American Actor" series.

Our fellow-member, Mr. Horace P. Chandler, gave us a photograph of the library of Governor Andrew, in his house in Charles street, no longer in possession of his family. Mr. Chandler accompanies his gift with a description of this historic room and its contents, from which I quote :

"Among the things of interest in this room are, a rifle carried by one of John Brown's men at Harper's Ferry, one carried by the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers during all their campaigns, and one carried by the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers (colored) ; the pistol worn by John Brown at Harper's Ferry ; a Confederate flag captured at Roanoke Island ; a picture of the birthplace of Governor Andrew, painted by Ordway ; a lock of hair of George Washington ; the original of the last order given by Robert E. Lee to his army, and signed by himself ; and a chair which once belonged to Peregrine White. General Lee's parting order is dated, 'Headquarters Army of North Virginia, 10th April, 1865,' and has the following endorsement on the back of it, 'Hd. Q., City Point, Va., May 1, 1865. Respectfully forwarded to his Excellency Gov. John A. Andrew. Chas. S. Russell, Bvt. Brig. Gen. and Col. 28th U. S. C. Troops, Comm'd'g Post.' The frame in the middle of the mantel contains a letter of General Washington, dated 'Phila., May 16, 1775.'"

It is natural that relics of the war of the rebellion, brought home by Boston men, should find their way to our collections,

like the swords and cannon balls of the Revolution. Mr. Joseph H. Wellman, a member of the Society, preserved, and finally committed to our charge, a copy of the "Stars and Stripes," a newspaper of very modest dimensions, printed on a rough scrap of wall paper, at Thibodeaux, La., on the 24th of February, 1863. Mrs. William W. Clapp has given us a lithograph portrait of the late Thomas E. Chickering, in uniform as the Colonel of the 41st Regiment Mass. Volunteers. Mr. Luke J. Page contributes a shell fired at the Union forces at Washington, N. C., April 2, 1863; it was picked up and sent home by his brother, Albert K. Page, of the 44th Regiment. Mr. Page also gave us a model of the "Old Elm," very curiously made from wood of the tree itself, after the fatal storm of Feb. 15, 1876. Dr. Vincent Y. Bowditch gives us a photograph of the tree in its unharmed condition, taken before the first storm which disfigured it, June 29, 1860. Lieut. Henry W. Gore, of the 33d Reg. Mass. Vols., has placed in one of the cases a large gold locket, picked up on the battlefield of Bull Run in the fall of 1862. This locket contains two portraits, presumably of the parents of the soldier who lost it in that battle.

It is very fitting that the case containing the uniform, books, and camp utensils of the New England Guards, should possess the framed photograph of the late Capt. J. Putnam Bradlee, long the commander of that corps, given by his sister, Miss Helen C. Bradlee. Other portraits, of various kinds of workmanship, are of the Rev. Thomas Paul, the first colored preacher of Boston, from Dr. Charles E. Clark; a bronze medal with portrait bust of George Peabody, the banker and philanthropist, from Dr. Samuel A. Green; a lithograph of Jonas Chickering, the first manufacturer of the piano-forte in America, from his son, George H. Chickering; a photograph of Moses Grant, a member of the "Boston Tea-party," and deacon of Brattle Street Church from 1792 to 1817, given by a descendant; a daguerreotype of Thomas G. Appleton, taken in Paris in the early days of that art, from Nathan Appleton; an India-proof of the photogravure of Parker's copy of Stuart's portrait of John Adams, from the artist, A. W. Elson; a framed photograph of the Rev. Eph-

raim Peabody, minister of King's Chapel from 1846 to 1856, from Nathan Appleton ; a cabinet-size card containing nearly fifty miniature photograph heads of George Francis Train, also from Capt. Appleton ; a steel portrait of the late Hon. Arthur W. Austin, Collector of the Port, and a photograph of his father, William Austin, the author of the story, better known fifty years ago than now, "Peter Rugg, the Missing Man," both given by Mr. Jonathan French.

Mr. Henry P. Curtis, to whom we are indebted for the collection of photographs of old buildings, in the upper story, has again remembered us in contributing a memento of the reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic here in 1890, photographs of several old buildings, mostly at the North End, marked by suitable inscriptions and decorated for that occasion. Among them are the Gallop house, built in 1724, the staff headquarters of General Gage during the battle of Bunker Hill ; the house of Paul Revere, in North Square ; the British barracks, in Union Street ; the British hospital, on the corner of Hanover and Prince Streets ; Hull Street, looking towards Christ Church, showing the residence of Hartt, who built the "Constitution ;" the Stoddard house, in Prince Street, where Major Pitcairn is said to have died of wounds received at the battle of Bunker Hill ; the rear of the Wells house, Nos. 115-21 Salem Street, "the largest and most complete example, both in front and rear, of a wooden dwelling of the seventeenth century, remaining in Boston." This house, according to Porter ("Rambles in Old Boston"), was probably built as early as 1680, and it is believed that here the Baptists held their secret meetings before their public recognition ; Atwood's oyster house, on the corner of Union and Marshall Streets, where in 1769 Benjamin Thompson, afterward Count Rumford, began an apprenticeship to Hopeskill Capen, a well-known dry goods dealer of that day.

A cup and saucer, part of a complete dinner set taken from the British by General Stark's forces at Bennington, and given to Capt. Thomas Hotchkiss, of Boston, of the American forces, have been presented by Mrs. A. O. Walker, whose interest in our Society is not diminished by a residence in Dubuque, Iowa. Not intrinsically valuable in itself, except

as made from wood of the "Constitution," but a receptacle for valuables, is a coffin-shaped box, made in 1841 for Mrs. Harriet Cox Lewis; it is ornamented with two silver plates, one inscribed, "Harriet C. T. Lewis. *Haec olim meminisse juvabit.* Boston, July 4, 1841." The inscription surrounds the figure of a *leveret*,—Mrs. Lewis being a descendant of Governor Leverett. The other is more like a coffin-plate, with a skull and cross-bones at top and bottom, with the name of Mrs. Lewis's mother, "Susanna Hickling, Boston, Jan. 31, 1762." This is given by their descendants, Joseph and Susanna Willard, who can only account for the peculiar shape and funereal decorations of the box, by supposing that it was intended thereby to terrify inquisitive domestics and thus prevent them from examining its contents.

Besides the water-color view of the Common already mentioned, the Society has received other works of art during the past year. The Committee purchased an exceptionally fine engraving of West's painting, "The Death of General Wolfe before Quebec," executed by Woollett, the royal engraver, from the original in the possession of Lord Grosvenor. This work is interesting, besides its subject, as being the first in which the classic drapery was discarded for the uniform of the day. An anonymous friend offers an oil painting of "Boston Outer Light," the pleasing composition of Miss M. S. Goodale; "Old and New Boston," a framed photograph, giving a very striking example of the old and new city, in the Old State House overtopped by the Ames and Sears buildings, is the gift of Mr. John Hastings. After striking the gold medal given by the city authorities to the late George William Curtis, who had declined any pecuniary remuneration for his oration on Wendell Phillips in 1884, Mr. Henry Guild made a silver fac-simile of it, which he has presented to the Society. He is also the medium through which Mrs. P. S. Canfield, a daughter of the late Governor Lincoln, has given to us an oil portrait by Lane, of Gloucester, representing the arrival in Boston of the "Unicorn," the first steamship of the Cunard line to enter this port, which occurred on the third of June, 1840. In the foreground is the revenue cutter "Hamilton," gaily decorated in honor of the event. The "Hamilton" was

commanded by Capt. Josiah Sturgis, for whom the picture was painted, and who presented it to Governor Lincoln, Collector of the Port.

Among the loans of the past year may be mentioned a mantel-piece, from the historic Holmes mansion in Cambridge, the birthplace of Oliver Wendell Holmes, placed here by Dr. Vincent Y. Bowditch ; a pint glass bottle, dug up while dredging was going on for State Street block ; it has the name "B. Faneul, Esq., 1744." Benjamin Faneuil was a brother of Peter, the donor to the town of Faneuil Hall, and was one of the first vestrymen of Trinity Church. Mr. Charles B. Cory is the owner of the bottle, as well as of a mirror, now in the Clerk's office, which has an illustrious history. It was a wedding gift to the grandmother of Mr. Cory, from her grandmother, a direct descendant of George Soule, one of the passengers of the "Mayflower." Tradition asserts that the mirror was brought over in that vessel. If so, it must have been made in Venice, where alone mirrors were made previous to 1620.

The Committee are happy to acknowledge the gift of a daily copy of the *Herald and Journal*, and of the weekly *Saturday Evening Gazette*. The articles which frequently appear in these papers relating to the history of Old Boston are preserved in our scrap-books, and are thus at the service of members of the Society and of the public.

At the regular meeting of the Society in October last, the Hon. Mellen Chamberlain made an address on James Otis and the Writs of Assistance, of which the following is a brief abstract :

In this apartment, full of historic memories, occurred an event in February, 1761, which was one of the most important in our history. Ever since the first occupation of this site for public purposes by the Boston Puritans in the middle of the seventeenth century, it has witnessed many interesting local events ; for from this grand old building, erected in 1711, or from that of its predecessor looking down into the Puritan forum, has been seen the action of the people on the overthrow of dynasties, the changes of government, the conflict with the royal troops, the proclamation of independence,

and of the formation of the constitution of the United States. And in this room where we are now sitting, before the Superior Court, James Otis, Jr., made his great argument against granting Writs of Assistance. This writ was merely a legal instrument for collecting duties ; but Otis seized the opportunity to arraign the imperial commercial system of Great Britain, so far as it affected the colonies.

When Rome sent out colonies, her laws and her system of administration followed them, and they became parts of the empire. So firmly were they united to the central government that a wound at the circumference was felt at the centre, and when the centre became corrupt the whole empire fell into disorder.

This was the policy of the Latin nations, France, Spain and Portugal. Not so with the British nation. That nation followed the Greek policy in allowing their people to form colonies from which no allegiance was claimed other than the affection which they bore their native land and its institutions.

Before 1660 the English colonies enjoyed substantial freedom from British control, and pursued their interests as those might appear. At that time a change was brought about at the instigation, it is said, of an American, George Downing, afterward Sir George Downing, a graduate of the first class of Harvard College, a man of unsavory memory, who, at some real or fancied slight received while ambassador at Holland, on his return to London persuaded the government to enact the first navigation law, designed to transfer the Dutch commerce to England. This policy was renewed upon the restoration of Charles II, in 1660, by a series of navigation laws, and acts for their enforcement, by which the commerce of the colonies was to be engrossed by English merchants. This policy, known as the Mercantile System, continued down to the Revolution, producing irritation, uncertainty and loss to the colonial merchants by its intermittent enforcement. On the destruction of the French power in America by the fall of Quebec in 1759, and in consequence of the expenses incident to military operations, the British government thought it necessary to make what

had hitherto been a mercantile policy an imperial revenue policy.

All through the period from 1660 to the inauguration of the new policy, smuggling had been a common affair, engaged in by merchants of the highest character, and thought to be in every respect a reputable business. Some of the largest Boston fortunes were built up in this way. For example :

A vessel would bring into the port of Boston seventy pipes of Madeira wine. When the revenue officer came on board he was invited into the cabin, handsomely treated by the captain, and on expressing satisfaction with the quality of the Madeira, was asked :

"Where shall I send you a cask of it? And, by the way," would be added, "you have come to take the bill of lading, which is twenty pipes of Madeira." And so the matter would be adjusted to the entire satisfaction of the importing merchant, but with a loss to the revenue. But this was changed when the revenue officer, under the new system, refusing the proffered hospitality and bribe, informed the Captain that he intended to make a full examination of the cargo and get a complete account.

"You do, do you? We'll see!" exclaimed the captain, springing to the cabin door and locking the revenue officer in. Then calling all hands, the vessel would be unloaded save the customary twenty pipes, and the officer released from confinement.

This state of facts made legal proceedings necessary. But an ordinary search warrant was granted only in open court with a specification of the goods and the particular place where they were supposed to be concealed. The publicity of this transaction made it possible to remove the goods from one apartment, say at No. 10 Griffin's wharf, to No. 11, so that when the revenue officer arrived with his warrant to seize the goods, lo! he did not find them. Even if he had seen the articles through the chinks of the planks dividing the apartments, he could not touch them without a new warrant. And this process might be indefinitely repeated with the same result.

What was needed, therefore, for the effective execution of the revenue laws, was a general warrant authorizing the officer to search any place, and break open apartments where goods were supposed to be concealed. This general warrant, belonging to that class of warrants which created so great a commotion in Wilkes's time, was called a Writ of Assistance, and it was in opposition to the granting of this formidable writ by the Superior Court, sitting in this room, then the Council Chamber, that James Otis made his memorable argument, which was the first serious attack against the English imperial system, and one of the most effective of those causes which brought on the Revolution. Departing from the strict requirements of his cause, Otis reviewed the colonial policy of all nations, especially that of Great Britain, and showed how disastrously this attempt at its enforcement, by Writs of Assistance, would affect colonial prosperity. This was nearly three years before Patrick Henry, in arguing the famous Parsons cause, by a similar line of argument, prepared the Virginia mind to that open resistance which simultaneously broke out against the Stamp Act in 1765, both in Northern and Southern colonies.

It was in this room, then, that at the instigation of the colonial merchants, organized opposition to the newly-designed enforcement of an imperial policy began. John Adams, who was present at the hearing as a recently-admitted member of the bar, took notes of Otis's argument, which afterwards, at the age of eighty-three, he expanded into the fullest account we have of it. He also described the room, the scene and the transaction, with an exuberance of imagination which recalls Macaulay's more famous, but not worthy to be better known, description of the trial of Warren Hastings.

Our public historic buildings are few, but more than those of any other city in the country. We have the Old South, Faneuil Hall, and this venerable Old State House, in which, in this very room where we are sitting, the memorable events I have touched upon took place. "Here independence was born." With what other room shall it be compared? With the Representatives' Hall at the Capitol, in which John

Quincy Adams rendered the most important service of his long public life — the defence of the right of petition ; or that chamber at the other end of the Capitol, in which Webster defended the Constitution of the United States ; or that crypt in the basement, where Marshall, at the head of the Supreme Court, rendered those decisions which changed the loosely confederated government into a national one ; or that chamber of the old State House at Philadelphia, in which the Constitution of the United States was framed ; or that in the same building where Independence was declared ; or Carpenter's Hall in the same city, where the first Continental Congress assembled ; or Federal Hall in New York city — which New York, having suffered it to be destroyed, would now gladly restore at any cost — on the balcony of which Washington stood when he took his oath as President of the United States ?

The answer to such questions by the citizens of different communities would doubtless be influenced by local pride ; but I think we may be assured that the Old State House, which contains this memorable room, will be preserved as long as brick and mortar adhere, and a patriotic sentiment inspires the hearts of our people !

In accepting a cordial vote of thanks at the conclusion of his address, Judge Chamberlain alluded to the fact that no reference to Otis's argument was to be seen in the Council Chamber, and suggested that some printed tablet should call the visitors' attention to the memorable event of which this room was the scene. The Committee on the Rooms, to whom the subject was referred with full powers, have accordingly recast the tablets hitherto standing in the two halls, so that they will read as follows :

THIS IS THE COUNCIL CHAMBER,

the seat of the Vice-regal Government under the Crown during a part of the Provincial Period. Here, in the early time, assembled the Honorable Council, composed of twenty-eight citizens, who formed the upper House of the Great and General Court. In this

room were promulgated the various acts of Royal authority, relative to the conduct of public affairs. It was also the scene of notable State occasions, such as celebrating the accession or birthday of a Sovereign, or the arrival of a new governor. Here also were held public funerals, as in the case of Gen. Fitz John Winthrop, in 1717, and Gen. Whitmore, governor of Louisburg, in 1761. From the balcony under the large east window it was customary to read to the people the Commissions of the governors, and to proclaim the laws with beat of drum. Here, in the brilliant administration of William Shirley, was planned the renowned military expedition, which, in command of Gen. (afterward Sir) William Pepperrell, coöperating with Admiral Warren, achieved in 1745 the capture of Louisburg, on the island of Cape Breton, then the chief fortress of the French in North America; and here, on their return, the heroes of this great achievement, Gen. Pepperrell and Admiral Warren, received the congratulations of the Council and House of Representatives. In this room, before the Superior Court, James Otis, Jr., argued against the Writs of Assistance, that memorable act, which led John Adams in his old age to say: "Then and there the child Independence was born." Here, in Oct., 1770, John Adams and Josiah Quincy, Jr., defended the British soldiers engaged in the "Boston Massacre" of March 5; and here, Samuel Adams at the head of a committee of fifteen, appointed at a meeting of citizens in Faneuil Hall, on the day following this event, demanded of Gov. Hutchinson the removal of the British troops to Castle William (now Fort Independence), which was effected March 10-11, 1770, making this room historic as the scene of the first concession obtained by the Colonists from the Crown. From the east window, on July 18, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was first read to the citizens of this town "with great parade and exultation." In this room were inaugurated John Hancock, the first governor under the State Constitution of 1780, and his successors, James Bowdoin, Samuel Adams and Increase Sumner, until 1798, when the seat of government was transferred to the present State House on Beacon Hill. Here from 1830 to 1839, when the building was occupied by the City Government, were held the sessions of the Board of Aldermen.

THIS IS THE REPRESENTATIVES' HALL,

where, in Provincial times, was convened the popular branch of the Great and General Court, the Representatives of the people in the

Legislature of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, consisting in 1720 of 103 deputies, and later, by the incorporation of new towns, of about 125. Here, in 1761, came James Otis, Jr., the patriot and orator, whose election as Speaker, in 1769, was set aside by the Governor. Here, on Oct. 24, 1765, first appeared, as representative for the town of Boston, Samuel Adams, afterwards a leader among the advocates of Independence, and on the 29th of that month the House passed the famous Resolves, prepared by him, one of which declares, "that all acts made by any power whatever, other than the General Assembly of this Province, imposing taxes on the inhabitants, are infringements of our inherent and inalienable rights as men and British subjects, and render void the most valuable declarations of our charter." Here the Representatives passed in February, 1768, the historic Resolve, also proposed by Adams, which ordered letters to be written to the other Colonies, "with respect to the importance of joining with them in petitioning His Majesty at this time." The English Government demanded the immediate rescinding of the order, but the House refused its compliance by a vote of 92 to 17. Then followed the action of the king's ministry in deciding to quarter a division of the king's soldiery in Boston, the first detachment arriving from Halifax, Sept. 28-9, 1768. At noon, on Oct. 1, the troops, which consisted of the 14th and 29th Regiments of Infantry, with part of the 39th, and a company of Artillery, were landed at Long Wharf. By order of Governor Bernard, Faneuil Hall and the Town-house were assigned them as quarters, a portion of the 14th Regiment occupying this room, while two cannon were levelled at the building. When the Representatives next convened in this room, in May, 1769, its first act after organization was to resolve, "that an armament by sea and land, investing the metropolis, and a military guard, with cannon pointed at the very door of the Town-house, where this Assembly is held, is inconsistent with that dignity as well as that freedom, with which we have a right to deliberate, consult and determine." Events rapidly succeeded which roused the popular opposition, at length leading to that historic conflict between the troops and the people, known as "The Boston Massacre."

From a temporary balcony erected in front of the centre window at the end of this room, President Washington, in 1789, reviewed the procession which welcomed him upon his last visit to Boston. This room was last occupied by the House of Representatives, Jan. 11, 1798, when the General Court marched in procession from this building to the present State House, then completed upon Beacon

Hill. Here, when this building was occupied by the municipality as a City Hall in 1830, were held the Sessions of the Common Council.

The Committee cannot believe that the city will ever permit the destruction of a building so fraught with historic associations as the Old State House of Boston.

For the Committee,

S. ARTHUR BENT,

Clerk.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY.

The whole number of volumes given to the Society during the past year was 41, of pamphlets 67. A detailed statement of the donors, and the number contributed by each will be printed with the proceedings.* The Committee received from the Directors an appropriation of \$100 and expended \$37.50, most of it for the very valuable volume of the Centennial Celebration in New York of Washington's Inauguration to the Presidency. Lack of room prevents the Committee from making such an addition to the Society's Library as would otherwise be desirable; nevertheless it receives with gratitude such contributions to Boston's History and Biography as members and friends of the Society may from time to time bestow.

For the Committee,

S. ARTHUR BENT, *Clerk.*

* See following pages.

ACCESSIONS TO THE LIBRARY COLLECTION,
1892.

DONORS.	VOLS.	PAM- PHLETS.
American Historical Association		1
Angell, George T.		1
Appleton, Nathan	7	1
Bent, S. Arthur		3
Bicknell, Thomas W.		1
Boston Chamber of Commerce	1	
Brown, Francis H.		1
Buffalo Historical Society		1
Burlington (Vt.) Ladies' Soc. Unitarian Church		1
Chamberlain, Mellen		2
Chandler, Horace P.	1	
Chester, Walstein R.		1
Crane, C. B.		1
Dedham Historical Society		4
Dexter, Morton		1
Eustis, William Tracy	1	
Fearing, A. C., Jr.	1	
First Corps of Cadets	1	
Folsom, Albert A.		2
French, Jonathan	6	2
Green, Samuel A.		1
Harvard University		2
Hassam, John T.	1	
Hill, Hamilton A.		4
Hunnewell, James F.		1
Hyde Park Historical Society		4
Israel, Mrs. Mary S.	1	
Jackson, William		1
Locke, S. D.		1
Lodge, Henry Cabot		1
Lunt, William P.	1	
Maginnis, Thomas		1
Marvin, William T. R.	1	2
	22	41

DONORS.	VOLS.	PAM- PHLETS.
<i>Number brought forward,</i>	22	41
Massachusetts Humane Society		1
May, Samuel	1	1
Mitchell, Bessie M.	1	
Museum of Fine Arts		1
New England Historic-Genealogical Soc.	1	2
New England Society in New York		1
New York Sons of Revolution	1	
New York Typothetæ		1
Ohio Archæological and Historical Society		1
Paige, John C.	1	
Peabody Institute, Danvers		1
Peabody Institute, Peabody		1
Phelps, Arthur D.	1	
Philadelphia Numis. and Antiq. Society		1
Porter, Edward G.		2
Pulsifer, William H.		1
Purchased	2	
Reynolds, Walter H.	6	
Russell, Samuel H.	1	
Salem Press		1
Springfield Library Association		1
Stearns, Charles H.	1	1
Taunton Public Library		1
Thayer, David		2
Trustees of Public Reservations		1
Western Reserve Historical Society	1	
Wetherbee, Winthrop	1	
Whitney, James L.	1	
Winsor, Justin		1
Wisconsin Historical Society		1
Yale University	1	3
Totals	42	67

The Treasurer presented his Annual Report, which was accepted, and ordered to be placed on file. The statement will be found on page 45.

REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Micah Dyer, Jr., for the Nominating Committee, reported a list of candidates for Directors and Clerk and Treasurer.

Voted, To accept the report and discharge the Committee.

Voted, To lay the report upon the table.

Voted, That when the Society adjourn it be to the Second Tuesday of February.

Voted, To adjourn.

The Society met, according to adjournment, on Tuesday, February 14, at 3 P. M., the President in the chair. The record of the last meeting was read by the Clerk and approved.

Voted, To take from the table the report of the Nominating Committee.

A ballot being ordered, the following were declared to be duly elected:—

For Clerk and Treasurer.

SAMUEL ARTHUR BENT.

Directors.

CURTIS GUILD.	JOHN LATHROP.
SAMUEL H. RUSSELL.	GEORGE O. CARPENTER.
HAMILTON A. HILL.	WILLIAM S. APPLETON.
JOSHUA P. BODFISH.	BENJAMIN C. CLARK.
JACOB A. DRESSER.	

After a paper on the "Boston Post Office before the Revolution," by Mr. C. W. Ernst, the Society adjourned.

S. ARTHUR BENT, *Clerk.*

DR.	S. ARTHUR BENT in Account with the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY.		CR.
1892.		1892.	
Jan. 1.	To Cash on hand . . .	Dec. 31.	By Rent, City of Boston . . .
Dec. 31.	" Assessments, 1892 . . .	"	" Salaries, 1892 . . .
"	" Sale of Publications . . .	"	" General Expenses . . .
"	" Interest . . .	"	" Balance to New Account . . .
			\$3,561.43

S. ARTHUR BENT in Account with the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

1892.		1892.	
Jan. 1.	To Cash on hand . . .	Dec. 31.	By Cash in New England Trust Co. . .
Dec. 31.	" Fees, 1892 . . .		
"	" Interest . . .		
			\$8,804.36

S. ARTHUR BENT in Account with the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, SUBSCRIPTION FUND.

1892.		1892.	
Jan. 1.	To Cash on hand . . .	Dec. 3.	By Cash paid Waters Research Fund . . .
Dec. 31.	" Interest . . .	" 31.	" " in New England Trust Co. . .
			\$615.69

BOSTON, December 31, 1892.

Examined and approved by

GEORGE O. CARPENTER,
for the Finance Committee.

S. ARTHUR BENT,
Treasurer.

OFFICERS FOR 1893

President

CURTIS GUILD

Clerk and Treasurer

SAMUEL ARTHUR BENT

Directors

CURTIS GUILD
SAMUEL H. RUSSELL
HAMILTON A. HILL
JOSHUA P. BODFISH

JOHN LATHROP
GEORGE O. CARPENTER
WILLIAM S. APPLETON
BENJAMIN C. CLARK

JACOB A. DRESSER

Committee on the Rooms

SAMUEL H. RUSSELL
RICHARD BRIGGS

GEORGE O. CARPENTER
LEVI L. WILLCUTT

WILLIAM S. APPLETON

PRESIDENT and CLERK, *Ex-officiis*

Committee on Publication

HAMILTON A. HILL

BENJAMIN C. CLARK
THE CLERK.

Committee on Papers

HAMILTON A. HILL
EDWARD G. PORTER

DAVID H. COOLIDGE
THE CLERK

Committee on Membership

GEORGE O. CARPENTER
BENJAMIN C. CLARK
NATHAN APPLETON

Mrs. ELLEN S. S. HAMMOND
ALBERT A. FOLSOM
THE CLERK

Committee on the Library

JAMES L. WHITNEY
JAMES F. HUNNEWELL
WILLIAM C. WINSLOW

JACOB A. DRESSER
WILLIAM H. PULSIFER
THE CLERK

Finance Committee

CURTIS GUILD

SAMUEL H. RUSSELL
GEORGE O. CARPENTER

LIFE MEMBERS.

Abbot, Edwin H.
Abbott, Marshall K.
Adams, Charles F.
Addicks, J. Edward
Allen, Miss Clara A.
Alley, John R.
Ames, Charles G.
Ames, Frederick L.
Ames, Oliver
Amory, Frederick
Andrews, Frank W.
Andrews, John A.
Angell, Henry C.
Appleton, Mrs. Emily W.
Appleton, Nathan
Appleton, William S.
Armstrong, George W.
Atherton, Miss Lily B.
Atkins, Mrs. Elisha
Austin, James W.
Ayer, James B.
Bacon, Mrs. Louisa C.
Bailey, Joseph T.
Baker, Miss C. Alice
Baker, Mrs. Richard
*Ballister, Joseph F.
Barron, Clarence W.
Bartlett, Francis

Beal, James H.
Beebe, J. Arthur
Bigelow, George B.
Bigelow, William Sturgis
Black, George N.
Blake, Clarence J.
Blake, Francis
Blake, Mrs. George Baty
*Blake, Stanton
Blanchard, Samuel Stillman
Bodfish, Joshua P.
Bradford, Martin L.
Bradford, William B.
*Bradlee, J. Putnam
Brewer, William D.
Briggs, Lloyd Vernon
Brooks, J. Henry
Brooks, Lawrence
Brooks, Peter Chardon
Brooks, Shepherd
Brown, John Coffin Jones
*Browne, C. Allen
Browne, Edward I.
Burnham, John A.
*Burrage, William Clarence
Candage, Rufus G. F.
Candler, John W.
Carpenter, George O.

* Deceased.

Carpenter, George O., Jr.
 Carr, John
 Carruth, Charles T.
 Center, Joseph H.
 Chapin, Nahum
 Chase, George Bigelow
 Chase, Stephen
 Chase, Theodore
 Child, Dudley R.
 Church, Herbert B.
 Clark, Charles E.
 Clark, Nathan F.
 Clay, Thomas H.
 Codman, John
 Codman, Ogden, Jr.
 Coffin, Frederick S.
 *Colburn, Jeremiah
 Collamore, Miss Helen
 Converse, Elisha S.
 Cory, Charles B.
 Crocker, George G.
 Crosby, Charles A. W.
 *Crowninshield, Benjamin W.
 Curtis, Caleb A.
 Curtis, Charles P.
 Curtis, Mrs. Eliza F.
 Curtis, Mrs. Greely S.
 Curtis, Henry Pelham
 Cutter, Abram E.
 Cutter, Benjamin F.
 Cutter, Watson G.
 Daniell, Moses Grant
 Davis, Ephraim C.
 Davis, George Henry
 Davis, J. Alba
 Davis, James C.
 Davis, William Henry
 Dean, Benjamin
 Dean, Luni A.
 Dean, John Ward
 *Deblois, Stephen Grant
 Denny, Daniel
 *Dewing, Benjamin H.
 Dexter, William S.
 Dill, Thomas B.
 *Dorr, Francis O.

Dupee, Henry D.
 *Dupee, James A.
 Dwight, Edmund
 Dyer, Mrs. Julia K.
 Eaton, Walter D.
 Edes, Henry H.
 Eliot, Christopher R.
 Eliot, Samuel
 Emery, Francis F.
 Estes, Dana
 Fabyan, George F.
 Farrington, Charles F.
 Fay, Joseph S.
 Fay, Sigourney W.
 Fearing, Andrew C., Jr.
 Fenno, John Brooks
 *Ferris, Mortimer C.
 Fiske, Andrew
 Fitz, Reginald H.
 Fitz, Mrs. W. Scott
 Fogg, John S. H.
 Foster, John
 Fowler, Mrs. L. A. W.
 French, Frederick W.
 French, Jonathan
 Fuller, Charles Emerson
 *Fuller, Henry H.
 Galloupe, Charles W.
 Gardner, John L.
 George, Elijah
 Gould, Benjamin Apthorp
 Green, Samuel Abbott
 Guild, Courtenay
 Guild, Curtis
 Guild, Curtis, Jr.
 Haigh, John
 Hall, Thomas B.
 Hammond, George W.
 Hammond, Mrs. Ellen S. S.
 Hancock, Franklin
 Hapgood, Warren
 Hart, Thomas N.
 Hart, William T.
 *Hartt, John F.
 Haskell, William A.
 Hassam, John Tyler

- Haynes, James G.
 Hayward, George
 Hayward, James Warren
 Head, Charles
 Hecht, Jacob H.
 Hemenway, Alfred
 Hemenway, Augustus
 Henshaw, Samuel
 Higginson, Mrs. Henry L.
 Hill, Hamilton Andrews
 Hill, Henry E.
 Hill, J. Edward R.
 Hill, William H.
 Hoitt, Alfred D.
 Holden, Joshua B.
 Hollingsworth, Amor L.
 Hollingsworth, Z. T.
 Holmes, Edward Jackson
 *Homans, Charles Dudley
 *Homans, George H.
 *Horsford, Eben N.
 Hovey, Henry S.
 Iasigi, Mrs. Oscar
 James, George Abbot
 Jeffries, B. Joy
 Jenks, Henry Fitch
 Jones, D. Wayland
 Jones, Jerome
 Kennard, Martin Parry
 Kennedy, George G.
 Kimball, Miss Augusta C.
 Kimball, Mrs. M. Day
 Kuhn, Hamilton
 Ladd, Nathaniel W.
 Lamb, George
 *Lambert, Thomas R.
 Lane, Jonathan A.
 Lawrence, Amory A.
 *Lawrence, Amos A.
 Lawrence, Charles R.
 Lawrence, Samuel C.
 Lincoln, Beza
 *Little, George W.
 Little, James L.
 Little, John M.
 Longley, James
 Loring, William Caleb
 *Lothrop, Daniel
 Lothrop, Thornton K.
 Loud, Charles E.
 Low, George D.
 Low, John
 Lowell, Mrs. George G.
 Lucas, Edmund G.
 Lyon, Henry
 MacDonald, Edward
 Mack, Thomas
 Macleod, William A.
 Mann, Arthur E.
 Manning, Francis H.
 *Marshall, J. F. B.
 Marvin, William T. R.
 Mayo, Miss Amy L.
 May, Frederick Goddard
 Merrill, Mrs. Amelia G.
 Minns, Thomas
 Minot, J. Grafton
 Minot, William, Jr.
 Moore, Frederick H.
 *Moore, George H.
 Moore, Miss Mary E.
 Morse, George Henry
 Morse, L. Foster
 Morss, Charles A.
 Moseley, Alexander
 Murphy, James S.
 Nichols, Arthur H.
 Norcross, Grenville H.
 Norwell, Henry
 O'Brien, Hugh (Hon. Mem.)
 Olmsted, Frederick L.
 Paige, John C.
 *Palfrey, Francis W.
 Palfrey, John C.
 Parker, Charles W.
 Parker, Herman
 Parker, Miss Sarah
 Parkman, Francis
 Parsons, Arthur J.
 Payne, James H.
 Peabody, Charles B.
 *Perkins, Augustus T.

- Perkins, Mrs. C. P.
 *Perkins, William
 Perry, Charles F.
 Pfaff, Mrs. Hannah Adams
 Pfaff, Jacob
 Pierce, Henry L.
 Pierce, Nathaniel W.
 Piper, William T.
 Playfair, Lady
 Porter, Edward G.
 Pratt, Laban
 Putnam, Mrs. Mary Lowell
 Quincy, George Henry
 Quincy, Mrs. George Henry
 *Quincy, Samuel Miller
 Richards, Henry C.
 Richardson, B. Heber
 Richardson, Edward C.
 Richardson, Spencer W.
 Richardson, William L.
 Riley, James M.
 Ripley, George
 *Ross, Alphonso
 Rotch, William
 Russell, Samuel H.
 Rust, Nathaniel J.
 Sampson, Charles E.
 Sampson, Edwin H.
 Sears, J. Montgomery
 Shattuck, Frederic C.
 Shaw, Henry L.
 Shaw, Henry Southworth
 Shaw, Henry Southworth, Jr.
 Shillaber, William G.
 *Shimmin, Charles F.
 Shuman, A.
 Skinner, Francis, Jr.
 Slafter, Edmund F.
 Slater, Andrew C.
 Slocum, William H.
 Slocum, Mrs. William H.
 Smith, Joseph W.
 Smith, Samuel F. (Hon. Mem.)
 Sortwell, Alvin F.
 Stanwood, James Rindge
 Stetson, Amos W.
 Stetson, John A.
 Stone, Charles W.
 Storey, Joseph C.
 Stowell, Edmund Channing
 Sturgis, Russell
 Suter, Hales W.
 Swan, William W.
 Sweetser, Mrs. Annie M.
 Taft, Edward A.
 Talbot, Miss Marion
 Taylor, Charles H.
 Thacher, Henry C.
 Thayer, David
 Thayer, Eugene V. R.
 *Thorndike, George Quincy
 Tileston, James C.
 Tinkham, George H.
 *Tompkins, Arthur G.
 Tompkins, Eugene
 Tucker, Alanson
 Tucker, George F.
 Tucker, James C.
 Turner, Alfred R.
 Turner, Mrs. Cora L.
 Turner, Job A.
 Upham, George P.
 Upton, George B.
 Wadsworth, Alexander F.
 Walker, Francis A.
 Walker, Grant
 Ward, Francis Jackson
 Ware, Miss Mary L.
 Warren, Samuel D.
 Warren, Mrs. Susan C.
 *Warren, William Wilkins
 Waters, Edwin F.
 Weld, Daniel
 Weld, Otis Everett
 Wentworth, Alonzo B.
 Wheeler, Horace Leslie
 Wheelwright, Andrew C.
 Wheelwright, Edward
 Wheelwright, Josiah
 *Wheildon, William W.
 Whipple, J. Reed
 White, Charles T.

White, Mrs. Charles T.
 White, J. Gardner
 Whitmore, Charles J.
 *Whitmore, Charles O.
 *Whitney, Henry Austin
 Whitney, James L.
 Whittington, Hiram
 Wigglesworth, Edward
 Wigglesworth, George
 Willcutt, Levi L.
 Willcutt, Mrs. Mary A. P.
 Williams, Edward H.
 Williams, Henry W.

Williams, John D.
 Winchester, Thomas B.
 Winslow, William C.
 Winsor, Robert
 Winthrop, Robert C., Jr.
 Winthrop, Robert Mason
 Wise, John P.
 Woodbury, John P.
 *Woodman, Cyrus
 Woolley, William
 Woolson, James A.
 Young, George

* Deceased.

MEMBERS.

Abbott, Edward A.
Adam, Robert W.
*Adams, Waldo
Alcott, John S. P.
Alden, Horatio B.
Alexander, Eben
Allen, Mrs. Caroline B.
Allen, Frank D.
Allen, Frederick H.
Allen, William H.
Allen, Mrs. William H.
Allen, Willis B.
Alley, Arthur H.
Ames, Rev. Charles G.
Ames, Oakes Angier
Ames, Oliver, 2d
Ames, Samuel T.
Anderson, Luther S.
Andrew, John F.
Andrews, Charles H.
Andrews, E. Jones
Andrews, Edward R.
Anthony, Edgar W.
*Aspinwall, William
Atkinson, George
Austin, Charles L.
Avery, Abraham
Bailey, Charles H.

Bailey, Hollis R.
Baird, John C.
Baker, Richard
Baldwin, William H.
Ballister, Miss Minetta J.
Bancroft, Joseph H.
Barbour, Edmund D.
Barnes, Amos
Barnes, Thurlow Weed
Bartlett, John
Bartlett, Stephen S.
Battelle, Eugene
Beal, Caleb G.
Beal, Leander
Beard, Alanson W.
Benedict, Washington G.
Benedict, William G.
*Bent, Mrs. Mary N.
Bent, S. Arthur
Bicknell, Thomas W.
Bigelow, Miss Mary A.
Bigelow, Samuel A.
Billings, Robert C.
Bird, Lewis Jones
Bishop, Robert R.
*Blake, Arthur W.
Blakemore, John E.
*Blasland, Edward B.

Bliss, James F.
 Boles, Frank W.
 Bolles, Matthew
 *Bond, Edward P.
 Bouvé, Edward T.
 Bouvé, Thomas T.
 Bowditch, Charles P.
 Bowditch, Vincent Y.
 Bowdlear, William A.
 Bowen, Henry W.
 Bowker, Albert
 Bowman, Dexter D.
 Bradford, George
 Bradlee, Caleb D.
 Bradlee, John T.
 Breed, Francis W.
 Bremer, John L.
 Briggs, Richard
 Briggs, Mrs. Richard
 Brimmer, Martin
 Brooks, L. Loring
 Brooks, Mrs. M. Cordelia
 *Brooks, Phillips
 Brown, Alfred S.
 Brown, Edward J.
 Brown, Francis H.
 Brown, Frank Q.
 Brown, George Barnard
 Brown, Samuel N.
 Brown, William A.
 Browne, Herbert W. C.
 Browne, T. Quincy
 Bryant, Gridley J. F.
 Buffum, Charles
 Bullens, George S.
 Burbank, Alonzo N.
 Burditt, Charles A.
 *Burge, Lorenzo
 Burgess, Mrs. James M.
 Burrage, Alvah A.
 Bush, J. Foster
 Byington, Ezra H.
 Cabot, J. Eliot
 Calef, Benjamin S.
 Callender, John B.
 Capen, Samuel B.

Carpenter, Frederick B.
 Carr, Samuel, Jr.
 Carter, Charles M.
 Caryl, Miss Harriet E.
 Case, James B.
 Chace, Miss Annie E.
 Chamberlain, Mellen
 Chandler, Cleaveland A.
 Chandler, Francis W.
 Chandler, Horace Parker
 Cheney, Mrs. Arthur
 Cheney, Benjamin P.
 Chickering, George H.
 Child, Addison
 Clafin, William H.
 Clapp, Charles M.
 Clark, Albe C.
 Clark, Benjamin C.
 Clark, Cyrus T.
 Clark, John S.
 *Clark, Joseph W.
 Clarke, Botsford R.
 Clarke, Thomas W.
 Cleveland, Miss Corinne M.
 Cobb, Henry E.
 Cochrane, Alexander
 Codman, Mrs. Henrietta G.
 Codman, William C.
 Coffin, G. Winthrop
 Cole, Edward E.
 Collier, H. Price
 Conant, William M.
 Coolidge, David H.
 Coolidge, John T.
 Cordner, John
 Cotting, Charles U.
 Covell, Alphonso S.
 Cox, William E.
 Crane, Joshua
 Crosby, Samuel T.
 Crosby, Stephen M.
 Cruft, Samuel B.
 Cummings, Charles A.
 Cunningham, Mrs. Fred., Jr.
 Cunningham, Henry W.
 Currant, John F.

Curtis, Daniel B.
 Cushing, George S.
 Cushing, Thomas
 Damrell, John S.
 Dana, Samuel B.
 Daniels, John H.
 Dean, Charles A.
 *Deland, Thomas W.
 Denison, John N.
 Dennison, Henry B.
 Dexter, Gordon
 Dexter, Morton
 Dickinson, M. F., Jr.
 Dillaway, Charles H.
 Dimmick, Orlando W.
 Dixwell, Epes S.
 Doane, Thomas
 Dodd, Henry W.
 Dodd, Horace
 Dodge, Arthur P.
 Dorr, Miss Caroline
 Dorr, George B.
 Dresser, Jacob A.
 Drummond, James F.
 Dunn, Edward H.
 Dupee, Mrs. Caroline T.
 Dwight, Henry W.
 Dyer, Benjamin F.
 Dyer, Micah, Jr.
 *Dyer, Samuel N.
 Eastman, Charles J.
 Eaton, Edward B.
 Eddy, Otis
 Eldredge, Mrs. James T.
 *Ellis, Rowland
 Emmes, Samuel
 Endicott, George Monroe
 Endicott, Henry
 Endicott, William, Jr.
 Eustis, W. Tracy
 Fairbanks, Charles F.
 Field, James B.
 *Field, William E.
 Fifield, Mrs. Emily A.
 Fiske, John M.
 Fitz, Eustace C.

Flanders, Mrs. Helen B.
 Flint, Mrs. Almena J.
 Flint, David B.
 Fogg, George O.
 Folsom, Albert A.
 Forristall, George W.
 Foster, Eben B.
 Fowler, William P.
 Freeland, James H.
 French, Benjamin
 French, Mrs. L. G.
 French, S. Waldo
 French, William A.
 Frost, Rufus S.
 Frothingham, Edward
 Frothingham, Octavius B.
 Frothingham, Ward Brooks
 Gaensslen, Augustus F.
 Gardner, George A.
 Gardner, Harrison
 Gay, Edwin W.
 Gay, George W.
 *Gibbens, Joseph M.
 Gill, James S.
 Gleason, Daniel A.
 Goddard, George A.
 Goddard, William
 Goldthwait, Joel
 Goldthwait, John
 Gookin, Charles B.
 Gorham, James Lane
 Goss, Elbridge H.
 Gould, John M.
 Graves, John L.
 Gray, Joseph H.
 Green, George H.
 Greene, Charles A.
 Greenough, Francis B.
 Greenough, William W.
 Grover, William O.
 Guild, Henry
 Hallowell, Richard P.
 Halsall, William F.
 Harrington, George W.
 Harris, George W.
 Hart, Henry W.

Hastings, Miss Caroline E.
 Hatch, Frank E.
 Hatch, Samuel
 Haynes, Henry W.
 Hayward, Mrs. Elizabeth W.
 Hayward, George P.
 Heard, J. Theodore
 Hedges, Sidney M.
 Hemmenway, Henry C.
 Henchman, Nathaniel H.
 Hersey, Alfred H.
 Hersey, Horatio B.
 Hickok, Gilman C.
 Higgins, Richard R.
 Higginson, Waldo
 Hill, Clement Hugh
 Hills, William S.
 Hodgkins, William E.
 Hodgkins, William H.
 Hogg, John
 Hollingsworth, Sumner
 Homer, Charles S.
 Hoogs, Stephen F.
 Hook, Jacob E.
 Hooper, Edward W.
 Hooper, Samuel Hooper
 Hopkins, Samuel B.
 Horton, Walter G.
 Horton, William H.
 Houghton, William S.
 Howard, Charles T.
 Howe, Elmer P.
 Howe, George D.
 Howe, John C.
 Howland, J. Frank
 Hubbard, James M.
 Hudson, John E.
 Hunnewell, H. H.
 Hunnewell, James F.
 Hurd, Charles E.
 Iasigi, Joseph A.
 Inches, Charles E.
 Jackson, William F.
 James, Mrs. John W.
 Jeffries, John
 Jelly, George F.

Jenks, Thomas L.
 Jenney, Alexander S.
 Jenney, Bernard
 Jenney, Francis H.
 Jernegan, H. M.
 Jewett, Miss Sarah Orne
 Johnson, Mrs. Abby H.
 Johnson, Charles E.
 Johnson, Edward
 Johnson, Edward C.
 Johnson, Hiram
 Johnson, James C.
 Johnson, Samuel
 Jones, Benjamin M.
 Jones, Clarence W.
 Jones, Peter C.
 Joy, John D. W.
 Kehew, Mrs. Mary M.
 Kellen, William V.
 Kellogg, Edward B.
 Kendall, Charles S.
 Kendall, Josiah B.
 Kennedy, Charles A.
 Kennedy, Miss Louise
 Kidder, Nathaniel Thayer
 Kidner, Reuben
 Kimball, David P.
 Kimball, Mrs. David P.
 Kimball, Lemuel C.
 King, D. Webster
 Kitson, Samuel J.
 Knapp, George B.
 Kurtz, Charles Carroll
 Ladd, Babson S.
 Lamb, Henry W.
 Lamson, Daniel S.
 Lancaster, Charles B.
 Lane, John Ballard
 Langmaid, Samuel W.
 Las Casas, W. B. de
 Lathrop, John
 Lawrence, Abbott
 Lawrence, Francis W.
 Lawson, Thomas W.
 Lee, Miss Alice
 Lee, William H.

- Leonard, Amos M.
 Leonard, Charles H.
 Leonard, Samuel H.
 Lewis, Edwin J., Jr.
 Lewis, Mrs. John A.
 Libbie, Charles F., Jr.
 Lilly, Channing
 Lincoln, Frederic W.
 Lincoln, Joseph B.
 Lincoln, Solomon
 Lincoln, William E.
 Lincoln, William Henry
 Little, Arthur M.
 Little, Samuel
 Lloyd, Andrew J.
 Lockwood, Rhodes
 Longfellow, Miss Alice M.
 Loring, Victor J.
 Lovering, Charles T.
 Lovering, Daniel, Jr.
 Lovering, Joseph S.
 Lovett, George L.
 Lowell, Edward J.
 Lowell, Francis C.
 Macullar, Charles E.
 Mandell, Samuel P.
 Mann, George Sumner
 Manning, John L.
 Marston, Stephen W.
 Mason, A. Lawrence
 Mather, Mrs. Ellen E.
 Matthews, Albert
 Matthews, Nathan, Jr.
 May, Miss Eleanor Goddard
 May, Frederick W. G.
 May, John Joseph
 May, Samuel
 McCarthy, William
 McDonald, James A.
 McIntyre, Peter
 McMullen, John
 Mead, Edwin D.
 Means, James
 Means, William G.
 Merrill, Moody
 Merritt, E. P.
 Metcalf, Henry B.
 Metcalf, Joseph A.
 Meyer, George von L.
 *Millar, William K.
 Mills, Dexter T.
 Mills, George Washington
 Mills, William N.
 Miner, George A.
 Minot, Francis
 Minot, Lawrence
 Mitchell, Thomas S.
 Monks, Richard J.
 Moody, Charles E.
 Moors, Joseph B.
 Morison, John H.
 Morse, Henry A.
 Morse, John T.
 Morton, John D.
 Moseley, Mrs. Alexander
 Motley, Edward
 Nash, Bennett H.
 Nash, Herbert
 Nash, Nathaniel C.
 Newhall, H. F.
 Newman, William H. H.
 *Nichols, William F.
 Nickerson, Augustus
 Niles, Stephen R.
 Niles, Thomas
 Noble, John
 Nowell, Mrs. Harriet C.
 Nowell, Thomas S.
 O'Brien, Edward F.
 Oliver, George S. J.
 Otis, Albert B.
 Otis, Mrs. William C.
 Paine, Robert Treat
 Palmer, LeRoy H.
 Park, William D.
 Parker, Chester
 Parker, E. Francis
 *Parker, Henry G.
 Parmenter, William H.
 Parsons, Albert S.
 Patridge, Eugene E.
 Patterson, Thomas F.

Peabody, Francis H.
 Peabody, Oliver W.
 Pearmain, S. B.
 Penniman, George
 Perkins, Charles B.
 Perkins, Miss Elizabeth W.
 Perkins, James D.
 Perkins, Thomas H.
 Phelps, Arthur D.
 Phelps, George H.
 Phillips, Mrs. Anna T.
 Phillips, Elijah B.
 Phipps, Benjamin
 Pickman, Dudley S.
 Pierce, George F.
 *Pierce, George Jackson
 Pierce, Wallace L.
 Pinkham, Theodore
 Pollock, Charles
 Porter, Alexander S.
 Potter, Edward
 Potter, Henry S.
 Powers, Patrick H.
 Prang, Louis
 Pratt, Edward Ellerton
 Pratt, Frederic A.
 Pratt, John F.
 Prescott, William A.
 Preston, George M.
 Pridee, William H.
 Prince, Frederick O.
 Pulsifer, William H.
 Putnam, George F.
 Putnam, Henry W.
 Quincy, Edmund
 Quincy, Henry P.
 Rand, Arnold A.
 Read, William
 Reed, Charles M.
 Reed, Henry R.
 Reed, James
 Reinhart, J. W.
 Reinhart, Mrs. J. W.
 Reynolds, Edward B.
 Rice, Alexander H.
 Rice, Henry A.

Rice, John H.
 Rich, J. Rogers
 Richards, Dexter N.
 Richardson, Augustus
 Richardson, Frederic L.
 Richardson, Thomas O.
 Ricker, James W.
 Ricker, Mrs. James W.
 Riley, Thomas
 Ritchie, John
 Robbins, George W.
 Roberts, Oliver A.
 *Robeson, William R.
 Robinson, William F.
 Roby, Warren Guild
 Rodocanachi, John M.
 Rogers, Mrs. William B.
 Ropes, John C.
 Roundy, Franklin F.
 *Russ, Augustus
 Russell, Edward T.
 Russell, Mrs. Robert S.
 Russell, William E.
 Rust, William A.
 Saltonstall, Leverett
 Sampson, Oscar H.
 Sanford, Seneca
 Sargent, Arthur H.
 Sargent, Lucius M.
 Sawyer, Arthur W.
 Sawyer, Joseph
 Sawyer, Timothy T.
 Schouler, James
 Seabury, Frank
 Sears, Eben
 Sears, Philip H.
 Shaler, Nathaniel S.
 Shattuck, George O.
 Shepard, Lindsley H.
 Shreve, William P.
 Shuman, Samuel
 Shurtleff, Hiram S.
 Slade, Denison Rogers
 Slade, Lucius
 Smith, Albert O.
 Smith, Charles C.

Smith, Samuel F.
 Smith, William E.
 Snelling, Nathaniel G.
 Snow, Samuel T.
 *Souther, Henry
 Sowdon, Arthur J. C.
 Speare, Alden
 Spencer, Aaron W.
 Sprague, Charles F.
 Sprague, Henry H.
 Stearns, Charles A.
 Stearns, Richard H.
 Stedman, George
 Stetson, Alpheus M.
 Stevens, Benjamin F.
 Stevens, Francis H.
 Stevens, William Stanford
 Stickney, J. Henry
 Story, Joseph
 Stowell, Alexander
 Stratton, Charles E.
 Strong, Edward A.
 Strout, A. A.
 Sullivan, Richard
 Sweetser, John
 *Taft, Orray A.
 Talbot, William H.
 Tapley, Amos P.
 Temple, Thomas F.
 Tenney, Alonzo C.
 Tenney, Benjamin F.
 Terrill, Mrs. George W.
 Thatcher, Franklin N.
 Thompson, Newell A.
 Thorndike, S. Lothrop
 Thurber, Samuel
 Todd, Thomas
 Tolman, Adams K.
 Torrey, Benjamin B.
 Tower, C. B.
 Trask, William B.
 *Tufts, Arthur W.
 *Tufts, Nathaniel W. S.
 Tufts, Mrs. Susan E.
 Turner, Edward
 Turner, Henry R.

Tuttle, J. H.
 Ulman, William C.
 Van Derlip, Willard C.
 Van Voorhis, John C.
 Vaughan, Francis W.
 *Vinal, Hammond Whitney
 Vose, George H.
 Vose, James W.
 Walker, Mrs. Nathaniel
 Wallburg, Ottomar
 Wales, George W.
 Wales, Miss Mary A.
 Wallace, Cranmore N.
 Walley, Henshaw B.
 Ward, Reginald H.
 Warren, Mrs. J. Sullivan
 Warren, John Collins
 Warren, Marcellus R.
 Washburn, Henry S.
 Waterhouse, Francis A.
 Way, C. Granville
 Wead, Leslie C.
 Webster, John H.
 Weeks, Andrew G.
 Weissbein, Louis
 Welch, Charles A.
 Weld, Aaron Davis, Jr.
 Weld, George W.
 *Weld, Moses W.
 Wellington, George Y.
 Wellman, Joseph H.
 Wells, Mrs. Elizabeth Sewall
 Wells, Samuel
 Weltch, Samuel
 Wentworth, Arioch
 Wentworth, William P.
 Weston, Thomas
 White, Charles G.
 White, Donald E.
 Whiting, Frederick J.
 *Whiting, John L.
 Whitman, Henry
 Whitwell, Frederick S.
 Whitmore, William H.
 Whitney, David R.
 Whitney, Edward

Whitney, Mrs. Edward
Whittemore, Augustus
Whittemore, Henry
Wilbur, George B.
Wilder, William H.
Williams, Alexander
Williams, Benj. Bangs
Williams, David W.
Williams, Henry
Williams, Jacob L.
Williams, Moses
Williams, Robert B.
Williams, William C.
Wilmarth, Henry D.

Wilson, Henry C.
Winchester, Daniel L.
Winslow, Samuel W.
Winslow, Winthrop C.
Winthrop, Thomas L.
Wolcott, Mrs. Henrietta L. T.
Wolcott, Roger
Wood, Charles G.
Woods, Henry
Woodward, Harlow E.
Worster, John E.
Wright, John G.
Wyman, Edward
Yerrinton, James M. W.

BOSTONIAN SOCIETY.

*ORGANIZED TO PROMOTE THE STUDY OF THE HISTORY OF BOSTON,
AND THE PRESERVATION OF ITS ANTIQUITIES.*

BY-LAWS.

I.

OBJECTS.

IT shall be the duty of members, so far as it may be in their power, to carry out the objects of the Society, by collecting, by gift, loan, or purchase, books, manuscripts, and pictures, and by such other suitable means as may from time to time seem expedient.

II.

MEMBERS.

The members of the Bostonian Society shall be such persons, either resident or non-resident in Boston, as shall, after having been proposed and accepted as candidates at any regular monthly meeting by the Directors, be elected by the votes of a majority of the members present and voting.

III.

HONORARY AND CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Honorary and Corresponding members shall be nominated by the Directors, and shall be elected by ballot by two-thirds of the members present and voting. They may take part in the meetings of the Society, but shall not be entitled to vote.

IV.

ADMISSION FEE AND ASSESSMENTS.

Each member shall pay five dollars at the time of his admission, and five dollars each first of January afterwards, into the treasury of the Society for its general purposes; but if any member shall neglect to pay his admission fee or annual assessment, for three months after the same is due, he shall be liable to forfeit his membership at any time when the Directors shall so order.

The payment of the sum of twenty-five dollars in any one year by any member of the Society shall constitute him a life member of the Society; life members shall be free from assessments, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of annual members. The money received for such life memberships shall constitute a fund, of which not more than twenty per cent. together with the annual income, shall be spent in any one year.

V.

CERTIFICATES.

Certificates signed by the President and countersigned by the Treasurer, shall be issued to all persons who have become life members of the Society.

VI.

MEETINGS.

The annual meeting of the Society shall be held on the second Tuesday in January, and regular meetings shall be held on the second Tuesday of every month, excepting July, August, and September, at such time and place as the Directors shall appoint. Special meetings shall be called by the Clerk, under the instruction of the Directors.

At all meetings ten members shall be a quorum for business. All Committees shall be appointed by the Chair, unless otherwise ordered.

VII.

OFFICERS.

The officers of the Society shall be nine Directors, a President, a Clerk, and a Treasurer. The Directors, Clerk and Treasurer, shall be chosen by ballot at the annual meeting in January, and shall hold office for one year, and until others are duly chosen and qualified in their stead.

The President shall be chosen by the Board of Directors, from their number, at their first meeting after election, or at any adjournment thereof.

The offices of Clerk and Treasurer may be held by the same person.

VIII.

VACANCIES.

Any vacancies in the Board of Directors, or the office of Clerk or Treasurer, may be filled for the remainder of the term at any regular meeting of the Society, by the votes of two-thirds of the members present and voting.

In the absence of the Clerk at any meeting of the Society, a Clerk *pro tempore* shall be chosen.

IX.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

At the monthly meeting in December, a Nominating Committee of three persons shall be appointed, who shall report at the annual meeting a list of candidates for the places to be filled.

X.

PRESIDING OFFICER.

The President, or in his absence, one of the Directors, shall preside at all meetings of the Society. In the absence of all these officers, a President *pro tempore* shall be chosen.

XI.

DUTIES OF THE CLERK.

The Clerk shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of his duties.

He shall notify all meetings of the Society. He shall keep an exact record of all the proceedings of the Society at its meetings.

He shall conduct the general correspondence of the Society, and place on file all letters received.

He shall enter the names of members systematically in books kept for the purpose, and issue certificates of life membership.

The Clerk shall have such charge of all property in the possession of the Society as may from time to time be delegated to him by the Board of Directors.

He shall acknowledge each loan or gift that may be made to and accepted in behalf of the Society.

XII.

DUTIES OF TREASURER.

The Treasurer shall collect all moneys due to the Society, and pay all bills against the Society, when approved by the Board of Directors.

He shall keep a full account of receipts and expenditures in a book belonging to the Society, which shall always be open to the inspection of the Directors; and at the annual meeting in January, he shall make a written report of all his doings for the year preceding.

The Treasurer shall give bond in the sum of one hundred dollars, with one surety, for the faithful discharge of his duties.

XIII.

DUTIES AND POWERS OF DIRECTORS.

The Directors shall superintend and conduct the prudential and executive business of the Society; shall authorize all expenditures of money; fix all salaries; provide a common seal; receive and act upon all resignations and forfeitures of membership, and see that the By-laws are duly complied with.

The Directors shall have full power to comply with the terms of the lease of the rooms in the Old State House, made with the City of Boston, and to make all necessary rules and regulations required in the premises.

They shall annually, in the month of April, make a careful comparison of the articles in the possession of the Society with the list to be returned to the City of Boston under the terms of the lease, and certify to its correctness.

They shall make a report of their doings at the annual meeting of the Society.

The Directors may, from time to time, appoint such sub-committees as they deem expedient.

In case of any vacancy in the office of Clerk or Treasurer, they shall have power to choose a Clerk or Treasurer *pro tempore* till the next meeting of the Society.

XIV.

MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS.

Regular meetings of the Directors shall be held on the day previous to the regular meetings of the Society, at an hour to be fixed by the President; special meetings of the Directors shall be held in such manner as they may appoint; and a majority shall constitute a quorum for business.

XV.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The President shall annually, in the month of January, appoint two Directors, who, with the President, shall constitute the Committee of Finance, to examine, from time to time, the books and accounts of the Treasurer; to audit his accounts at the close of the year, and to report upon the expediency of proposed expenditures of money.

XVI.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The President shall annually, in the month of January, appoint four standing committees as follows: —

Committee on the Rooms.

A committee of seven members, to be styled the Committee on the Rooms, of which the President and Clerk of the Society shall be members *ex officio*, who shall have charge of all the arrangements of the Rooms, (except books, manuscripts, and other objects appropriate to the Library,) offered as gifts or loans; the hanging of pictures, and the general arrangement of the Society's collections in their department.

Committee on Papers.

A committee of three members, to be styled the Committee on Papers, who shall have charge of the subject of papers to be read, or other exercises of a like nature, at the monthly meetings of the Society.

Committee on Membership.

A committee of five or more members, to be styled the Committee on Membership, whose duty it shall be to give information in relation to the purposes of the Society, and increase its membership.

Committee on the Library.

A committee of five members, to be styled the Committee on the Library, who shall have charge of all the arrangements of the Library, including the acceptance or rejection of all books, manuscripts and other objects appropriate to the Library, offered as gifts or loans, and the general arrangement of the Society's collections in their department.

These four committees shall perform the duties above set forth, under the general supervision of the Directors.

Vacancies which may occur in any of these committees during their term of service shall be filled by the President.

XVII.

AMENDMENT TO BY-LAWS.

Amendments to the By-laws may be made, at any annual meeting, by the vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting. They may also be made by the like vote at any regular meeting, provided notice of the same be contained in a call for such meeting issued by the Clerk, and sent to every member.

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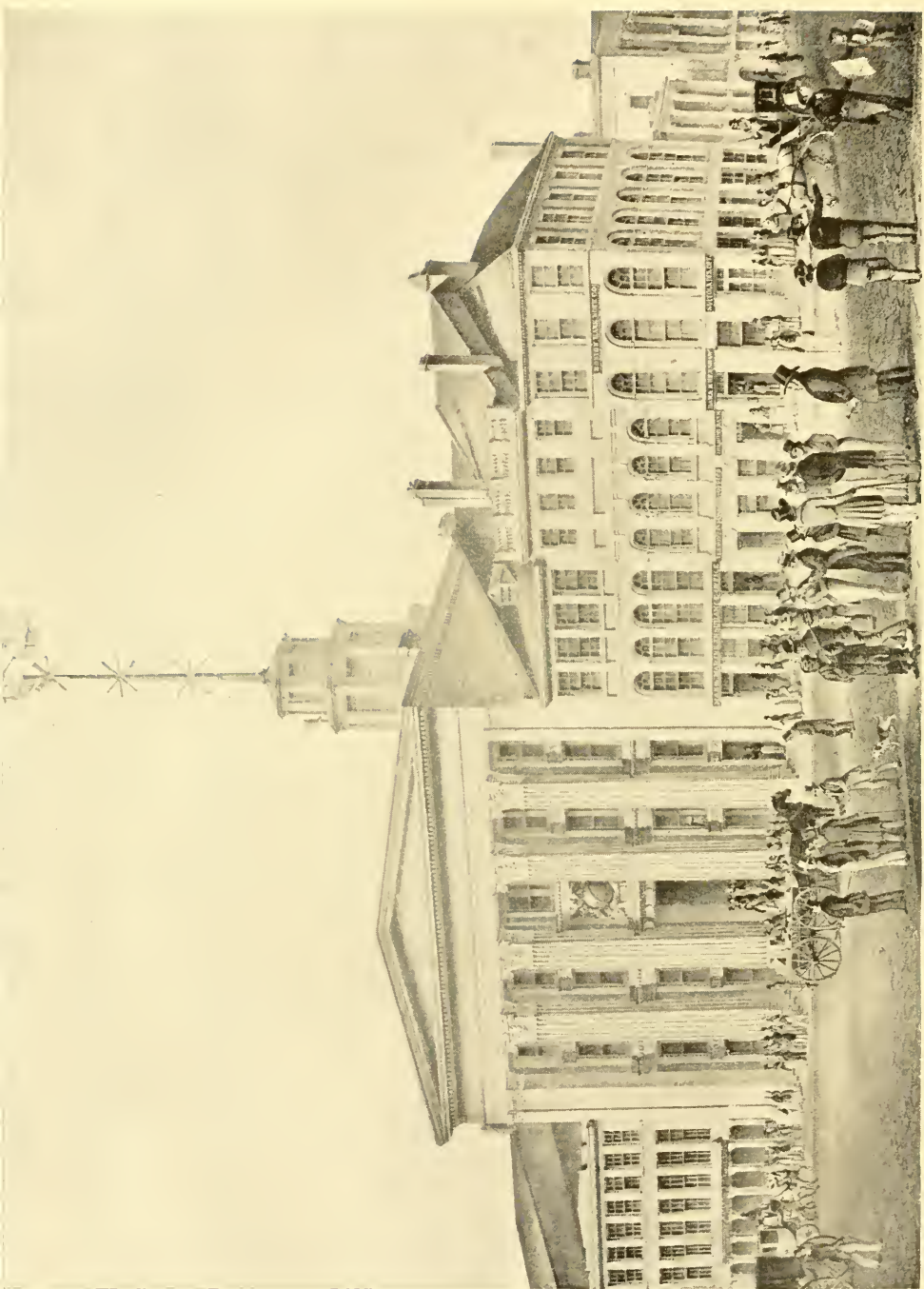


PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
· BOSTONIAN SOCIETY ·
AT THE
ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 9. 1894.

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BOSTONIAN SOCIETY

AT THE
ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 9, 1894.



BOSTON:
OLD STATE HOUSE.
PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SOCIETY.
M.DCCC.XCIV.



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BOSTONIAN SOCIETY.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Bostonian Society was held in the Council Chamber of the Old State House, on Tuesday, January 9, 1894, at 3 P. M., the President, Mr. Curtis Guild, in the chair.

The record of the last monthly meeting was read by the Clerk and approved.

The candidates recommended by the Directors were elected to membership in the Society, after which the President addressed the Society as follows :

PRESIDENT GUILD'S ADDRESS.

Fellow Members of the Bostonian Society:

THE events of each succeeding year emphasize the importance of the duty of this Society in carrying out the objects for which it was formed, "To promote the study of the history of Boston and to preserve its antiquities."

In looking over the past history of the city we must be impressed with the service which organizations like this can render to the future student and historian, and how much fuller and more accurate the record might have been of what may be styled the immediate past, had there been similar organizations and the same interest manifested in the historic lore of Boston that prevails among enthusiastic antiquarians of the present time.

It must, however, be remembered that sixty or seventy years ago was probably a time when Boston had not attained

sufficient wealth, territory or importance to induce historians or chroniclers to mention enterprises or undertakings which have since then increased to such a degree as to make their early history interesting, and a part of that record which is really a history of Boston's progress.

BOSTON'S TAX PAYERS.

Take the list of tax-payers seventy-two years ago, in the year 1822, and one finds recorded some names still familiar, while others appear of families now almost, and in some cases entirely, extinct. That the largest amount of personal property held then by one person did not exceed \$175,000 suggests the days when such an amount of wealth was regarded as quite colossal.*

* The following are a few names of the more wealthy tax-payers of 1822. The figures given represent the amount on which they were taxed:—

William Appleton.....	\$40,000	Remember Preston.....	\$60,000
Nathan Appleton.....	15,000	Wm. Parsons.....	50,000
Adams & Greenwood.....	25,000	Daniel D. Rogers.....	35,000
John Amory.....	35,000	Ropes & Ward.....	25,000
Hannah Amory.....	25,000	David Sears.....	125,000
Walter Channing.....	30,000	Edw. Tuckerman.....	25,000
Bryant & Sturgis.....	30,000	Trott & Bumstead.....	25,000
Peter C. Brooks.....	150,000	R. D. Tucker & Co.....	20,000
Josiah Bradlee.....	22,500	Israel Thorndike.....	125,000
John Cunningham.....	25,000	Arnold Welles.....	25,000
Edmund Dwight.....	65,000	John C. Warren.....	25,000
Henry Dearborn.....	30,000	Timothy Williams.....	20,000
S. A. Eliot.....	30,000	John McLane.....	40,000
W. H. Eliot.....	30,000	John Odin.....	30,000
Ebenezer Francis.....	50,000	Samuel Parkman.....	150,000
Gardiner Greene.....	150,000	William Phillips.....	175,000
W. R. Gray.....	27,500	John Parker.....	105,000
Samuel P. Gardner.....	28,000	James & T. H. Perkins.....	162,000
Joseph Head.....	35,000	Wm. Pratt.....	70,000
A. & A. Lawrence.....	20,000	Wm. Prescott.....	30,000
James Lloyd.....	30,000	J. D. & M. Williams.....	23,000
John A. Lowell.....	20,000	Benjamin Wiggins.....	120,000
Jeremiah Mason.....	20,000	T. Wigglesworth.....	30,000

The valuation of Boston in 1822 was: Real, \$23,364,400; personal, \$18,775,800; making a total of \$42,140,200. The number of inhabitants in 1822 was about 43,000.

But that list of tax-payers is a notable one. It contains the names of men whose names and reputations, as well as their identity, are so stamped upon many of Boston's institutions and connected with her progress as to be inseparably connected with her history; names, indeed, so familiar to us all that it seems but quite recently the owners have left us.

What a difference is shown by the assessors' books for the past year, where the value of the land is put down at \$417,280,175, and the buildings \$290,482,100, making a total of \$707,762,275, while the population, according to the census of 1890, was 448,477, so that to-day it may safely be estimated at 460,000.

CHRONICLES OF THE PAST.

It is curious, in looking over the records of Boston sixty years ago, to note the difference between the newspaper of that date and the great metropolitan journal of to-day in giving valuable historical records. The Boston newspaper of 1834 for instance, was but a meagre and imperfect chronicle of the city's history and progress, compared with that of to-day. Let me give you a picture of business Boston of sixty years ago, which I make up from the examination of the columns of a daily paper of June 10, 1834. In examining a copy of the *Daily Advertiser and Patriot* of that date it seemed to me that as contrasted with the newspaper of to-day the most striking indication of that time was an exhibition of what it did not contain rather than what it did. There were no telegraphic dispatches. There were no market reports; the old prices current once a week were thought sufficient. There was no financial article, and no brokers' board and sale of stocks. There was only one railroad advertisement. There were no court reports. There was not a single leading article in the paper, and scarcely any local matter. There were no interviews and no special correspondence.

You will ask, perhaps, if all these features of modern journalism were missing, what the paper did contain. On the first page were about two columns of an extract from the speech of John Quincy Adams, delivered in Congress the 2d of May previous. On the second page were four columns of

Mr. Webster's speech on President Jackson's protest. A paragraph in fine type near it gives the following account of the newspaper enterprise of the period: "We received the *National Intelligencer*, containing the speech of Mr. Webster, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. About one-half of it appeared in our columns to-day." The remainder was given the next day. Not a word further of editorial or other comment is given. Of course the paper of to-day would have printed the speech entire the day of its delivery, and two or three columns of comment, editorial and explanatory remarks, in addition.

A MEAGRE RECORD.

Apropos to the prominence given to interesting events to-day as compared with then, I may cite the following paragraph from the same issue of the 1834 paper:

"Miss Fanny Kemble was led to the altar on Saturday morning, and changed her name to Mrs. Pierce Butler. The ceremony took place at Christ Church, Philadelphia, the service being read by the venerable Bishop White."

Here was all that was said about the most celebrated and accomplished, as well as most attractive actress of the time. Let us suppose the event to have taken place to-day. Does any one doubt that we should have had the entire pedigree of the family from Roger Kemble down, a sketch of the life of the actress, her first appearance, her career, how and when she met her affianced, a description of the wedding, her trousseau and, perhaps, even one of those truly denominated counterfeit presentments, miscalled portraits, which make the thoughtless laugh and the judicious grieve to contemplate?

In the next day's issue we have the news from Europe, one month later, and included in a space of little over forty lines. Of the very little local news is an announcement that a meeting is to be held to take into consideration the condition of the exiled Poles; a report of twenty or thirty lines of the proceedings of the city government, including such important matter as appointing Aldermen Dunham and Ellis a committee to consider the subject of cows running at large on the Neck lands. It was not until Thursday of the week

that the editor seems fairly to have got to work, for then, for the first time during the week, appeared two or three short editorials; indeed, the long congressional speeches having been exhausted, it appears that something had to be done. One of these articles is upon the "President's Inconsistency," another upon the "Celebration of the Approaching National Independence," by the Whig party, and a third is upon the "Message of the Governor of New Hampshire." A committee of relief for the exiled Poles had been appointed, among which I note the names of Lemuel Shaw, our well known Chief Justice, Maj. Ben. Russell, Robert G. Shaw the distinguished merchant, Moses Grant, A. H. Everett, B. F. Hallett, George S. Hillard, George Hallett and others.

Indeed the absence of that vast amount of information given by the newspaper of to-day is not only conspicuous but vexatious, especially to the historian who seeks for a record of matters which in their day were of importance, but which the journalist passed over with but slight comment, and as possessing comparatively little interest.

From the reading matter we turn to the advertisements — indicators of the customs and the progress of the times and methods of doing business, and showing who were the merchants, traders and business men of the time. Of the travel lines, we find the steamers President and Franklin advertised to leave Providence for New York every other day, "fare \$6 and found." Providence was reached by stage coaches from Boston. For Portland, the steamers Chancellor Livingstone and McDonough were advertised, "fare \$3 and found." Then comes the advertisement of Boston & Worcester railroad train "to leave from the depot near Washington street, for Newton at 6 and 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. Returning leave Newton at 7.11 and 4.45. Price, 37½ cents each way." The advertisement is signed "Per order of the president and directors."

OLD-TIME MERCHANTS.

We now come to the regular announcements of mercantile houses. Many will remember the merchants of sixty years ago, and their methods of doing business. The wharves with

their long rows of warehouses were filled with merchandise ; lines of square-rigged ships were discharging their cargoes upon the piers ; the creaking of hoisting blocks, the shouts of stevedores and the bustle of 'longshoremen rolling sugar and molasses hogsheads, or carrying coffee, bales of wool and cotton, piling up logwood and redwood, counting off and tallying dry hides or horns, arranging great heaps of merchandise for the long-tailed trucks with white-frocked driver to take away, all formed a picture of activity.

In the fruit season, we should have seen the piling up of cargoes of oranges and lemons or raisins to be sold at auction by John Tyler, or later on by the glib-tongued, popular and active Horatio Harris.

No telegraphic market reports were known in those days ; no cable dispatches. Merchants depended on the slower movements of the mails, and held large stocks in reserve. How many of us can remember, as we visited the great stores on India or Central or Commercial wharves, extending from what was then Commercial Street, now covered by broad Atlantic Avenue, and entered the door to ascend to the counting-room above, the mysterious perfume which greeted us, indicating the contents of the warehouse — that Chinese straw-carpet sort of odor which pervaded the stores of the East India trade ; a great cane-seat lounge, and a few East Indian pictures or chairs in the counting-room, told a story of the Orient ; the aromatic pungency of pepper or the flavor of green coffee marked the African and South American merchant's store, and the white-gray suits and ever prevailing miller-like dust distinguished those of the flour merchants. Colored 'longshoremen were the rule on Central and India wharves, and Irishmen upon the others.

ON 'CHANGE.

From 12:30 to 1:30 was 'change hour on State Street, and from the corner of Congress to the corner of Kilby Street the sidewalk was almost impassable by reason of the throng of merchants who were wont to assemble there daily. The names of many of the old mercantile houses which I find in the paper of sixty years ago will be readily recalled by many

of you ; some by reason of their being historic in the mercantile history of Boston, and others because their business was continued down to a comparatively recent period.

Among them are : Benjamin Burgess & Son ; Samuel May & Co., on the corner of State and Broad Streets ; Hawes, Gray & Co., of 20 India Wharf, Prince Hawes principal, who used to live on Colonnade Row ; Bryant, Sturgis & Co., a celebrated old firm, of whose individual members many quaint stories are told ; one respecting Mr. Sturgis, who was once assailed with a long Latin quotation by a young member in the House of Representatives, and who rose and stated that, as the gentleman had seen fit to address him in a foreign language, he supposed it in order to reply in one, and straightway gave him a five minute answer in the dialect of the Nootka Sound Indians.

Among others I find George P. Thomas, 51 Broad Street ; N. Dana & Co., 1 Central Wharf ; G. L. Deblois & Co., 46 India Wharf ; N. Brewer, 26 India Street ; N. & G. A. Goddard, 15 Union Wharf ; Philo S. Shelton, 38 India Wharf ; Josiah Bradlee, known as one of "the last of the top-boots," 34 India Wharf ; Bates & Co., 56 Commercial Wharf, Dutch goods ; J. W. Langdon, 45 India Street, drugs, iron, coffee, etc. ; Stanton, Nichols & Whitney, of 19 Central Wharf, advertised pork and gin ; M. P. Wilder, 3 Central Wharf, teas ; Barnard, Adams & Co. occupied 41 Commercial Wharf ; A. & C. Cunningham, Foster's Wharf ; Lombard & Whitmore, Atkinson & Rollins, 38 India Street ; Delano & Whitney, drugs, South Market Street, well-known merchants, (Mr. D. R. Whitney, formerly president of the Suffolk bank, and present actuary of the New England Trust Company, is a son of the junior partner) ; Thwing & Perkins, Jerome Merritt and Aaron Bancroft advertised coal for sale, as did W. H. Prentice & Son ; and lines of packets were announced by A. C. Lombard & Co., Horace Scudder & Co., and George Hallett. In an issue about that time appears the notice of the formation of the firm of Isaac Winslow & Sons, and of the assignment of Carter, Hendee & Co.

Then come the booksellers : Hillard, Gray & Co., Allen & Ticknor, who have just received a fresh supply of Bulwer's

"Pilgrims of the Rhine," Munroe & Francis, who advertised the Penny Magazine, and Russell & Odiorne, dealers in school books.

OLD-TIME AUCTIONEERS.

I had almost forgotten the auctioneers, whose advertisements were classified in a column by themselves. There was J. L. Cunningham, so long at Corinthian Hall, Milk Street, the employer of Joseph Leonard, who graduated from his establishment; E. F. Hall, 88 and 90 Water Street; Coolidge & Haskell; Whitwell, Bond & Co., about whom the story was told, that when some goods were knocked down for \$1000, the auctioneer, exclaiming as he brought his hammer down with a bang, "Sold for \$1000! What name?" and a weak little voice at the end of the room responding, "Skinner," said "All right! no use crying about it, Mr. Skinner, it's cheap enough," which of course elicited a shout of laughter. Then there was John Tyler, who sold the cargoes of fruit, and whose old white horse stood so patiently in the midst of the crowd of buyers, resting their catalogues on his sides and back while they made notes of sales to such an extent that he was said to have the multiplication table on his hide.

Can it be that the sketcher of 1944 will find as little in the newspaper of to-day to compare with the enterprise of his time as he of to-day does in that of sixty years ago? Let us hope he may discover, despite the many chronicles that we could wish might be blotted from the page, enough of good to enable him to look back with some degree of pride and pleasure to us, his predecessors of this age, as we do to our own of half a century ago.

INCREASE OF THE CITY.

Besides the notable increase of population from 43,000 in 1822 to 460,000 in 1893, it may be interesting to know that the valuation of personal property has increased from \$18,755,800 then to \$216,372,000 to-day. We now cover upwards of 37 square miles of territory; peace is preserved by a force of 810 regular policemen and 100 reserves. Forty steam and ten chemical engines, manned by 800 men, are in

readiness to extinguish any fires which may occur, and at night the city is illuminated by 8,698 ordinary gas lights, 12 large cluster burners, 2,807 of naphtha and 1,578 electric lights. From these figures it will be seen that Boston, though an old historical city, is moving steadily on in the march of progression.

RETROSPECTIVE.

Although the business retrospect of the past year has not been a pleasant one for our merchants to contemplate, the record of our Society is happily a fairly prosperous one. By careful management your Directors are enabled to close the year's account with a fair balance in the treasury, and we have upon our roll nearly a thousand members. The meetings have been fully attended, and it can but be noted that there is an increased interest in Boston's historical record, not only among our own members, but on the part of the people generally, as is evinced by the space given in the public prints to the subject. Scarce a week now passes that some of our newspapers do not present the results of interesting antiquarian research, or the record of important passing events in her history which are of great value to the historian and antiquarian. It has been said, with some truth, that it is the business man who best illustrates the character of Boston to-day, as he did that of early Boston and the Massachusetts Colony, in their early struggles and historic triumphs.

In glancing back to colonial times we find that the founders of Boston came here for business ; that they were not narrow minded theologians, but men of the same enterprise, public spirit and business foresight that we have among us to-day ; indeed some of them furnish an example which could be profitably followed by prominent Bostonians of the present time.

ROBERT KEAYNE.

Take Robert Keayne, for instance, who came to Boston from England in 1635, when this new settlement was attracting considerable attention ; for in that year no less than 3000 persons came over in twenty vessels, and in 1636 we find he was admitted a freeman when Boston was having quite a

business boom. Keayne was an enterprising business man; he came here to better his fortune and he was not slow in doing so. He was successful in trade, did well in real estate transactions, and in ten years might have returned to London in good circumstances, but he had become attached to the new country and the new town that had afforded him the opportunity of making his fortune. His home was on the south-east corner of Washington and State Streets, said then to be one of the best corner lots for a residence in the town. He invested largely in real estate, and is recorded as having a large orchard which covered the territory at the foot of Franklin Street near Winthrop Square, Devonshire and Federal Streets, which were formerly covered by the old Federal Street theatre and the Roman Catholic cathedral. He also had another orchard half way down State Street, opposite Change alley, and a farm of 600 acres in Revere, and another, recorded as near Charles river, of over one thousand acres.

Mr. C. W. Ernst, in a recent biographical sketch, gives many interesting particulars of what Capt. Keayne did for the town in which he had cast his lot. He founded the first club in Boston; he owned the best corner in town; he gave us our first town hall; he occasioned the division of the General Court into a House of Deputies and the Court of Assistants, corresponding to our present Senate and House of Representatives; he was among the first set of municipal or town judges we had; he started the idea of a public library; he proposed a water supply for Boston; he founded the Ancient and Honorable Artillery company, and got it recognized by the government; he favored some ministers, like Cotton, and opposed Eliot, the Indian apostle; he engaged in vast business enterprises; he had his ups and downs like any other man who takes sides and large risks; and he left the longest will on record. That will may still be seen at the probate office in Pemberton Square, and covers 158 pages.

A GENUINE BOSTONIAN.

No man of colonial Boston has left as many traces behind him as Capt. Keayne, the first of our active and successful

business men, who have always been the most progressive in Boston.

It was largely due to Keayne, says Mr. Ernst, that the place opposite where the Old State House stands, was reserved for a market place. It had been used as a sawpit and for the storage of lumber. Keayne thus became indirectly the father of Faneuil market.

At the same time he took a hand in public affairs. He helped toward the fortification on Fort Hill; he was among the early contributors to the Boston Latin school, as soon as his friend Daniel Maude became master; and he served as selectman in 1636, '38, '39, '45 and '46; and as a member of the General Court from Boston in 1638, '39, '45, '46, '48 and '49.

Capt. Keayne died March 23, 1656, and left one-third of his property for public purposes. His munificent bequest enabled Boston to build its first town hall, on the spot where the Old State House stands. It stood on pillars, the space underneath the first floor being used for an exchange, as a post-office, and for market purposes. He started also a public library, and certain it is that Boston had a public library in colonial times. It was destroyed by the fire of 1711, which put an end to Keayne's town hall.

His provision for a "conduit," or reservoir, to be fed by springs, failed, the springs being insufficient.

He left handsome bequests for the poor of Boston, for the Latin school, and for numerous friends, as well as an allowance for ministers' refreshments when they met in conference. It was his intention that they should meet in the public library and gallery, or "some other handsome roome." As a true Bostonian he made Harvard College his residuary legatee. But he assumed that his executors would deal with his estate as he would have done. Of course, they could not, because a trust estate cannot yield what a strong business man can make.

But as his biographer truly says, the highest tribute is due to Keayne's public spirit. Boston has never had the benefit of a more munificent bequest, and three places should commemorate the name of Capt. Keayne—the headquarters of

the Ancient and Honorable Artillery company, the Old State House and the Public Library.

I might go on with many others on the illustrious roll of Bostonians of the past, whose memories should be kept green, not only on pages of Boston history, but by means of some visible public monument or statue. Certainly it would seem that such evidence of appreciation is due to Capt. Robert Keayne of Colonial Boston.

VISIBLE MEMORIALS.

Apropos to this subject, I may mention that I have been waited on by a member of the State Legislature with a suggestion that this Society take measures to mark the last resting-place of John Hancock in the Granary burial ground. A granite shaft bearing in bronze the counterfeit presentment of that bold signature which heads the Declaration of Independence is suggested as one that would be easily seen from the street. The graves of Revere, Paine, and others in the same ground are also said to be unmarked by any monument.

There is a growing disposition, owing to the increased inquiry of visitors and strangers for historic localities in Boston, to have them marked by memorial tablets. This certainly is a subject to which the Bostonian Society should give its attention.

The Sons of the Revolution took the matter in hand this year, of placing a tablet on the wharf where the tea was thrown overboard in 1773, a necessary act in view of the fact that the locality was known to but comparatively few of our own citizens, and that some inquiring strangers have in past years been escorted to what was formerly a portion of Long Wharf known as T Wharf, which it was erroneously supposed by those who were not versed in Boston's history must have been named from this Revolutionary incident and not as it really was—from its form, which resembled that letter of the alphabet.

The indication of such historic localities by conspicuous tablets or monuments is certainly an excellent method of promoting the study of the history of Boston.

I have left for your Board of Directors and the different committees the task of presenting to you in detail the actual work of the Society, its receipts and expenditures, financial condition, membership and other particulars. The Secretary and Treasurer, and the gentlemen composing the Board and the different committees, have been diligent and faithful in the performance of their duties and opportunity is due them to present results to you themselves.

MORE ROOM NEEDED.

I take this occasion to acknowledge gratefully the favor with which our work is regarded by the public, the many valuable gifts that have been presented to us the past year, and also the encouragement we receive from the City Government of Boston. I can only urge upon that honorable body that we are sadly in need of additional room here to carry on our work. More space is required for a valuable collection of historical books and documents relating to Boston and its institutions, and it would in the end by no means be an unprofitable move to transfer the office of the City Surveyor and Inspector of Buildings from the eastern front or lower story of this building elsewhere, and turn over that apartment to the custody of this Society, thereby enabling it to render the building of increased value, attraction and instruction to our citizens.

While the Society is grateful to the city for any aid afforded to carry out its plans, it may be said, on the other hand, that the city is fortunate in having an organization like this to act as custodian of this most important memento of our country's history ; to watch over and carefully preserve it ; to utilize it and its history not only for the benefit of the rising generation, but for the citizens generally, and to continue to keep it so prominently attractive as to have Boston financially benefited thereby.

Animated by national as well as local pride, we may reasonably promise that the Bostonian Society will do its work as faithfully and successfully the coming year as it has done it in the past.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

Mr. Hamilton A. Hill, in behalf of the Directors, presented their Annual Report, which was accepted.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of the Bostonian Society:

In accordance with the custom of the Society from the beginning, the Directors beg to present their report of the year just closed.

The state of the membership December 30, 1893, was as follows:

Life Members,	323
Annual Members,	600
	<hr/>
	923

During the year there were 88 additions; the losses in the membership were by death, 34; by resignations, 15; dropped from the rolls for non-payment of dues, 21; total, 70. The net gain in the membership in 1893 was 18.

The number of visitors to these halls who registered their names was 14,833. They have been thus classified:

From Boston,	3,844
“ elsewhere in the United States,	10,036
“ Foreign Countries,	953
	<hr/>
	14,833

Two of the members who died last year made bequests to the Society, Mrs. Catherine Page Perkins, of Boston, \$4,000, and Mr. Joseph Henry Stickney, of Baltimore, \$1,000. The former amount has been paid into the treasury, and has been invested, with other funds, as will be explained in the Treasurer's report. Mr. Stickney's bequest will undoubtedly be

paid during the present year ; and the bequest of Mr. Samuel E. Sawyer (\$4,000), which has been in suspense so long, is likely to be paid without much further delay. It is to be hoped that more of the members will bear the Society in mind when making their wills.

The following papers were read at our monthly meetings :

February 14: "The Boston Post Office before the Revolution," by Mr. C. W. Ernst.

March 14: "The Statues of Boston and Vicinity," by Mr. Nathan Appleton.

April 11: "John Winthrop, First Governor of Massachusetts," by Mr. Henry Lee.

May 9: "The Romantic Days of New England Commerce," by Mr. Joseph B. Moors.

October 10: "The Influence of Town-Meeting Government in American Civilization," by Mr. Elbridge Smith.

November 14: "Boston and Liverpool Packet Lines, — Sail and Steam," by Mr. Hamilton A. Hill.

December 12: "The Effect of Patriotic Maxims on Public Affairs," by Mr. Mellen Chamberlain.

The Directors propose to reprint from a rare pamphlet, (by permission of the Librarian of the Boston Athenæum), in connection with the proceedings of the present meeting, the address of Colonel Thomas Handasyd Perkins at the laying of the corner stone of the Merchants Exchange, State Street, August 2, 1841. On that occasion Colonel Perkins gave his own reminiscences of "Sixty years ago," which carried his auditors back to the period of the American Revolution. It will be remembered that when the Exchange was taken down in 1889, the contents of the corner stone were deposited with this Society.

This Society has taken the lead in marking historical places in Boston with appropriate tablets. In 1886, it placed

a tablet on the Merchants' Bank Building, State Street, to indicate the scene of the so-called Boston Massacre. Last year, by permission of the Treasury Department at Washington, another was affixed to the Post Office Building, on Milk Street at the corner of Devonshire, to show one of the points at which the great fire of 1872 was arrested on its way towards State Street. It bears the following inscription :

THIS TABLET PLACED HERE
BY THE
BOSTONIAN SOCIETY,
COMMEMORATES THE GREAT FIRE OF
NOVEMBER 9-10, 1872,
WHICH, BEGINNING AT THE SOUTH-EASTERLY CORNER
OF
SUMMER AND KINGSTON STREETS,
EXTENDED OVER AN AREA OF SIXTY ACRES,
DESTROYED WITHIN THE BUSINESS CENTRE
OF THE CITY PROPERTY TO THE VALUE OF
MORE THAN SIXTY MILLIONS DOLLARS,
AND WAS ARRESTED IN ITS NORTH-EASTERLY PROGRESS
AT THIS POINT. THE MUTILATED STONES OF THIS
BUILDING ALSO RECORD THAT EVENT.

JUNE 1, 1893.

At the present writing, a report is expected from a committee of the Society which has in charge the erection of another, on the New Exchange Building, on the corner of State and Kilby Streets, where the "Bunch of Grapes" formerly stood. Mr. Edwin L. Bynner read an interesting paper on the history of this old tavern, October 7, 1889, which appeared soon after in the "Atlantic Monthly."

The Necrology for 1893 is as follows :

Eben Norton Horsford, born in Moscow, N. Y., 27 July, 1818, died in Cambridge, 1 January.

Moses Williams Weld, born in Boston, 15 August, 1817, died in Boston, 16 January.

- Joseph McKean Gibbens, born in Boston, 29 August, 1831, died in Boston, 20 January.
- Phillips Brooks, born in Boston, 13 December, 1835, died in Boston, 23 January.
- Edward Boutelle Blasland, born in Boston, 9 October, 1838, died in Boston, 29 January.
- Samuel Hatch, born in Boston, 6 December, 1812, died in Boston, 13 February.
- Rowland Ellis, born in Boston, 25 November, 1807, died in Newton, 16 February.
- Nathaniel Winfield Scott Tufts, born in Boston, 18 April, 1861, died in Boston, 6 March.
- Abraham Avery, born in Wilbraham, 15 November, 1824, died in Los Angeles, Cal., 3 April.
- (Miss) Mary Anne Wales, born in Boston, 25 November, 1834, died in Boston, 14 April.
- (Mrs.) Catherine Page Perkins, born in Boston, 24 March, 1828, died in Boston, 29 April.
- (Miss) Annie Eliza Chace, born in Taunton, 5 April, 1848, died in Taunton, 30 April.
- Joseph Henry Stickney, born in West Brookfield, 6 August, 1811, died in Baltimore, Md., 3 May.
- Adams Kinsman Tolman, born in Boston, 30 August, 1837, died in Newton, 14 May.
- Franklin Hancock, born in Boston, 19 November, 1818, died in Haverhill, 6 June.
- Abbott Lawrence, born in Boston, 9 September, 1828, died in Nahant, 6 July.
- Richard Briggs, born in South Dedham, 23 August, 1829, died in Boston, 29 July.
- Jacob Albert Dresser, born in Thompson, Conn., 19 July, 1824, died in Boston, 5 August.
- Samuel Weltch, born in Boston, 13 October, 1819, died in Boston, 24 August.

(Mrs.) Anne Maria Sweetser, born in Randolph, 15 November, 1825, died in Boston, 3 September.

Frederick Lathrop Ames, born in Easton, 8 January, 1835, died in New York, 13 September.

John Larrabee Manning, born in Bristol, Vt., 5 September, 1817, died in Boston, 8 October.

John Samuel Hill Fogg, born in Eliot, Me., 21 May, 1826, died in Boston, 16 October.

Charles Eckley Moody, born in Bath, Me., 5 October, 1823, died in Boston, 29 October.

James Manning Winchell Yerrinton, born in Providence, R. I., 26 October, 1825, died in Chelsea, 30 October.

Alvah Augustus Burrage, born in Leominster, 30 May, 1823, died in Boston, 6 November.

Francis Parkman, born in Boston, 16 September, 1823, died in Boston, 8 November.

Stephen Rensselaer Niles, born in Portland, Me., 29 April, 1827, died in Boston, 11 November.

Lucius Manlius Sargent, born in Boston, 5 July, 1848, died in Boston, 14 November.

Ward Brooks Frothingham, born in Boston, 29 August, 1828, died in Boston, 29 November.

Hiram Smith Shurtleff, born in Boston, 23 August, 1841, died in Boston, 11 December.

David Thayer, born in Braintree, 19 July, 1813, died in Boston, 14 December.

Francis Henry Jenney, born in Boston, 16 February, 1829, died in Boston, 15 December.

James Crehore Tucker, born in Milford, N. H., 26 October, 1831, died in Boston, 26 December.

Mr. Dresser served as a member of the Board of Directors from January, 1891, until his last illness. He was greatly respected and esteemed in this community, where he spent

the greater part of his life, for his sterling integrity of character, his kindly spirit and his unaffected manners. He was deeply interested in all the traditions and associations connected with the city of his adoption, and he was a member of this Society from the first. Of our associates, as a whole, who have been removed by death during the year just closed, it may be said with truth, that, in their public services and personal influence, they fitly illustrated the character and spirit and purpose of our city, as set forth by Emerson in his essay on Boston, written in 1861, but not published until recently, of which these were the closing words :

“As long as she cleaves to her liberty, her education, and to her spiritual faith as the foundation of these, she will teach the teachers and rule the rulers of America. Her mechanics, her farmers, will toil better; she will repair mischief; she will furnish what is wanted in the hour of need; her sailors will man the ‘Constitution,’ her mechanics repair the broken rail, her troops will be the first in the field to vindicate the majesty of a free nation, and remain last in the field to secure it. Her genius will write the laws, and her historians record the fate of nations.”

Respectfully submitted,

CURTIS GUILD,
SAMUEL H. RUSSELL,
HAMILTON A. HILL,
JOSHUA P. BODFISH,
JOHN LATHROP,
GEORGE O. CARPENTER,
WILLIAM S. APPLETON,
BENJAMIN C. CLARK,

Directors.

Boston, January 9th, 1894.

COL. PERKINS'S ADDRESS, 1841.

The following is Col. Perkins's address referred to in the preceding Report : —

Almost an *octogenaire*, and having lived in this street from infancy to manhood, I may be presumed to be familiar with what it was *sixty years since*. My mercantile education was in a counting-house in this [State] street, on the site of the store of Mr. May, at the corner of what is now Broad street ; and the residence of my parents was in the house owned by Mr. Tappan, opposite Kilby street. This location, therefore, being my play-ground, as well as my school-ground, circumstances made me more familiar with it, than with any other part of the town.

The venerable building before us, at the head of the street, was then called the *Town-House* ; afterwards the State House ; and since until very lately, the City Hall. This building has undergone no change in its exterior dimensions, but in its appropriations the changes have been great indeed. The lower floor now occupied by the Post-Office was then without any partitions, except, I think, for two small offices, one of which was a notary's, and the other had some connection with the Legislature, which, at its annual session, met on the second story. The Senate Chamber was at the east end, and the House of Representatives at the west end, of the same floor. The lower floor, with the exceptions mentioned, was a promenade for those who chose to use it ; but it was more occupied by the little urchins of the day in top-spinning and marble-playing, than by their seniors for any purpose. In these scenes I well remember to have taken a part there. The entrance to the first floor was by a set of wide stone steps, flanked by a handsome wrought-iron balustrade. There was also a stone platform on a level with the entrance, and over it a balcony leading out of the Senate Chamber. From this balcony I first heard read to a great number of persons called together by the occasion, the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. The then sheriff, Joseph Henderson, read the Instrument, which was

followed by the huzzas of the thousands present. This must have been in July, 1776, soon after the Declaration by Congress; and is as fresh in my mind as if it had happened yesterday. The *cellar*, under the lower floor, where the News Room and other offices now are, was occupied for fuel only, except at the northeast corner, where was the WATCH HOUSE—in front of it, the STOCKS; and hard by, in the open street, the WHIPPING-POST, where, on Thursdays, the degrading punishment of whipping on the bare back, not only male, but female delinquents, was often publicly exhibited. The PILLORY was also sometimes used in those days; and when used stood in the middle of this street, between Quaker lane, now Congress street, and Royal Exchange, now Exchange, street. Until after the British troops evacuated the town, this street was called KING street; but soon after the King's troops departed it took the name it now bears, of State street. The Lion and the Unicorn, with some other emblems of royalty, used to figure where are now scrolls on the front of the building.

Sixty years ago the street was of the same width as at present, but how changed in every other respect! at that period, it was paved quite across from house to house—there was no side-walk or *trottoir* in the street, nor, I believe, in the town. A gutter, at about the same distance from the houses as the curb-stone is now, marked the bounds intended for pedestrians. Before some of the houses were flag-stones, placed there by the owners at their own expense; but there was no continuous accommodation of this sort. All the houses above Merchants' Row on the north, and Kilby Street on the south, were used as family dwellings, up to what was then called the *Main Street*, now Washington Street. Below those streets, with few exceptions, were stores occupied by some of the most eminent merchants in the United States. Thomas Russell, John Coffin Jones, and James Bowdoin afterward Lieutenant-Governor, occupied the three stores which still remain as they were at that time, resembling the "LAST OF THE MOHEGANS." It is to be hoped that they may soon be made more in keeping with the modern structures in the street. All the other buildings, then chiefly of wood, a few of

brick, have either given place to new granite and brick edifices, or have been so changed in appearance by adding to, and beautifying them, that the builders would not know the work of their own hands. The most of them are rebuilt entirely. In 1780 there were four insurance offices in this street, and they were the only ones in town. They were not incorporated. The earliest that I remember was kept by Edward Payne, in the next building before you, now occupied by the Fire and Marine Insurance Office. He was the father of the late Mrs. Gore, (the wife of the lamented Gov. Gore), and of our late townsman, William Payne. Mr. Payne (the father) was wounded whilst standing at his own door, on the night of the 5th March, 1770, by a ball from the fire of PRESTON'S REGULARS; in the affair which, from the number of persons killed and wounded, was called the "*Bloody Massacre*." The front room was the Insurance Office; the other parts of the house were occupied by his family. A second office was kept by Mr. Hurd at the corner of the building, now the New England Bank, then the "Bunch of Grapes" tavern. Hon. P. C. Brooks succeeded Col. Hurd, and N. P. Russell, Esq., was in the office as successor to Mr. Brooks, until the incorporated offices were established. A third was kept by Moses Michael Hays, of facetious memory, on the lower floor of a building where the Boston Insurance Office now is, then occupied by a Mrs. Gray as a boarding-house. The Office was at the corner of the alley, then, by the sailors, called DAMNATION ALLEY, but by others, Hickling's alley. It has since changed its name again, and is now known as Flagg alley, from being laid with flat stones. The fourth was next to Mr. Payne's, and kept by Mr. Edward Davis. It was the habit of those days for merchants and retired capitalists to meet at these offices, to subscribe policies offered them by the office keeper. They were in the habit of taking from £50 to £100 lawful money, of six shillings in the dollar, or those who were *very* adventurous may have taken as much as £200. Business, politics, and *gossip*, were the order of the day at these meetings.

When the incorporated offices were subsequently established, the directors, who were generally active merchants,

with retired merchants who were stockholders, continued the habit of congregating in them ; not to subscribe policies, but to advise the President as to issuing them, and probably to do as their precursors had done in *other particulars*.* This habit may account for the long delay in building an Exchange, which is called for particularly by the great increase of strangers who visit the city, as well as by the great amount of business now transacted, compared with that of *sixty years since*. From the plan and elevation of the building now exhibited to us, and a knowledge of the material of which it is to be built, we may venture to predict that it will do honor to all concerned in promoting its erection.

The first bank incorporated in this town was the Massachusetts Bank, with a capital of £500,000 : it was not originally located in State street, but at the FACTORY, as it was called, now Hamilton Place. The first President was James Bowdoin, who held the office for two years, and was succeeded by William Phillips, whose son and grandson have filled the same office since. Samuel Osgood was the first cashier, but remained in office only six months. Peter Roe Dalton, the second cashier, remained to exercise that office until 1792, when he filled the same post in the Branch Bank of the United States, with much credit to himself and benefit to the bank, until the expiration of the first charter. The second bank incorporated was the Union Bank, now at the corner of the street opposite. The others followed at long intervals. There are at this time, I believe, twenty-five banks in the city, with a capital of above seventeen millions of dollars, nearly all located in this street.

Since my recollection, there were four public houses in State street, where banks or insurance offices now stand. The oldest was the ADMIRAL VERNON, at the lower corner of Merchants' row ; the BUNCH OF GRAPES was kept by Col. Marston, at the corner of Kilby street ; the COFFEE HOUSE, by Deacon Jones, on the site now occupied by the Massachusetts Bank ; and the fourth, at the corner of Royal Exchange lane, was then called the EXCHANGE, and was kept by Mr. Gray.

* There are now twenty-four offices for insurance, with a capital of between six and seven millions of dollars.

My recollection of the last mentioned tavern is more vivid, from having been taken there when a child, to see the corpse of one of the persons killed at the massacre in 1770.

The first custom house established in Boston under this Government was in the house adjoining your proposed Exchange. I think the lower part of the house was occupied as a boarding-house, kept by a person named Coburn. The Revolutionary Gen. Lincoln was the first Collector, appointed by President Washington, and held the office until after the election of President Jefferson, when he resigned. From its first location the Custom House was removed to the chambers of Mrs. Gray's boarding-house, opposite, before spoken of, where it remained until removed to its present location in Custom-House street. The next remove will be to the splendid granite building at the bottom of the street, which, when completed, will be second to no custom house in this, or *any other country*.

The wharf, at the foot of the street, is now, and was sixty years since, appropriately called the LONG WHARF. Of the time when it was erected, I am not aware, but, in my youth, I remember it as an old, and not very good wharf. At my first recollection of it, during the war of the Revolution, it was in a dilapidated state, the water passing nearly over its lower end. It was then a cob-wharf, built on cross-timbers, the tide ebbing and flowing under the stores; and of course all the stores were without cellars. At a subsequent period, the water was boxed out, and the accommodation of cellars furnished to most of them. The stores were all of wood, mostly but two stories high. On the north side there was a passage, but for foot-passengers only, and that a very bad one. The wharf was little more than one-half its present width, nor was it so long as it now is. There were but three or four stores upon it below the projecting part, now owned by Messrs. Brimmer, formerly called *Munot's* T, and still known as the T wharf, from having the form of that letter. Since that time it has greatly changed its appearance.

The principal wharves, sixty years since, were, on the *south* side of the Long wharf, Rowe's wharf, Wheelwright's, now Foster's wharf, Fort-hill wharf, Griffin's, now Liverpool wharf,

(made historical from the fact that the tea ships, which were unloaded into the sea, lay there,) Gray's, since known by the name of Russell's, now Russia wharf, Tileston's, and the last on that side of the town, Hatch's wharf, near the entrance to Sea street. On the *north* side of the long wharf, were Hancock's wharf, Vernon's, now Union wharf, and North Battery wharf, afterwards owned and occupied by the late Theodore Lyman. There were many short wharves, on either side of the Long wharf, used for landing fuel, in the form of wood, (no coal being then used but by blacksmiths), lumber, salt, fish, etc. Many of the docks, belonging to these smaller wharves, have been filled up, and in their stead are erected whole streets of substantial brick and stone buildings. India wharf and Central wharf, on the south, and Commercial and Lewis' wharf, and the City wharf, all on the north of Long wharf, with the extension of many wharves not named, and many new creations, now furnish better wharf accommodation than even the great emporium, New York, or any other city in the Union can boast.

In connexion with the commercial accommodation, I may be permitted to speak of the *commerce* of the *town* at that early day. During the war, foreign trade was very limited, and continued so for a considerable time after the peace of 1783. Soon after the war ceased, a line of packets was first established between this place and London. Capt. Scott, in the *Minerva*, commanded the first of them, and our late fellow-citizen, Capt. Tristram Barnard, commanded the other. Each made *two trips* a year, and generally brought news of fifty or sixty days' date! Look at this, and compare it with the almost daily arrivals from Europe, and the almost certain receipts of news, by the Cunard line, every twelve or fifteen days!

The first ship that doubled the Cape of Good Hope, from this port, was built at Clark's ship yard, at the north part of the town, and was commanded by Capt. James Magee, the elder. The name of the ship I do not remember. I think she belonged, mainly, to Sears & Smith, who had removed to this town, after it was evacuated by the British troops. The senior of the firm went to China in her. He died at Canton, and his remains now rest at French's Island, in the river of Canton.

The first vessels which sailed round CAPE HORN from Boston, were the Columbia, Capt. Kendrick, and Washington, Capt. Gray, as a tender to the Columbia. They were fitted out by the late Mr. Joseph Barrell, and were owned in shares by him and Mr. Samuel Brown, Messrs. Hatch, Hopkins, Dr. Bulfinch, and others. Mr. Barrell and Mr. Brown had, I believe, the credit of the enterprise, to which they were probably incited by the information gathered from the voyage of the celebrated navigator, Cook, who went from the Northwest coast of America to China, and carried down the information of the abundance of sea-otter on the coast, and of their great value in China. The voyage, from mis-management abroad, was not so profitable as the enterprise merited. Capt. Kendrick took the command of the Washington at sea, and transferred Capt. Gray to the Columbia, who, whilst he commanded her, entered the river, to which he gave the name of his ship, doubtless the first vessel, larger than a canoe, that had ever crossed the bar of that interesting river. Capt. Gray proceeded thence to Canton, where I saw him in 1789. What the trade from Boston has been, beyond either Cape, since that period, I need not refer to.

Sixty years ago, this Peninsula, of which the Indian name was Shawmut, contained from six hundred to eight hundred acres of land. Since that date, by encroachments upon the harbor, and by the acquisition of South and East Boston, the quantity of land in the city territory has become not less than eighteen hundred acres; it being computed that the *made* land exceeds a fourth of the original quantity. At that time the inhabitants of the town were between seventeen and eighteen thousand. They are now, by the recent census, more than five times that number, — and the addition to the wealth of the population I will not venture to compute, any more than the difference of tonnage that came to our wharves at that period and the present.

One of the most interesting additions to the town, within sixty years, has been in the churches. There were then but sixteen places of public worship. Three were Episcopalian, twelve Congregationalist and Baptist, and there was one Quaker meeting-house. This last was in Quaker lane (now

Congress street), and was located where the granite shops now are, on the west side of the street. Of the above, the only buildings which remain as they were at that period are the King's Chapel, the North Episcopal church, the church in Brattle street, Dr. Lothrop's at the North End,—perhaps one or two more. All the rest, except Croswell's in School street (formerly occupied by a Huguenot society), and the Quaker meeting-house, have been rebuilt on the foundations of the old buildings, and, with the new ones added, make the number of places of public worship within the city at this time upwards of seventy. Mr. Croswell's meeting-house in School street, and that in Quaker lane have disappeared.

Sixty years since, the only road leading into the town was the ancient highway from Roxbury, by the isthmus, then called the *Neck*, near Washington street. On the Neck, from the present site of the South Bridge to the Boston line, more than a mile, there were but *three*, or at most, *four* houses. These were on the west side; on the east there were none. From the site of the South Bridge to about the site of the Gasometer was a sea-wall, covered with flat stones to keep off the sea, and protect pedestrians from a wet foot in high tides. The *Neck* was paved in the centre only, and on each side of this pavement was left a summer road. During the mayoralty of Josiah Quincy, the whole avenue was paved, and now shows almost a continuous line of houses. There are parallel to it three wide streets, on land which was then marsh, if not flowed by the sea; and there are seven bridges and four railroads leading into the city, and two steamboat ferries. Charlestown bridge, opened in 1786, was the first bridge that was built connecting the town with its neighbors. The Cambridge, or what was called the West Boston bridge, was the second; the others followed at some distance.

The principal schools, in the time spoken of, were Proctor's, afterwards Carter's school, on Pemberton's Hill; Tileston's, in North School street; Holbrook's, in West street; Paine's, at the foot of what is now Morton place; and the Latin school, in School street; the first master of which, that I knew, was Master Lovell, afterwards Naval Officer of this port under the present government. There were others,

doubtless; but those were the most prominent. At this moment, the number of schools, and the accommodation they afford, as well as all the *accessories* of learning, are greatly increased, *even in proportion to the number of scholars.*

I might speak of the time, when the WORK HOUSE, the ALMS HOUSE, and the BRIDEWELL (*the last occasionally used for lunatics*), occupied the space between the houses of Mr. Sawyer at the head, and that of Mr. Dwight near the foot, of Park street. The Park Street Church occupies the location of the old GRAINERY. I might speak, too, of the period, within my recollection, when there was a SMALL POX HOSPITAL at West Boston, the *only* public Hospital in or near the town, and compare that with the General Hospital, and other eleemosynary establishments, at this time:—of the gaol in Queen street, now Court street, compared with the prison in Leverett street; the last a palace to the former:—of the changes which have taken place in the cemeteries, at the period spoken of almost objects of disgust compared with the same burial places now, ornamented as they are with iron railings, and decorated with trees and flowering shrubs;—of the Common, which, not sixty years since, was surrounded by a wooden railing, and did not contain all the land it does now, a portion on the south having been added by purchase from the late Wm. Foster, Esq. The only Mall, at that time, was on Tremont street; whereas it now extends round the whole space of about forty acres, and the old wooden rail has given place to an iron fence upon a granite foundation. It is but a few years, too, since cows were permitted to feed in the Common, to the great annoyance as well as danger of women and children. The *Horse Pond* has been filled up, and is now covered with verdure; and the *Frog Pond*, now called by boys the Quincy Lake, is walled about, and has become a pretty object of ornament, while it affords to them a fine piece of skating surface in winter. Sixty years since showed but *three* houses, which are now visible from the centre of the Common. Those are the Hancock House, the house at the bottom of the Mall on Tremont street, formerly owned by Wm. Powell, and now belonging to the heirs of the late Wm. Foster, and the third, a wooden building opposite the Burying Ground.

To advert to other changes, I well remember the first exhibition of a theatre in this town, which was in a *barn*, fitted up for the purpose, somewhere between 1785 and 1790. It was located in Board alley, leading from Summer street to Milk street. Placide, Duvilliers, and Mallet, may yet live in the recollection of more than myself, and others who were associated with them as the *dramatis personae* of the play.

Hackney coaches were first established after the Peace. The first stand for them was at the head of State street, and the late Mr. John Ballard was, I believe, the owner of the first of them. In 1784, there was a daily coach set up between this place and Providence, driven by a Mr. Baister. Starting at an early hour, you arrived at Providence *before night*. Now the work of two hours! The veteran Pease soon after set up the first stage-coach between this place and New York. At the end of the first day the coach reached Shrewsbury, where Mr. Pease kept a tavern; the second day brought it to West Brookfield, or Palmer; and on the *third*, it reached Springfield by dinner time.

The mail between Boston and Newport was carried at that time on *horse back* in *saddle bags* as *often* as once a week, and the rider was something of a Quixotic looking personage, with a long drab coat, a cocked hat, and a wig. Whether he took up all the week in the journey, I do not know; but that the mail was a weekly one I am pretty sure. Those modes of travelling compared with the present, are as a sloth to a meteor.

The other day I tested this by travelling 160 miles, on the Western Rail Road, from Springfield to Chester, back to Springfield, and thence to Boston, in *ten hours*, and dining on the way at Springfield.

The accommodations for strangers in this city have improved as much as anything, within a few years. The United States Hotel and Tremont House afford now more accommodation than did all the taverns and boarding houses of the town, taken together, at a date within my memory. The White Horse, the Black Horse, the Lamb Tavern, and the Oliver Cromwell, kept by Bracket, in School street, were the

principal public lodging houses, in my early day. The private boarding houses were many and pretty good ; but furnishing not a twentieth part of the comfort to the way-farer, which is found in those of the present day.

And lastly, may I call to the recollection of some present, the great difference between the Fire Department, as it now exists, and as it was when administered by a Board of Fire Wards, who officiated at fires in directing the operations of the engine men and the citizens. At the time, water for the engines was drawn from wells, and conveyed by lines of citizens, in leather buckets.

There were no reservoirs and little or no hose apparatus. When the weather was pleasant, there were plenty of operators, but at other times there was often a scarcity. There were voluntary clubs throughout the town, of thirty or more persons in each.

The members were obliged, under a forfeiture, to keep two leathern buckets, in each of which they were bound to carry a bag, made of light canvass ; and both buckets and bag bore the name of the owner, and of the *Fire Club* to which he belonged. A *bed screw*, was required too, by the rules. Upon the cry of fire, the members were enjoined to repair to the spot, and to deliver the buckets for general use ; they kept the bags, to be filled with valuables at their own discretion. If a member lived in the vicinity of the fire, he was first attended to. The badge of the Fire Wards was a heavy red pole, with a brass blaze at the end. They were chosen at town meeting to serve a year, and they had a right to enforce the labor of persons on the spot ; but seldom were obliged to exercise it. The engine men were generally mechanics, or truckmen, who received no pay, but were excused from officiating as jurymen, and were not liable to be called out on *training days*. They were a gallant set of fellows, and did their duty manfully, though not always successfully, having to contend with wooden houses, and shingled roofs, sometimes want of water, and sometimes of operators. Under the present admirable management, the advantages in a variety of particulars are incalculable, independently of the saving of property. Thanks to a City Government, that has caused the change !

I have omitted to speak of the market houses of former days. The Faneuil Hall lower floor was the only beef market. On what is now the vacant space, about that honored building, stood the stalls, where small meats, poultry, fish, and vegetables, were sold. There were other fish stalls in different parts of the town, but I have no recollection of any other meat market. Butchers' carts traversed the town; and such persons as had neither time nor inclination to go to market were supplied at their own doors. That noble building, the Quincy Market, erected during the mayoralty of Hon. Josiah Quincy, now President of Harvard University, is the best building that I have ever seen, either in Europe or this country, occupied as a market.

It may be added that sixty years since, the town was principally of wood. Now, all the dwelling houses are of brick or stone. Many of the streets were unpaved at the time, and none had regular side-walks. They are now all paved, and have convenient side-walks of either brick or flat stone.

The edifices of a public character, at the close of war, bore no comparison with those now in use; and the private dwellings of the present day are at least equal to those of any city in the United States. The poor, too, are better taken care of now, than sixty years since, and constant efforts are making to better their condition. It is pleasant to have seen such changes as have taken place, to us who have witnessed them; and perhaps no less pleasant to the younger portion of the community, to hear from their seniors, of the improvement which has constantly followed change.

May the kind Providence which has thus far watched over us, in times of adversity and prosperity, continue to smile upon our native city!

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ROOMS.

The Committee expended the sum of \$34 50 during the past year. The receipts from the sale within the Rooms of the publications of the Society amounted to \$69.35, nearly double those of recent years, a large part being drawn from

the sale of the catalogue of the Society's collections, which was published last March, and of which two hundred and twenty copies have been sold. The gifts and loans to the Society have been as numerous as the crowded state of the rooms could receive. A detailed statement of donations is found elsewhere; a more extended description of some of them is included in this report.

The clerks in the City Registrar's office have given the Society a framed photogravure likeness of the Registrar, Mr. Wm. H. Whitmore, for many years a Director of this Society. The same likeness is contained in a new edition of the Old State-House Memorial, a copy of which Mr. Whitmore gives the Society. Concerning this new edition ordered by the City Council, the "New York Nation," of August 17, said: —

"A rescued historical monument needs, in this age and country, to be still defended, and the citizens of Boston cannot too widely be informed of the treasure they possess in the Old State-House. The new edition, like the old, is beautifully printed, and contains two more cuts, besides a profile likeness of the present City Registrar, Mr. W. H. Whitmore, whose historical address was the main feature in the rededication proceedings of July 11, 1882 (and so of this volume), and to whom more than any one else the city is indebted for the restoration of the ancient seat of the State Legislature, the city government, and the Federal postal service."

Mr. John C. Fernald gives us the flag which waved from the old Liberty Tree in 1775. It was loaned to the Chicago Exhibition, where it naturally excited great attention. The history of this worn and soiled piece of bunting seems quite authentic. Drake, in speaking of the tree before the Revolution, has a note relating to the flag and to its owner, Mr. Samuel Adams, a namesake but not a relative of the distinguished patriot. The note refers to an obituary notice of Mr. Adams in the Genealogical Register for 1855. Mr. Adams died in that year at the age of ninety-six years. The notice ends by saying that he had in his possession to the day of his

death the flag which once floated from the Liberty Tree on Washington Street, near Essex. Mr. Adams's daughter married William Fenno, proprietor of the Cornhill Coffee House, and later of the Federal Street Coffee House, and another in Province Court. Mr. Fenno's daughter married Daniel F. Carlton, a shoe dealer in Hanover Street, and it is from the late Mr. Carlton that Mr. Fernald received the flag.

Mrs. Frederick Frothingham loans the Society a Bohemian glass jug, which has quite an interesting history. It was given to Charles Sumner, and by him bequeathed to Wendell Phillips. At the sale of the latter's effects, it was bought by Mr. John M. Forbes and given to his minister, the Rev. Frederick Frothingham, of Milton, whose widow places it in our collection for so long a time as this Society may exist. The coat of arms painted on the jug is that of a family in England, whose name is written somewhat like that of the American Peabody, but the name of the donor of the jug to Mr. Sumner is unknown.

The Harrison Club of Boston in 1840 carried a silk banner, which has been preserved and is now in our possession, by gift of the heirs of Mr. William Pray, a member of the Club. This was an East Boston organization, and their voting place was in Faneuil Hall. In marching hither they were attacked by a Loco Foco mob, and the ornamental cider barrel, which adorned the top of the staff, became the victim of a Loco Foco brick and disappeared. Two smaller barrels are attached to the stick, and on one side of the banner held by it we see Diogenes with his lantern looking for an honest man, and the signboard points to North Bend, Harrison's home in Indiana, in one direction, and to the White House in the other. On the reverse the footsore Diogenes is successful in his search, and is holding his lantern full in the face of an elderly gentleman standing in his shirt sleeves in front of the famous log cabin, to the open door of which he is pointing with a gesture of invitation.

Miss Caroline Coddington Thayer received from Mr. Josiah Barker, Naval Constructor at the Charlestown Navy Yard, a vase made from wood of "Old Ironsides." In 1884 she inscribed it with the name of the Bostonian Society, which

she wished to become its possessor, but about that time the Society hesitated to open its membership to the sex of which Miss Thayer was a worthy representative, and she declined to intrust it to so ungallant an institution. The Society having reversed its action, the vase is ours, given by Miss Thayer's surviving sister, Mrs. R. Anne Nichols, of Roxbury.

Mrs. Elizabeth W. Means gives the certificate of membership of Samuel Waters in the Light Infantry Company, "the Winslow Blues," May 20, 1802, signed by the Commander, Daniel Messinger. This Company was named after General John Winslow, who was Captain of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in 1792 and 1798. He entered the Revolutionary Army in 1775, at the age of 22, as Deputy Paymaster General; he retired from service in 1778 and died in 1819. He was a Brigadier and Major General in the State Militia, Treasurer of the Society of the Cincinnati and of the Ancients, and at the time of his death was County Treasurer. Daniel Messinger was the founder and first Captain of the "Winslow Blues." He was a well known hatter by trade, on the corner of Washington and Avery Streets. He was Colonel of the 3d Militia Regiment, Captain of the Ancients in 1804 and 1810, and repeatedly chosen Representative and Senator to the General Court. His last parade was at the 200th Anniversary of the Ancients in 1838, and he died in 1846, aged 78. This framed certificate happens to have been the first one issued, being numbered "one."

When the preparation of the Catalogue of our collections was undertaken, it was hoped that members of the Society and others, seeing what we possessed, might be led to contribute some things which are still lacking. This sentiment has already caused an addition to our Picture Gallery. Our member, Mr. Gordon Dexter, on looking over the Catalogue, was prompted to add an engraving of his ancestor, Samuel Dexter, a few years before his death in 1816, from Stuart's portrait, and one of Franklin Dexter, from a daguerreotype taken a few years before his decease in 1857. Our member, Dr. Francis H. Brown, was also impelled by the publication of the Catalogue to add engravings or heliotypes of William Tudor, Frederick Tudor the "Ice King," Amasa Walker,

Drs. Jarvis and Keep, Amos Lawrence, Rev. Samuel Osgood, John Phillips, our first Mayor, and Vice-President Wilson.

Miss Susan Williams adds another engraving of Mayor Phillips, presented to her father by T. W. Phillips. It was executed by Danforth, Wright & Co., of New York, and represents the Mayor at a more advanced age than the other, with his hair tied behind by a black ribbon.

The Committee has purchased three lithographs, published by Bouvé & Sharp in 1843, of a series called the "Streets of Boston." They represent Summer Street and Church Green, the corner of Tremont and Park Streets, and the Tremont House and Tremont Theatre. It would be interesting to complete the collection, of which these are specimens.

Mr. Benjamin F. Stevens presents a very rare copper-plate engraving representing the engagement between the "Constitution" and the "Java," off the coast of Brazil, Nov. 27, 1812. This old print was sent to the donor, from Baltimore, in a very tattered condition, in return for a calendar containing a picture of the action between the "Constitution" and "Guerrière." Mr. Stevens had it mounted and framed before presenting it to this Society. The print was drawn, says the inscription, "under direction of a witness of the action," and is therefore more than eighty years old. It is "dedicated to Com. Bainbridge, the officers, seamen, marines and sons of freedom, by an admirer of American valour and patriotism." It has been placed in the "Hancock room" beside other gifts of Mr. Stevens, commemorating "Old Ironsides," in which he takes so natural a pride.

Miss Elizabeth C. Adams, a granddaughter of President John Adams, now 85 years of age, has given us, through Mrs. George T. Bigelow, several interesting relics of the Adams family. They are the book plate of John Quincy Adams, a very fine specimen of engraving, evidently of English or other foreign workmanship; an autograph letter from Mr. Adams to his brother, Miss Adams's father, from Holland, in 1795; a piece of music for the flute, an instrument on which Mr. Adams was fond of playing in early life. This is under glass and was copied in 1767, and has Mr. Adams's autograph. A court memorandum of John Adams in 1761, with a list of

cases and his autograph ; and a letter from Abigail Adams to her son, Miss Adams's father, written in 1806.

Mr. Peter Thacher contributes an oil portrait of the late Major George M. Thacher, for many years Danish vice-consul in Boston, son of the late Peter O. Thacher, formerly Judge of the Police Court of Boston. Major Thacher's grandfather, the Rev. Peter Thacher, was pastor of Brattle St. Church from 1785 to 1802. His silver watch came into the possession of this Society some years ago. The late Major Thacher occupied an office in the North East corner of this building.

A portrait of Judge Chambers Russell, of Lincoln, painted by Blackburn, has been loaned by Mrs. George M. Barnard. "All that we know of Blackburn," says Dunlap in his History of the Arts of Design in America, "is that he was nearly contemporary with John Smybert, and painted very respectable portraits in Boston." The original portrait of James Otis, a copy of which hangs in the Council Chamber, was by Blackburn. Judge Russell was the son of the Hon. Daniel Russell, of Charlestown, and the descendant of men eminent in that community. He was born in 1713, graduated at Harvard College in 1731, and soon after settled in that part of Concord, which he caused, on its incorporation, to be called Lincoln, from Lincolnshire, England, the home of his ancestors. He represented the towns of Concord and Lincoln for several years in the General Court. In 1759 he was chosen to the Governor's Council, just one hundred years from the time when his great-grandfather was elected to the same office. He was appointed, in 1747, judge of the Court of Admiralty, which office he held at the time of his death, as well as that of judge of the Superior Court. From his prominence in town affairs, when the Lincoln meeting-house was built, he was allowed to choose and build his own pew ; he selected the wall next the door on the front entrance, the wall pews being allotted to the most distinguished citizens and largest taxpayers. He died in England, without children, in 1767. The portrait has been hung in the vestibule. The same place has been given to a heliotype copy of Stuart's head of Washington, the property of the Athenæum. It is proper that the first object which the visitor sees in ascending the antique staircase of

this building, is the portrait of him who is still "first in the hearts of his countrymen." This admirable work, given to us by the artists, A. W. Elson & Company, is as clear and sharply cut as the original, and, with all its benignant dignity, is worthy to stand over the doors of our school-houses to deepen the patriotic influence of the flag which floats over the buildings.

We continue to receive the *Globe*, *Herald* and *Journal*, and the *Saturday Evening Gazette*, for the purposes of our scrap-book, the value of which to future students cannot be over-estimated. In a notice of the annual meeting, one of these papers editorially remarks: "The Society is composed of citizens who have it in their power to bring together a great deal of information which is valuable to the historian, and which might easily be lost, if there were not an opportunity to preserve it. These lovers of old Boston are as important in their way as are those who are doing much to make the new Boston one of the finest cities in the world in its boulevards. They are seizing upon what was notable or significant in the past, and giving it body and character, and showing how it bears upon the life of to-day. The Bostonian Society has published many important monographs. It is accumulating materials which will grow more and more valuable in the lapse of time."

For the Committee,

S. ARTHUR BENT,

Clerk.

The Treasurer presented his annual report, which was accepted and ordered placed on file. It will be found on page 46.

The Committee on Publication herewith present an engraving of the Merchants' Exchange, on State Street, at the laying of the corner-stone of which Col. Perkins made the address, which is reprinted at the conclusion of the Directors' Report.

REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

The Hon. Henry H. Sprague, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, made the following Report :—

For Clerk and Treasurer.

SAMUEL ARTHUR BENT.

For Directors.

CURTIS GUILD,	JOHN LATHROP,
SAMUEL H. RUSSELL,	GEORGE O. CARPENTER,
HAMILTON A. HILL,	BENJAMIN C. CLARK,
JOSHUA P. BODFISH,	JAMES F. HUNNEWELL,
LEVI L. WILLCUTT.	

The report was accepted, and a ballot being ordered, they were declared elected officers of the Society for 1894.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

The Library has received fifty-one volumes and one hundred and thirty-seven pamphlets during the year 1893, and has expended the sum of thirty dollars and twenty-eight cents. A list of donors will be found elsewhere. Among the more important gifts are the following :

A Sermon on George Washington, delivered February 22, 1800, by Rev. Dr. Thacher, from Mrs. Nathaniel Walker.

The Brookline Town Records, 4 vols., from Capt. R. G. F. Candage.

Remarks on a Portrait of Increase Mather, by Dr. S. A. Green; also remarks on the late R. C. Waterston, by Dr. Green.

A list of taxes in Suffolk County on lands, lots, etc., 1816; the last direct United States tax levied to support the War of 1812; found among the papers of Charles W. Slack, and given by Mr. Thomas Hills.

The History of the Handel & Haydn Society, Vol. I, No. 5, and the numbers from 1 to 5 in one volume, from the Society.

A Prayer for the American Army in 1775, from the Rev. James H. Means, D. D.

Report of the Reunion of the Dudley Family, from Mr. Joseph B. Moors.

A new edition of the Old State House Memorial, from Mr. William H. Whitmore.

History of the Massachusetts Charitable Fire Society, from the author, the Hon. Henry H. Sprague.

Year Book of the Society of Colonial Wars, from Howland Pell, New York.

The Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, from the Clerk.

Four City memorial volumes from Alderman Fottler: Gen. Butler, Hon. J. G. Blaine, Bishop Brooks, and the Columbus Celebration.

The Records of Providence, R. I., three volumes, from Mr. Thomas S. Mitchell.

History of the Boston Stock Exchange, from Mr. Matthew Bolles.

The tributes in sermons and magazines, or other articles on the late Bishop Brooks, mostly purchased, to the number of nearly forty, have been bound in three volumes.

From Captain A. A. Folsom and others have been contributed twenty volumes of the by-laws of the Masonic bodies of Boston, with lists of members from their organizations, which cannot fail of value in identifying old residents of this city.

For the Committee,

S. ARTHUR BENT,

Clerk.

ACCESSIONS TO THE LIBRARY, 1893.

DONORS.	VOLS.	PAM- PHLETS.
American Congregational Association		4
American Historical Association		1
American Numis. and Archaeol. Soc., New York .		1
Appleton, Nathan	1	17
Appleton, William S.		5
Bent, S. Arthur	1	10
Bolles, Matthew	1	
Bradlee, Caleb D.	1	
Buffalo Historical Society		1
Candage, Rufus G. F.	4	
Clark, Benjamin C.	1	2
Connecticut Historical Society		1
Cushing, Thomas		1
Damrell & Upham		1
Dedham Historical Society		4
Doggett, Samuel B.		1
Eastman, Charles J.		1
Emmons, Thomas H.	1	
Essex Institute, Salem		6
Folsom, Albert A.	18	4
Fottler, Jacob	4	
Green, Samuel A.		3
Greenleaf, E. H.	1	
Guild, Curtis	1	
Handel and Haydn Society	1	1
Hassam, John T.		1
Hill, Hamilton A.		3
Hills, Thomas		1
Hovey, William A.		1
Jackson, William		1
Jordan, Henry G.	1	
Kellen, William V.	1	
Mead, Edwin D.		1
	37	72

DONORS.	VOLS.	PAM- PHLETS.
<i>Number brought forward,</i>	37	72
Means, James H.		I
Middlebury Historical Society		I
Mitchell, Thomas S.	3	
Moors, Joseph B.	I	
Museum of Fine Arts, Trustees of		I
New England Historic-Genealogical Society		6
New England Society of New York		I
Ohio Historical and Philosophical Society		I
Parris, Alexander	I	
Peabody Institute, Danvers		I
Peabody Institute, Peabody		I
Pell, Howland	I	
Public Library, Trustees of		2
Public Reservations, Trustees of		I
Purchased	2	34
Record Commissioners	I	
Reynolds, William H.	2	5
Rhode Island Historical Society		I
Sprague, Henry H.	I	
Stockbridge, Henry	I	
Taunton Public Library		I
Trask, William B.		I
Van Voorhis, John C.		I
Walker, Mrs. Nathaniel		I
Watertown Historical Society		I
Whitmore, William H.	I	
Wisconsin Historical Society		2
Yale University		2
Totals	51	137

S. ARTHUR BENT in Account with the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY.

DR.

1893.		1893.			
Jan. 1.	To Cash on hand	\$636.89	Dec. 30.	By Rent, City of Boston	\$100.00
Mar. 15.	" Received from Subscription Fund	7.69	"	" Salaries, 1893	1,790.00
Dec. 30.	" Assessments, 1893	2,880.00	"	" General Expenses	1,099.30
"	" Sale of Publications	69.35	"	" Balance to New Account	648.73
"	" Interest	42.14			
"	" Rebate on Bill	1.96			
		<u>\$3,638.03</u>			<u>\$3,638.03</u>

S. ARTHUR BENT in Account with the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, PERMANENT FUND.

1893.		1893.			
Jan. 1.	To Cash on hand	\$8,804.36	Aug. 22.	By Cash paid for 13 Bonds of Cities of Cleveland and Boston	\$13,466.88
July 10.	" Legacy of Mrs. Perkins	4,000.00	"	" Cash in New England Trust Co.	853.25
Dec. 30.	" Fees, 1893	1,100.00			
"	" Interest	415.77			
		<u>\$14,320.13</u>			<u>\$14,320.13</u>

S. ARTHUR BENT, in Account with the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, SUBSCRIPTION FUND.

1893.		1893.			
Jan. 1.	To Cash on hand	.	.	By Cash paid for Catalogue	.
Mar. 15.	" Interest	.	.	" " transferred to General Fund	.
					</

BOSTON, December 30, 1893.

Approved:

SAMUEL H. RUSSELL,

For the Finance Committee.

S. ARTHUR BENT,

Treasurer.

ACCESSIONS

TO THE SOCIETY'S COLLECTIONS, 1893.

DONOR.	DESCRIPTION.
Adams, Miss Eliz. C.	The Book-plate of John Quincy Adams; Letter of Abigail Adams; Letter of J. Q. Adams; Court memorandum of John Adams, 1761; Music copied by J. Q. Adams.
Amory, Frederic	Maps, engravings, Whig mass meeting, etc.
Appleton, Nathan	Plans for a City Hall; crayon portrait of Wendell Phillips, by F. E. Wright; photograph of St. Botolph's Church, Boston, Eng.; of Ole Bull; of the Longfellow bust in Westminster Abbey; of Lowell's Library; a letter of Phillips Brooks; a large number of tickets, programmes, bills of fare, etc.
Appleton, William S.	Invitation to an assembly at Papanti's.
Barnard, Mrs. Geo. M. (Loan.)	A framed oil portrait of the Hon. Chambers Russell by Blackburn.
Barton, Edward H.	Silk badge worn at celebration of the completion of the Bunker Hill Monument in 1843.
Baxter, Sylvester	Medal with bust of P. S. Gilmore, made from wood of the Coliseum of 1869; wood from one of the Paddock Elms.
Bean, Elijah	Bits of columns of the State House, taken down in 1892; bit of the old Feather Store, cor. Ann St. and Dock Square; piece of the Old Elm.
Bent, S. Arthur	Copy of the hymn sung in front of Trinity Church at Bishop Brooks's funeral, Jan. 26, 1893; invitation to the Memorial Service to Bishop Brooks, April 11, 1893.
Bradlee, John E.	Badges of the Whig Mass Convention, Sept. 19, 1844; of the Memorial Service to Lafayette, 1834; in memory of President Harrison, 1841; worn by David F. Bradlee.

DONOR.	DESCRIPTION.
Brown, Francis H.	Engraved portraits of Amasa Walker, Edward Jarvis, N. C. Keep, Amos Lawrence, Samuel Osgood, John Phillips, Frederic Tudor, Henry Wilson, William Tudor.
Callender, John B.	Order of Exercises at the Memorial Services to Bishop Brooks in Music Hall.
Carpenter, George O.	"The Union must be preserved," 1830; Moore's Lithograph, Boston.
Chadwick, James R.	Papers relating to the estate of John Coffin Jones.
Clark, Benjamin C.	A Columbian half dollar, 1892; ticket of admission to the Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893.
Clerks in the Registrar's Office.	Photogravure portrait of William H. Whitmore, framed.
Cupples, J. G.	Five photographic views of the exterior and interior of the Old Corner Bookstore.
Dexter, Gordon	Engraved portrait of Samuel Dexter from Stuart; of Franklin Dexter, from a daguerreotype.
Dimmock, Charles Edward	A Commission of Edward Dimmock, signed by Gov. Shirley in 1743; given through Frederick S. Coffin.
Elson, A. W. & Co.	Photogravure of Stuart's head of Washington.
Folsom, Albert A.	The visiting-card plate of General and Mrs. Knox; itinerary of the Boston Encampment, Knights Templars, to San Francisco in 1883.
Frothingham, Mrs. Frederick (Loan).	Bohemian glass jug bequeathed by Charles Sumner to Wendell Phillips.
Galloupe, A. A.	Advertisement of John Odin, 11 Dock Square, 1803, and bills of that time.
Green, Samuel A.	Heliotype view of the Ursuline Convent at Charles-town, from a circular; heliotype portrait of the donor.
Greenwood, Isaac J.	Engraved portraits of Professor Isaac Greenwood, John Greenwood, Mrs. Mary Channock Devereaux, Dr. John Greenwood, Capt. Peter Landreis.
Hayward, James P.	File of the Columbian Centinel, July-Dec., 1769.
Hill, Hamilton A.	Heliotype circular of the Executive Committee of Citizens, 1877; list of delegates to the Citizens' Convention, 1878; the Andrew and Nesmith ticket in Ward 6, Boston; Republican ticket, Moses Kimball for mayor; circular of the Smithsonian Institution, 1893; two sheets, Boston (England) Church Hall and St. Botolph's Church; photograph of the corner-stone, N. E. corner of the Old South Meeting-House.

DONOR.	DESCRIPTION.
Hutchinson, C. C.	A punch-bowl, with Masonic emblems, said to have been given by Paul Revere to the grandfather of the donor; a carpenter's square found between the walls of the Dean Winthrop house at Winthrop, built in 1642.
Jenks, F. H.	Photograph of Hollis Street Church.
Kidner, Rev. Reuben	Framed heliotype view of St. Andrew's Church and Parish House.
Lawrence, Amory A.	Badge worn by the donor at Bishop Brooks's funeral.
Lunt, William P.	"The Boston Gazette," July 24, 1769.
Means, Mrs. Eliz. L.	Certificate of membership of Samuel Waters in the Winslow Blues, 1802.
Nichols, Arthur H.	Two bound volumes of the "Boston Statesman," 1829-34, once owned by the Hon. C. G. Atherton.
Nichols, Mrs. R. Anne	Vase made from wood of the "Constitution," given by Capt. Josiah Barker, naval constructor at Charlestown, to Miss Caroline C. Thayer, sister of the donor.
Norcross, Grenville H.	A commission signed by Gov. Robinson, 1884.
Pray, Wm., Estate of	A silk banner carried by the Harrison Club in 1840.
Purchased.	"The Streets of Boston," lithograph views by Bouvé, of Tremont and Park Streets, the Tremont House and Tremont Theatre, and Summer Street and Church Green.
Putnam, Mrs. Mary L.	A colored lithograph view of Boston early in this century; a promise to pay £10, signed by Edward Quincy and others in 1755; a medal bust of W. E. Gladstone; a note of C. M. Hillegar, 1781, countersigned by Nathaniel Appleton and others.
Rhoades, William W.	A framed photograph of Franklin Street.
Sawyer, Walter L.	A framed photograph of Sawtell, the whistling cobbler, called "Yankee Doodle."
Schayer, John C.	"The Boston Evening Post," Dec. 28, 1767, and other old papers.
Seely, Mrs. Wm. D.	A silver Masonic watch guard.
Sherburne, William	An unsigned note of the Bank of Pittsburgh for twelve and one-half cents, 1813.
Sidman, Henry H.	Photographs of the Council Chamber and Representatives' Hall, Old State House.
Stevens, Benjamin F.	A copper-plate engraving of the action between the "Constitution" and "Java," 1812.

DONOR.	DESCRIPTION.
Stockwell, L. L.	A badge worn at the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of Somerville, 1892.
Taber, G. R.	Photographs of buildings destroyed by the great fire, taken November, 1872.
Tappan, Josiah S.	Two white metal medals of the Universal Peace Congress of 1845, owned by John Tappan, a delegate from Boston, given by his son.
Thacher, Peter	Oil portrait of Major George M. Thacher.
Trustees of the Public Library.	<i>Fac-simile</i> reproductions of broadsides; meeting at Faneuil Hall, Dec. 1, 1773, to prevent unloading the taxed tea; resolution of the Provincial Congress, Oct. 26, 1774; order for a committee on imports and exports, Dec., 1774; resolution concerning payment to Receiver-General, 1775; a proclamation by George III, Aug. 23, 1775, for suppressing rebellion and sedition; five broadsides of the Boston Committee of Correspondence, 1773; four broadsides relating to the Colonies.
Van Voorhis, John C.	A letter of Gardiner Greene, 1805.
Wade, Winthrop H.	Newspapers relating to the death of President Garfield and other public events.
Wetherbee, J. Otis	A column from the belfry of Christ Church, with an old hand-made nail, taken down in making repairs in 1892.
Winter, Miss Mary C.	A framed certificate of membership of Joseph C. Winter in the A. and H. A. Co., 1857.
Woodward, George B.	A lithograph of the Hancock House, colored, as used for a calendar in 1893.

OFFICERS FOR 1894.

President

CURTIS GUILD

Clerk and Treasurer

SAMUEL ARTHUR BENT

Directors

CURTIS GUILD	JOHN LATHROP
SAMUEL H. RUSSELL	GEORGE O. CARPENTER
HAMILTON A. HILL	BENJAMIN C. CLARK
JOSHUA P. BODFISH	JAMES F. HUNNEWELL
LEVI L. WILLCUTT	

Committee on the Rooms

SAMUEL H. RUSSELL	LEVI L. WILLCUTT
GEORGE O. CARPENTER	WILLIAM S. APPLETON
JAMES F. HUNNEWELL	

PRESIDENT and CLERK, *Ex-officiis*.

Committee on Publication

HAMILTON A. HILL	BENJAMIN C. CLARK
THE CLERK	

Committee on Papers

HAMILTON A. HILL	DAVID H. COOLIDGE
EDWARD G. PORTER	THE CLERK

Committee on Membership

GEORGE O. CARPENTER	ALBERT A. FOLSOM
BENJAMIN C. CLARK	JOSEPH B. MOORS
NATHAN APPLETON	THE CLERK

Committee on the Library

JAMES L. WHITNEY	S. STILLMAN BLANCHARD
WILLIAM C. WINSLOW	FRANCIS H. BROWN
WILLIAM H. PULSIFER	THE CLERK

Finance Committee

CURTIS GUILD	GEORGE O. CARPENTER
BENJAMIN C. CLARK	

LIFE MEMBERS.

Abbott, Edwin H.
 Abbott, Francis Ellingwood
 Abbott, Marshall K.
 Adams, Charles F.
 Addicks, J. Edward
 Allen, Miss Clara A.
 Alley, John R.
 Ames, Charles G.
 *Ames, Frederick L.
 Ames, Oliver
 Amory, Frederick
 Andrews, Frank W.
 Andrews, John A.
 Angell, Henry C.
 Appleton, Mrs. Emily W.
 Appleton, Nathan
 Appleton, William S.
 Armstrong, George W.
 Atherton, Miss Lily B.
 Atkins, Mrs. Elisha
 Austin, James W.
 Ayer, James B.
 Bacon, Mrs. Louisa C.
 Bailey, Joseph T.
 Baker, Miss C. Alice
 Baker, Mrs. Richard
 *Ballister, Joseph F.
 Ballister, Miss Minetta J.
 Barrett, Edwin Shepard
 Barron, Clarence W.
 Bartlett, Francis
 Beal, James H.
 Beatty, F. Thomason

Beebe, J. Arthur
 Bigelow, George B.
 Bigelow, William Sturgis
 Black, George N.
 Blake, Clarence J.
 Blake, Francis
 Blake, Mrs. George Baty
 *Blake, Stanton
 Blanchard, Samuel Stillman
 Bodfish, Joshua P.
 Bradford, Martin L.
 Bradford, William B.
 *Bradlee, J. Putnam
 Brewer, William D.
 Briggs, Lloyd Vernon
 Brooks, J. Henry
 Brooks, Lawrence
 Brooks, Peter Chardon
 Brooks, Shepherd
 Brown, John Coffin Jones
 *Browne, C. Allen
 Browne, Edward I.
 Burnham, John A.
 *Burrage, William Clarence
 Candage, Rufus G. F.
 Candler, John W.
 Carpenter, George O.
 Carpenter, George O., Jr.
 Carr, John
 Carruth, Charles T.
 Center, Joseph H.
 Chapin, Nahum
 Chase, George Bigelow

Chase, Stephen
 Chase, Theodore
 Child, Dudley R.
 Church, Herbert B.
 Clark, Charles E.
 Clark, Nathan F.
 Clay, Thomas H.
 Codman, John
 Codman, Ogden, Jr.
 Coffin, Frederick S.
 *Colburn, Jeremiah
 Collamore, Miss Helen
 Converse, Elisha S.
 Cory, Charles B.
 Crocker, George G.
 Crosby, Charles A. W.
 *Crowninshield, Benjamin W.
 Curtis, Caleb A.
 Curtis, Charles P.
 Curtis, Mrs. Eliza F.
 Curtis, Mrs. Greely S.
 Curtis, Henry Pelham
 Cutter, Abram E.
 Cutter, Benjamin F.
 Cutter, Watson G.
 Daniell, Moses Grant
 Davis, Ephraim C.
 Davis, George Henry
 Davis, J. Alba
 Davis, James C.
 Davis, William Henry
 Dean, Benjamin
 Dean, John Ward
 Dean, Luni A.
 *Deblois, Stephen Grant
 Denny, Daniel
 *Dewing, Benjamin H.
 Dexter, William S.
 Dill, Thomas B.
 *Dorr, Francis O.
 Dupee, Henry D.
 *Dupee, James A.
 Dwight, Edmund
 Dyer, Mrs. Julia K.
 Eaton, Walter D.
 Edes, Henry H.

Eliot, Christopher R.
 Eliot, Samuel
 Emery, Francis F.
 Estes, Dana
 Fabyan, George F.
 Farrington, Charles F.
 Fay, Joseph S.
 Fay, Sigourney W.
 Fearing, Andrew C., Jr.
 Fenno, John Brooks
 *Ferris, Mortimer C.
 Fiske, Andrew
 Fitz, Reginald H.
 Fitz, Mrs. W. Scott
 *Fogg, John S. H.
 Foster, John
 Fowler, Mrs. L. A. W.
 French, Frederick W.
 French, Jonathan
 Fuller, Charles Emerson
 *Fuller, Henry H.
 Galloupe, Charles W.
 Galloupe, Mrs. Charles W.
 Gardner, John L.
 George, Elijah
 Gould, Benjamin Apthorp
 Green, Samuel Abbott
 Guild, Courtenay
 Guild, Curtis
 Guild, Curtis, Jr.
 Haigh, John
 Hall, Thomas B.
 Hammond, George W.
 Hammond, Mrs. Ellen S. S.
 *Hancock, Franklin
 Hapgood, Warren
 Hart, Thomas N.
 Hart, William T.
 *Hartt, John F.
 Haskell, William A.
 Hassam, John Tyler
 Haynes, James G.
 Hayward, George
 Hayward, James Warren
 Head, Charles
 Hecht, Jacob H.

Hemenway, Alfred
 Hemenway, Augustus
 Henshaw, Samuel
 Higginson, Mrs. Henry L.
 Hill, Hamilton Andrews
 Hill, Henry E.
 Hill, J. Edward R.
 Hill, William H.
 Hoitt, Alfred D.
 Holden, Joshua B.
 Hollingsworth, Amor L.
 Hollingsworth, Z. T.
 Holmes, Edward Jackson
 *Homans, Charles Dudley
 *Homans, George H.
 *Horsford, Eben N.
 Houghton, Clement S.
 Hovey, Henry S.
 Iasigi, Mrs. Oscar
 James, George Abbot
 Jeffries, B. Joy
 Jenks, Henry Fitch
 Jones, D. Wayland
 Jones, Jerome
 Kennard, Martin Parry
 Kennedy, George G.
 Kimball, Miss Augusta C.
 Kimball, David P.
 Kimball, Mrs. David P.
 Kimball, Mrs. M. Day
 Kuhn, Hamilton
 Ladd, Nathaniel W.
 Lamb, George
 *Lambert, Thomas R.
 Lane, Jonathan A.
 Lawrence, Amory A.
 *Lawrence, Amos A.
 Lawrence, Charles R.
 Lawrence, Samuel C.
 Lewis, Edwin J., Jr.
 Lincoln, Beza
 *Little, George W.
 *Little, James L.
 Little, John M.
 Longley, James
 Loring, William Caleb

*Lothrop, Daniel
 Lothrop, Thornton K.
 Loud, Charles E.
 Loud, J. Prince
 Low, George D.
 Low, John
 Lowell, Mrs. George G.
 Lucas, Edmund G.
 Lyon, Henry
 MacDonald, Edward
 Mack, Thomas
 Macleod, William A.
 Mann, Arthur E.
 Manning, Francis H.
 *Marshall, J. F. B.
 Marvin, Wm. T. R.
 May, Frederick Goddard
 Mayo, Miss Amy L.
 Merrill, Mrs. Amelia G.
 Minns, Thomas
 Minot, J. Grafton
 Minot, William, Jr.
 Mixter, Miss Madeline C.
 Moore, Frederick H.
 *Moore, George H.
 Moore, Miss Mary E.
 Morse, George Henry
 Morse, L. Foster
 Morss, Charles A.
 Moseley, Alexander
 Murphy, James S.
 Nichols, Arthur H.
 Norcross, Grenville H.
 Norwell, Henry
 O'Brien, Hugh (Hon. Mem.)
 Olmsted, Frederick L.
 Paige, John C.
 *Palfrey, Francis W.
 Palfrey, John C.
 Parker, Charles W.
 Parker, Herman
 Parker, Miss Sarah
 *Parkman, Francis
 Parsons, Arthur J.
 Payne, James H.
 Peabody, Charles B.

*Perkins, Augustus T.
 *Perkins, Mrs. C. P.
 *Perkins, William
 Perry, Charles F.
 Pfaff, Mrs. Hannah Adams
 Pfaff, Jacob
 Phillips, Mrs. Anna T.
 Pierce, Henry L.
 Pierce, Nathaniel W.
 Piper, William T.
 Playfair, Lady
 Porter, Edward G.
 Pratt, Laban
 Pulsifer, William H.
 Putnam, Mrs. Mary Lowell
 Quincy, George Henry
 Quincy, Mrs. George Henry
 *Quincy, Samuel Miller
 Reed, William Howell
 Richards, Henry C.
 Richardson, B. Heber
 Richardson, Edward C.
 Richardson, Spencer W.
 Richardson, William L.
 Riley, James M.
 Ripley, George
 Ropes, John C.
 *Ross, Alphonso
 Rotch, William
 Russell, Samuel H.
 Rust, Nathaniel J.
 Sampson, Charles E.
 Sampson, Edwin H.
 Sears, J. Montgomery
 Shattuck, Frederic C.
 Shaw, Henry L.
 Shaw, Henry Southworth
 Shaw, Henry Southworth, Jr.
 Shillaber, William G.
 *Shimmin, Charles F.
 Shuman, A.
 Skinner, Francis, Jr.
 Slafter, Edmund F.
 Slater, Andrew C.
 Slocum, William H.
 Slocum, Mrs. William H.

Smith, Joseph W.
 Smith, Samuel F. (Hon. Mem.)
 Sortwell, Alvin F.
 Stanwood, James Rindge
 Stetson, Amos W.
 Stetson, John A.
 Stone, Charles W.
 Storey, Joseph C.
 Stowell, Edmund Channing
 Sturgis, Russell
 Suter, Hales W.
 Swan, William W.
 *Sweetser, Mrs. Annie M.
 Taft, Edward A.
 Talbot, Miss Marion
 Taylor, Charles H.
 Thacher, Henry C.
 *Thayer, David
 Thayer, Eugene V. R.
 *Thorndike, George Quincy
 Tileston, James C.
 Tinkham, George H.
 *Tompkins, Arthur G.
 Tompkins, Eugene
 Tucker, Alanson
 Tucker, George F.
 *Tucker, James C.
 Turner, Alfred R.
 Turner, Mrs. Cora L.
 Turner, Job A.
 Upham, George P.
 Upton, George B.
 Wadsworth, Alexander F.
 Walker, Francis A.
 Walker, Grant
 Ward, Francis Jackson
 Ware, Miss Mary L.
 Warren, Samuel D.
 Warren, Mrs. Susan C.
 *Warren, William Wilkins
 Waters, Edwin F.
 Weld, Daniel
 Weld, Otis Everett
 Wentworth, Alonzo B.
 Wheeler, Horace Leslie
 Wheelwright, Andrew C.

Wheelwright, Edward
 Wheelwright, Josiah
 *Wheildon, William W.
 Whipple, J. Reed
 White, Charles T.
 White, Mrs. Charles T.
 White, J. Gardner
 Whitmore, Charles J.
 *Whitmore, Charles O.
 *Whitney, Henry Austin
 Whitney, James L.
 Whittington, Hiram
 Wigglesworth, Edward
 Wigglesworth, George
 Willcutt, Levi L.
 Willcutt, Mrs. Mary A. P.

Williams, Edward H.
 Williams, Henry W.
 Williams, John D.
 Williams, Ralph B.
 Winchester, Daniel L.
 Winchester, Thomas B.
 Winslow, William C.
 Winsor, Robert
 Winthrop, Robert C., Jr.
 Winthrop, Robert Mason
 Wise, John P.
 Woodbury, John P.
 *Woodman, Cyrus
 Woolley, William
 Woolson, James A.
 Young, George

* Deceased.

MEMBERS.

Abbott, Edward A.	Benedict, Washington G.
Adam, Robert W.	Benedict, William G.
Alcott, John S. P.	Bent, S. Arthur
Alexander, Eben	Bicknell, Thomas W.
Allen, Mrs. Caroline B.	Bigelow, Miss Mary A.
Allen, Frank D.	Bigelow, Samuel A.
Allen, Frederick H.	Billings, Robert C.
Allen, William H.	Bird, Lewis Jones
Allen, Mrs. William H.	Blakemore, John E.
Allen, Willis B.	*Blasland, Edward B.
Alley, Arthur H.	Bliss, James F.
Ames, Rev. Charles G.	Bolles, Frank W.
Ames, Oakes Angier	Bolles, Matthew
Ames, Oliver, 2d	Bouvé, Edward T.
Ames, Samuel T.	Bouvé, Thomas T.
Anderson, Luther S.	Bowditch, Alexander G.
Andrew, John F.	Bowditch, Charles P.
Andrews, Charles H.	Bowditch, Vincent Y.
Andrews, E. Jones	Bowen, Henry W.
Andrews, Edward R.	Bowker, Albert
Anthony, Edgar W.	Bowman, Dexter D.
Atkinson, George	Brackett, A. C.
Austin, Charles L.	Bradford, George
*Avery, Abraham	Bradlee, Caleb D.
Bailey, Charles H.	Bradlee, John T.
Bailey, Hollis R.	Bradlee, Samuel
Baird, John C.	Breed, Francis W.
Baker, Richard	Bremer, John L.
Baldwin, William H.	*Briggs, Richard
Bancroft, Joseph H.	Briggs, Mrs. Richard
Barbour, Alfred L.	Brimmer, Martin
Barbour, Edmund D.	Brooks, Alfred M.
Barnes, Amos	Brooks, L. Loring
Barnes, Thurlow Weed	Brooks, Mrs. M. Cordelia
Bartlett, Stephen S.	*Brooks, Phillips
Battelle, Eugene	Brown, Alfred S.
Beal, Caleb G.	Brown, Edward J.
Beal, Leander	Brown, Francis H.
Beard, Alanson W.	Brown, Frank Q.

* Deceased.

Brown, George Barnard
 Brown, Harold H.
 Brown, Samuel N.
 Brown, William A.
 Browne, Herbert W. C.
 Browne, T. Quincy
 Buffum, Charles
 Bullens, George S.
 Burbank, Alonzo N.
 Burditt, Charles A.
 Burgess, Mrs. James M.
 *Burrage, Alvah A.
 Bush, J. Foster
 Byington, Ezra H.
 Cabot, J. Elliot
 Calef, Benjamin S.
 Callender, John B.
 Capen, Samuel B.
 Carpenter, Frederick B.
 Carr, Samuel, Jr.
 Carter, Charles M.
 Caryl, Miss Harriet E.
 Case, James B.
 *Chace, Miss Annie E.
 Chamberlain, Mellen
 Chandler, Cleaveland A.
 Chandler, Horace Parker
 Cheney, Mrs. Arthur
 Cheney, Benjamin P.
 Chickering, George H.
 Child, Addison
 Claflin, William H.
 Clark, Albe C.
 Clark, Benjamin C.
 Clark, Cyrus T.
 Clark, John S.
 *Clark, Joseph W.
 Clarke, Botsford R.
 Clarke, Thomas W.
 Cleveland, Miss Corinne M.
 Cobb, Henry E.
 Cochrane, Alexander
 Codman, Mrs. Henrietta G.
 Codman, William C.
 Coe, Henry F.
 Coffin, G. Winthrop

Cole, Edward E.
 Collier, H. Price
 Conant, William M.
 Cook, Louis A.
 Coolidge, David H.
 Coolidge, John T.
 Cordner, John
 Cotting, Charles U.
 Covell, Alphonso S.
 Cox, Cornelius F.
 Cox, William E.
 Crane, Joshua
 Crosby, Samuel T.
 Crosby, Stephen M.
 Cruft, Samuel B.
 Cummings, Charles A.
 Cunningham, Mrs. Fred., Jr.
 Cunningham, Henry W.
 Currant, John F.
 Curtis, Daniel B.
 Cushing, George S.
 Cushing, Thomas
 Damrell, John S.
 Dana, Samuel B.
 Daniels, John H.
 Dean, Charles A.
 Denison, John N.
 Dennison, Henry B.
 Dexter, Gordon
 Dexter, Morton
 Dickinson, M. F., Jr.
 Dillaway, Charles H.
 Dixwell, Epes S.
 Doane, Thomas
 Dodd, Henry W.
 Dodd, Horace
 Dodge, Arthur P.
 Dorr, Miss Caroline
 Dorr, George B.
 *Dresser, Jacob A.
 Drummond, James F.
 Dunn, Edward H.
 Dupee, Mrs. Caroline T.
 Dwight, Henry W.
 Dyer, Benjamin F.
 Dyer, Micah, Jr.

Eastman, Charles J.
 Eaton, Edward B.
 Eddy, Otis
 Eldredge, Mrs. James T.
 *Ellis, Rowland
 Emmes, Samuel
 Endicott, George Monroe
 Endicott, Henry
 Endicott, William, Jr.
 Eustis, W. Tracy
 Fairbanks, Charles F.
 Fenno, Isaac
 Fifield, Mrs. Emily A.
 Fiske, John M.
 Fitz, Eustace C.
 Flanders, Mrs. Helen B.
 Flint, David B.
 Fogg, George O.
 Folsom, Albert A.
 *Forristall, George W.
 Foster, C. H. W.
 Foster, Eben B.
 Foster, George B.
 Fowler, William P.
 Freeland, James H.
 French, Benjamin
 French, Mrs. L. G.
 French, S. Waldo
 French, William A.
 Frost, Rufus S.
 Frothingham, Edward
 Frothingham, Octavius B.
 *Frothingham, Ward Brooks
 Gaensslen, Augustus F.
 Gardner, George A.
 Gardner, Harrison
 Gay, Edwin W.
 Gay, George W.
 *Gibbens, Joseph M.
 Gill, James S.
 Gillis, Henry
 Gleason, Daniel A.
 Goddard, George A.
 Goddard, William
 Goldthwait, Joel
 Goldthwait, John

Gookin, Charles B.
 Gorham, James Lane
 Goss, Elbridge H.
 Gould, John M.
 Graves, John L.
 Gray, Joseph H.
 Green, George H.
 Greene, Charles A.
 Greenough, Francis B.
 Greenough, William W.
 Grover, William O.
 Guild, Henry
 Hallowell, Richard P.
 Halsall, William F.
 Harrington, George W.
 Harris, George W.
 Hart, Henry W.
 Hastings, Miss Caroline E.
 Hatch, Frank E.
 *Hatch, Samuel
 Hawley, Mrs. George T.
 Haynes, Henry W.
 Hayward, Mrs. Elizabeth W.
 Hayward, George P.
 Heard, J. Theodore
 Hedges, Sidney M.
 Hemmenway, Henry C.
 Henchman, Nathaniel H.
 Hersey, Alfred H.
 Hersey, Horatio B.
 Hickok, Gilman C.
 Higgins, Richard R.
 Higginson, Waldo
 Hill, Clement Hugh
 Hills, William S.
 Hodgkins, William E.
 Hodgkins, William H.
 Hogg, John
 Hollingsworth, Sumner
 Hollis, J. Edward
 Homer, Charles S.
 Hoogs, Stephen F.
 Hook, Jacob E.
 Hooper, Edward W.
 Hooper, Samuel Hooper
 Hopkins, Frederick S.

Hopkins, Samuel B.
 Horton, Walter G.
 Horton, William H.
 *Houghton, William S.
 Howard, Charles T.
 Howe, Elmer P.
 Howe, George D.
 Howe, John C.
 Howland, J. Frank
 Hubbard, James M.
 Hudson, John E.
 Hunnewell, H. H.
 Hunnewell, James F.
 Huntington, William E.
 Hurd, Charles E.
 Iasigi, Joseph A.
 Inches, Charles E.
 Jackson, William F.
 James, Mrs. John W.
 Jeffries, John
 Jelly, George F.
 Jenks, Thomas L.
 Jenney, Bernard
 *Jenney, Francis H.
 Jernegan, H. M.
 Jewett, Miss Sarah Orne
 Johnson, Mrs. Abby H.
 Johnson, Edward
 Johnson, Edward C.
 Johnson, Hiram
 Johnson, James C.
 Johnson, Samuel
 Jones, Benjamin M.
 Jones, Clarence W.
 Jones, Peter C.
 Joy, John D. W.
 Kehew, Mrs. Mary M.
 Kellen, William V.
 Kellogg, Edward B.
 Kendall, Charles S.
 Kendall, Josiah B.
 Kennedy, Charles A.
 Kennedy, Miss Louise
 Kidder, Nathaniel Thayer
 Kidner, Reuben
 Kimball, Lemuel C.

King, D. Webster
 Kitson, Samuel J.
 Knapp, George B.
 Kurtz, Charles Carroll
 Ladd, Babson S.
 Lamb, Henry W.
 Lamson, Daniel S.
 Lancaster, Charles B.
 Lane, John Ballard
 Langmaid, Samuel W.
 Las Casas, W. B. de
 Lathrop, John
 *Lawrence, Abbott
 Lawrence, Francis W.
 Lawson, Thomas W.
 Lee, Miss Alice
 Lee, William H.
 Leonard, Amos M.
 Leonard, Charles H.
 Leonard, Samuel H.
 Lewis, Mrs. John A.
 Libbie, Charles F., Jr.
 Lilly, Channing
 Lincoln, Frederic W.
 Lincoln, Solomon
 Lincoln, William E.
 Lincoln, William Henry
 Little, Arthur M.
 Little, Samuel
 Lloyd, Andrew J.
 Lockwood, Philip C.
 Lockwood, Rhodes
 Longfellow, Miss Alice M.
 Loring, Victor J.
 Lovering, Charles T.
 Lovering, Daniel, Jr.
 Lovering, Joseph S.
 Lovett, George L.
 Lowell, Edward J.
 Lowell, Francis C.
 Macullar, Charles E.
 Mandell, Samuel P.
 Mann, George Sumner
 Mann, Jonathan H.
 *Manning, John L.
 Marston, Stephen W.

Mason, A. Lawrence
 Mather, Mrs. Ellen E.
 Matthews, Albert
 Matthews, Nathan, Jr.
 May, Miss Eleanor Goddard
 May, Frederick W. G.
 May, John Joseph
 May, Samuel
 McCarthy, William
 McDonald, James A.
 McIntyre, Peter
 McLeod, Frank F.
 McMullen, John
 Mead, Edwin D.
 Means, James
 *Means, William G.
 Merrill, Moody
 Merritt, E. P.
 Metcalf, Henry B.
 Metcalf, Joseph A.
 Meyer, George von L.
 Mills, Dexter T.
 Mills, George Washington
 Mills, William N.
 Minot, Francis
 Minot, Lawrence
 Mitchell, Thomas S.
 Monks, Richard J.
 *Moody, Charles E.
 Moors, Joseph B.
 Morgan, Ernest H.
 Morison, John H.
 Morse, Henry A.
 Morse, Henry C.
 Morse, John T.
 Morton, John D.
 Moseley, Mrs. Alexander
 *Motley, Edward
 Nash, Bennett H.
 Nash, Herbert
 Nash, Nathaniel C.
 Newhall, H. F.
 Newman, William H. H.
 Nichols, Frank W.
 Nickerson, Augustus
 Nickerson, James F.

*Niles, Stephen R.
 Niles, Thomas
 Noble, John
 Nowell, Mrs. Harriet C.
 Nowell, Thomas S.
 Noyes, F. A.
 O'Brien, Edward F.
 Oliver, George S. J.
 Otis, Mrs. William C.
 Owen, Miss E. S.
 Page, Mrs. Kate Chase
 Paine, Robert Treat
 Palmer, LeRoy H.
 Palmer, Mrs. B. A.
 Park, William D.
 Parker, E. Francis
 Parker, George F.
 Parker, Mason G.
 Parmenter, William H.
 Parsons, Albert S.
 Patridge, Eugene E.
 Patterson, Thomas F.
 Peabody, Francis H.
 Peabody, Frederick W.
 Peabody, Oliver W.
 Pearmain, S. B.
 Penniman, George
 Perkins, Charles B.
 Perkins, Mrs. Elizabeth W.
 Perkins, James D.
 Phelps, Arthur D.
 Phelps, George H.
 Phillips, Elijah B.
 Phipps, Benjamin
 Pickman, Dudley S.
 Pierce, George F.
 Pierce, Wallace L.
 Pinkham, Theodore
 Piper, Henry A.
 Pollock, Charles
 Porter, Alexander S.
 Potter, Edward S.
 Powers, Patrick H.
 Prang, Louis
 Pratt, Edward Ellerton
 Pratt, Frederic A.

- Pratt, John F.
 Prescott, George M.
 Prescott, William A.
 Pridee, William H.
 Prince, Frederick O.
 Putnam, George F.
 Putnam, Henry W.
 *Quincy, Edmund
 Quincy, Henry P.
 Rand, Arnold A.
 Read, William
 Reed, Charles M.
 Reed, Henry R.
 Reed, James
 Reinhart, J. W.
 Reinhart, Mrs. J. W.
 Reynolds, Edward B.
 Rice, Alexander H.
 Rice, Henry A.
 Rice, John H.
 Rich, J. Rogers
 Richards, Dexter N.
 Richardson, Augustus
 Richardson, Frederic L.
 Richardson, Thomas O.
 Ricker, James W.
 Ricker, Mrs. James W.
 Ritchie, John
 Robbins, George W.
 Roberts, Oliver A.
 Robinson, William F.
 Roby, Warren Guild
 Rodocanachi, John M.
 Rogers, Mrs. William B.
 Roundy, Franklin F.
 *Russ, Augustus
 Russell, Arthur H.
 Russell, Edward T.
 Russell, Mrs. Robert S.
 Russell, William E.
 Rust, William A.
 Saltonstall, Leverett
 Sampson, Oscar H.
 Sanford, Seneca
 Sargent, Arthur H.
 *Sargent, Lucius M.
 Sawyer, Arthur W.
 Sawyer, Joseph
 Sawyer, Timothy T.
 Schouler, James
 Seabury, Frank
 Seabury, J. M., 2d
 Sears, Eben
 Sears, Philip H.
 Shaler, Nathaniel S.
 Shattuck, George O.
 Shepard, Lindsley H.
 Shreve, William P.
 Shuman, Samuel
 *Shurtleff, Hiram S.
 Slade, Daniel Denison
 Slade, Denison Rogers
 Slade, Lucius
 Smith, Albert O.
 Smith, Charles C.
 Smith, William E.
 Snelling, Nathaniel G.
 Snow, Samuel T.
 Sowdon, Arthur J. C.
 Speare, Alden
 Spencer, Aaron W.
 Sprague, Charles F.
 Sprague, Henry H.
 Stearns, Charles A.
 Stearns, James P.
 Stearns, Richard H.
 Stedman, George
 Stetson, Alpheus M.
 Stevens, Benjamin F.
 Stevens, Francis H.
 Stevens, William Stanford
 *Stickney, J. Henry
 Story, Joseph
 Stowe, William E.
 Stowell, Alexander
 Stratton, Charles E.
 Strong, Edward A.
 Strout, A. A.
 Sullivan, Richard
 Sweetser, John
 Talbot, William H.
 Tapley, Amos P.

Temple, Thomas F.
 Tenney, Alonzo C.
 Tenney, Benjamin F.
 Terrill, Mrs. George W.
 Thatcher, Franklin N.
 Thompson, Newell A.
 Thorndike, S. Lothrop
 Thurber, Samuel
 Todd, Thomas
 *Tolman, Adams K.
 Torrey, Benjamin B.
 Tower, C. B.
 Trask, William B.
 Tucker, George W.
 *Tufts, Nathaniel W. S.
 Tufts, Mrs. Susan E.
 Turner, Edward
 Turner, Henry R.
 Tuttle, J. H.
 Ulman, William C.
 Van Derlip, Willard C.
 Van Voorhis, John C.
 Vaughan, Francis W.
 Vose, George H.
 Vose, James W.
 Wales, George W.
 *Wales, Miss Mary A.
 Walker, Mrs. Nathaniel
 Wallace, Cranmore N.
 Wallburg, Ottomar
 Walley, Henshaw B.
 Ward, Reginald H.
 Warren, Mrs. J. Sullivan
 Warren, John Collins
 Warren, Marcellus R.
 Washburn, Henry S.
 Waterhouse, Francis A.
 Watson, William
 Way, C. Granville
 Wead, Leslie C.
 Webster, John H.
 Weeks, Andrew G.
 Weissbein, Louis
 Welch, Charles A.
 Weld, Aaron Davis, Jr.
 Weld, George W.

*Weld, Moses W.
 Weld, Mrs. Moses W.
 Wellington, George Y.
 Wells, Mrs. Elizabeth Sewall
 Wells, Samuel
 *Weltch, Samuel
 Wentworth, Arioch
 Wentworth, William P.
 Weston, Thomas
 White, Charles G.
 White, Donald E.
 Whiting, Frederick J.
 Whitman, Henry
 Whitmore, William H.
 Whitney, David R.
 Whitney, Edward
 Whitney, Mrs. Edward
 Whittemore, Augustus
 Whittemore, Henry
 Whitwell, Frederick S.
 Wilbur, George B.
 Wilder, William H.
 Williams, Alexander
 Williams, Benj. Bangs
 Williams, David W.
 Williams, Henry
 Williams, Jacob L.
 Williams, Moses
 Williams, Robert B.
 Williams, William C.
 Wilmarth, Henry D.
 Wilson, Henry C.
 Winslow, Samuel W.
 Winslow, Winthrop C.
 Winthrop, Thomas L.
 Wolcott, Mrs. Henrietta L. T.
 Wolcott, Roger
 Wood, Charles G.
 Woods, Henry
 Woodward, C. Elliot
 Woodward, Harlow E.
 Worster, John E.
 Wright, John G.
 Wyman, Edward
 Wyman, Howard
 *Yerrinton, James M. W.

BOSTONIAN SOCIETY.

*ORGANIZED TO PROMOTE THE STUDY OF THE HISTORY OF BOSTON,
AND THE PRESERVATION OF ITS ANTIQUITIES.*

BY-LAWS.

I.

OBJECTS.

It shall be the duty of members, so far as it may be in their power, to carry out the objects of the Society, by collecting, by gift, loan, or purchase, books, manuscripts, and pictures, and by such other suitable means as may from time to time seem expedient.

II.

MEMBERS.

The members of the Bostonian Society shall be such persons, either resident or non-resident in Boston, as shall, after having been proposed and accepted as candidates at any regular monthly meeting by the Directors, be elected by the votes of a majority of the members present and voting.

III.

HONORARY AND CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Honorary and Corresponding members shall be nominated by the Directors, and shall be elected by ballot by two-thirds of the members present and voting. They may take part in the meetings of the Society, but shall not be entitled to vote.

IV.

ADMISSION FEE AND ASSESSMENTS.

Each member shall pay five dollars at the time of his admission, and five dollars each first of January afterwards, into the treasury of the Society for its general purposes; but if any member shall neglect to pay his admission fee or annual assessment, for three months after the same is due, he shall be liable to forfeit his membership at any time when the Directors shall so order.

The payment of the sum of twenty-five dollars in any one year by any member of the Society shall constitute him a life member of the Society; life members shall be free from assessments, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of annual members. The money received for such life membership shall constitute a fund, of which not more than twenty per cent. together with the annual income, shall be spent in any one year.

V.

CERTIFICATES.

Certificates signed by the President and countersigned by the Treasurer, shall be issued to all persons who have become life members of the Society.

VI.

MEETINGS.

The annual meeting of the Society shall be held on the second Tuesday in January, and regular meetings shall be held on the second Tuesday of every month, excepting June, July, August, and September, at such time and place as the Directors shall appoint. Special meetings shall be called by the Clerk, under the instruction of the Directors.

At all meetings ten members shall be a quorum for business. All Committees shall be appointed by the Chair, unless otherwise ordered.

VII.

OFFICERS.

The officers of the Society shall be nine Directors, a President, a Clerk, and a Treasurer. The Directors, Clerk and Treasurer, shall be chosen by ballot at the annual meeting in January, and shall hold office for one year, and until others are duly chosen and qualified in their stead.

The President shall be chosen by the Board of Directors, from their number, at their first meeting after election, or at any adjournment thereof.

The offices of Clerk and Treasurer may be held by the same person.

VIII.

VACANCIES.

Any vacancies in the Board of Directors, or the office of Clerk or Treasurer, may be filled for the remainder of the term at any regular meeting of the Society, by the votes of two-thirds of the members present and voting.

In the absence of the Clerk at any meeting of the Society, a Clerk *pro tempore* shall be chosen.

IX.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

At the monthly meeting in December, a Nominating Committee of five persons shall be appointed, who shall report at the annual meeting a list of candidates for the places to be filled.

X.

PRESIDING OFFICER.

The President, or in his absence, one of the Directors, shall preside at all meetings of the Society. In the absence of all these officers, a President *pro tempore* shall be chosen.

XI.

DUTIES OF THE CLERK.

The Clerk shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of his duties.

He shall notify all meetings of the Society. He shall keep an exact record of all the proceedings of the Society at its meetings.

He shall conduct the general correspondence of the Society, and place on file all letters received.

He shall enter the names of members systematically in books kept for the purpose, and issue certificates of life membership.

The Clerk shall have such charge of all property in the possession of the Society as may from time to time be delegated to him by the Board of Directors.

He shall acknowledge each loan or gift that may be made to and accepted in behalf of the Society.

XII.

DUTIES OF TREASURER.

The Treasurer shall collect all moneys due to the Society, and pay all bills against the Society, when approved by the Board of Directors.

He shall keep a full account of receipts and expenditures in a book belonging to the Society, which shall always be open to the inspection of the Directors; and at the annual meeting in January, he shall make a written report of all his doings for the year preceding.

The Treasurer shall give bond in the sum of one hundred dollars, with one surety, for the faithful discharge of his duties.

XIII.

DUTIES AND POWERS OF DIRECTORS.

The Directors shall superintend and conduct the prudential and executive business of the Society; shall authorize all expenditures of money; fix all salaries; provide a common seal; receive and act upon all resignations and forfeitures of membership, and see that the By-laws are duly complied with.

The Directors shall have full power to comply with the terms of the lease of the rooms in the Old State House, made with the City of Boston, and to make all necessary rules and regulations required in the premises.

They shall annually, in the month of April, make a careful comparison of the articles in the possession of the Society with the list to be returned to the City of Boston under the terms of the lease, and certify to its correctness.

They shall make a report of their doings at the annual meeting of the Society.

The Directors may, from time to time, appoint such sub-committees as they deem expedient.

In case of any vacancy in the office of Clerk or Treasurer, they shall have power to choose a Clerk or Treasurer *pro tempore* till the next meeting of the Society.

XIV.

MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS.

Regular meetings of the Directors shall be held on the day previous to the regular meetings of the Society, at an hour to be fixed by the President; special meetings of the Directors shall be held in such manner as they may appoint; and a majority shall constitute a quorum for business.

XV.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The President shall annually, in the month of January, appoint two Directors, who, with the President, shall constitute the Committee of Finance, to examine, from time to time, the books and accounts of the Treasurer; to audit his accounts at the close of the year, and to report upon the expediency of proposed expenditures of money.

XVI.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The President shall annually, in the month of January, appoint four standing committees, as follows:—

Committee on the Rooms.

A committee of seven members, to be styled the Committee on the Rooms, of which the President and Clerk of the Society shall be members *ex-officiis*, who shall have charge of all the arrangements of the Rooms, (except books, manuscripts, and other objects appropriate to the Library,) offered as gifts or loans; the hanging of pictures, and the general arrangement of the Society's collections in their department.

Committee on Papers.

A committee of three members, to be styled the Committee on Papers, who shall have charge of the subject of papers to be read, or other exercises of a like nature, at the monthly meetings of the Society.

Committee on Membership.

A committee of five or more members, to be styled the Committee on Membership, whose duty it shall be to give information in relation to the purposes of the Society, and increase its membership.

Committee on the Library.

A committee of five members, to be styled the Committee on the Library, who shall have charge of all the arrangements of the Library, including the acceptance or rejection of all books, manuscripts and other objects appropriate to the Library, offered as gifts or loans, and the general arrangement of the Society's collections in their department.

These four committees shall perform the duties above set forth, under the general supervision of the Directors.

Vacancies which may occur in any of these committees during their term of service shall be filled by the President.

XVII.

AMENDMENT TO BY-LAWS.

Amendments to the By-laws may be made, at any annual meeting, by the vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting. They may also be made by the like vote at any regular meeting, provided notice of the same be contained in a call for such meeting issued by the Clerk, and sent to every member.

(VOL. 3 #3)



PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

· BOSTONIAN SOCIETY ·

AT THE

14

ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 8, 1895.





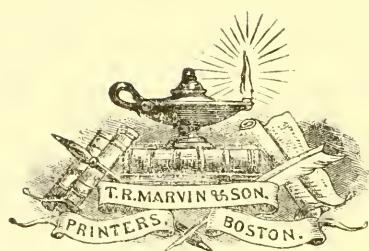
THE WHARVES OF BOSTON IN 1829. (See Page 37.)

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BOSTONIAN SOCIETY

AT THE
ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 8, 1895.



BOSTON:
OLD STATE HOUSE.
PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SOCIETY.
M.DCCC.XCV.



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BOSTONIAN SOCIETY.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Bostonian Society was held in the Council Chamber of the Old State House, on Tuesday, January 8, 1895, at 3 P. M., the President, Mr. Curtis Guild, in the chair.

The record of the last monthly meeting was read by the Clerk, and approved.

Thirty-six candidates recommended by the Directors were elected to membership in the Society, after which the President addressed the Society, as follows :

PRESIDENT GUILD'S ADDRESS.

Fellow Members of the Bostonian Society :

In entering upon the New Year it is gratifying to state that the Bostonian Society does so in a good financial condition, and with improved prospects for the future.

We have from year to year so successfully demonstrated the value of a popular institution like this to our city, that we have received from the different mayors encouragement which has been gratifying, and I am confident will prove an incentive to increased effort on the part of the Society and its officers. As is well known, the Society has for some years past suffered for lack of space, and has made effort to obtain additional room in the Old State House. In this they have been unsuccessful until the past year, when the office of Inspector of Buildings was removed to the old Court House.

Application was then made to the Mayor to use his power and assign to us the vacated rooms. Hon. Nathan Matthews, Jr., who then occupied the Mayor's chair, was quite favorably disposed towards the Society and its work, and after brief consideration of the matter assigned the vacated rooms to us, furnishing much needed space for our field of operations. It may be interesting to the members to know that the Committee on Public Buildings of the City Government expressed themselves as well pleased with the Society's care and management of the portion of the building it already occupied, and in favor of granting the additional space.

Indeed it is now the general opinion that the whole of this historic structure, so celebrated in the early history of the country, should pass into the hands of the Bostonian Society as custodians, to be kept as a repository of historic mementoes of Boston's history, and freely open to the public. That good use could be made of the remaining portion now under lease, there is but little doubt, and I recommend that a proper committee be appointed to see that in accordance with public desire the entire building may be placed in our possession as soon as the leases of the present occupants expire.

UTILIZATION OF NEW ROOMS.

An appreciation of the additional room space recently gained was soon manifested. Col. Henry Hastings, of the old Boston shipping house of Henry Hastings & Son, noted in its day as owners of one of the largest fleets of American clipper ships, has presented to the Society a complete set of the models of these ships, which are handsomely mounted, and exhibit the progress in that branch of naval architecture from 1847 to 1884. These models with explanatory placards, charts, and engravings, together with models of several full-rigged ships, formerly well known in Boston commerce, have been placed in a room devoted exclusively to them, and Col. Hastings very generously arranged them, and provided frames and cases at his own expense, to the amount of over one hundred dollars.

The Society is to be congratulated in becoming possessor of this valuable collection, illustrating as it does the progress

of Boston shipbuilding during a period of nearly forty years, and showing the models from which the ships were constructed. Without the room recently acquired we could not have received this important addition.

The donation of the portrait of Thomas Blanchard, the inventor, by Hon. S. S. Blanchard, and the gift of fifty dollars by Edward I. Browne, Esq., to pay for the bookcase placed in the new library room, are other evidences of endorsement and encouragement. The Society have fitted up the outer apartment of those recently acquired, on the lower floor, for an exhibition of the topography of Boston; and the collection is interesting as exhibiting the growth of our city and its increase of territory from year to year; by means of maps and plans displayed there, this can be traced from the earliest period down to the present time.

VALUE OF BEACON HILL.

This feature has proved quite an attractive one, and among the visitors have been many interested students of Boston's history, who have been able to settle disputed opinions with regard to certain localities by means of these maps and plans. These also reveal some curious facts respecting the former value of real estate in our city. In a plan of Beacon Hill in 1736, carefully drawn from old documents by Alexander Miller, civil engineer, and presented to the Society by Mr. D. M. Balfour, we find that the whole of that territory, then so designated, was owned by comparatively few individuals, and their possessions were reckoned by the acre.

Thus Rev. James Allen had $36\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and Allen Street was named for him; James Bowdoin 2 acres, a portion of which is now Bowdoin Street; John Hancock $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres; we have to-day Hancock Avenue and Hancock Street. Benj. Joy (Joy Street), $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres. C. Southac, 2 acres. Southac Street is now called Phillips Street; the name ought never to have been changed. Then here are others for whom streets were also named, which you will recognize: John Staniford, 6 acres; Charles Chambers, 4 acres; John Leverett, 4 acres; Mr. Bulfinch, 2 acres, besides L. Phillips, who had 9 acres; Richard Middlecott, 4; S. Bannister, $8\frac{1}{2}$, and J. Singleton

Copley, 20. Of course these estates in those days were mere pastures; they were owned by nineteen proprietors and contained in all 116 acres. The entire property was sold less than a century ago for less than \$40,000. The Assessors' valuation of the same territory at the present time is sixteen millions of dollars.

It may be interesting in this connection to state that the first brick house built on Beacon Hill was erected 1804-5, on the western corner of Walnut and Beacon streets, by John Phillips, Boston's first mayor.

BOSTONIANA.

The two inner rooms opening from the topographical room have been fitted up as an office for the Secretary, and the Directors' room. In these two apartments has been placed the Library of the Society, which contains a choice and constantly increasing collection of Bostoniana, for which there is at present ample accommodation. These rooms, like the others in charge of the Society, are freely open to those wishing to consult its authorities, and afford rare opportunity for the student of Boston's history in any department. Ladies as well as gentlemen can freely use the Library, and an attendant is always at hand, when the rooms are open, to render assistance in obtaining any book that may be required. The basement will ere long be made the depository of other interesting memorials of Boston's history.

Meanwhile the Society, which has hitherto been obliged to decline many valuable contributions on account of lack of space to properly display them, is now in condition to receive any such which may be given or loaned, and to place them where, under proper care, they can be inspected by the public. Contributions to the Library will be especially acceptable.

The Hastings collection of models of clipper ships to which I have referred, was placed in the room formerly occupied by the custodians, and is an interesting object lesson of Boston's commercial enterprise in the period mentioned, and excites a feeling of pride for the merchants of our city of those days who did so much towards carrying the American flag and American commerce into foreign ports.

BOSTON'S FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The contemplation and recollection of what Boston has done in the past suggests the thought of what she might do in the present and in the future. And we are carrying out one of the objects of the Society, to promote the study of the history of Boston, by glancing at the state of her foreign commerce, and the demands which it makes upon her citizens. The increase of late of the foreign commerce of the port is gratifying, and now that steamship service is to be enlarged, ample dockage facilities should be provided.

CHANNEL IMPROVEMENT.

Another matter which has had an important bearing on the commerce of Boston is in the way of accomplishment. This is the deepening and widening of the main ship channel from the Narrows to Nantasket Roads, to a thousand feet in width and twenty-seven in depth at mean low water. The work has been so far advanced that the present appropriation of \$190,000 will very nearly complete it. The old width of the channel was six hundred feet, and twenty-three feet in depth at mean low water. This width was insufficient for long steamers, in view of the cross currents, and as the agent of the Cunard line said last year, owners did not like to trust these big craft to enter. About the time the large ships building for Boston trade are completed, however, this difficulty will be removed, and those vessels can enter and traverse the ship channel at any stage of the tide.

When this width of a thousand feet has been obtained, vessels of any length will be able to steam safely past Fort Warren, and if necessary find secure and deep anchorage behind it.

The accomplishment of this work will give Boston the most accessible harbor of any on the Atlantic coast, and the benefits of this, together with our nearer position to Liverpool, will not be lost upon merchants and shipowners, if the people and business interests of the city do their part.

The necessity of enlarging our facilities for handling foreign commerce promptly, is a pressing one for the future success

of the port. Boston cannot lose her hold on this commerce without suffering decadence as a mart for domestic trade, and as a financial centre. We have made gains in the past; the city has grown rapidly, but a more determined effort is necessary, not only to expand our business but to maintain our position.

BOSTON'S COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE.

Boston is still the second port of the United States, but the competition is growing sharper. Places which did not exist, such as Newport News, when Boston was the seat of a great foreign trade, or which, like Baltimore, were relatively of small importance in this particular, have come to command a large business, and are determinedly pressing after more. Handicapped to some extent against our rivals, by the longer railroad haul to this city from the West, our advantages of being nearer to Liverpool and on a fine harbor opening to the sea, are not sufficient compensation unless supplemented by the most ample and economical facilities for transshipment of ocean freight. For this an improved and comprehensive dock system is needed.

Mr. Wm. H. Lincoln, a well known Boston merchant and steamship owner, in an excellent address recently delivered before the members of the Real Estate Exchange, gave the following important facts:—

“Boston holds at the present time the second place among the great commercial ports of the land. One would be led to suppose from articles sometimes published in the papers, and from speeches delivered on certain occasions, that our port was rapidly going into a decline, that our business was leaving us for more favored ports, and that grass was growing upon our unoccupied wharves. But such is not the case.

“In 1877 we loaded 100 steamships for ports in Europe; in 1882 there were loaded 208 steamships, and there will be at least 360 sailings the present year. Bear in mind, also, and it is a most important fact, that a large proportion of the present steamships have twice the capacity of those that were running five years ago, so that as compared with 1882

we shall have increased our tonnage equal to 540 sailings. Surely this should satisfy the most obdurate pessimist."

The natural advantages of the port render the expansion of our commerce comparatively easy to attain. Two hundred miles nearer Europe than any competing port, enjoying a first-class harbor, in some respects the best on the coast, possessed of an extensive trade, and ranking second among American cities in the volume of foreign commerce, there are no obstacles to her future progress which will not yield to effort and enterprise on the part of her citizens.

Two things are especially needed to insure Boston's commercial development: Railroad connection with the West controlled in the interest of the city, and enlarged dock facilities, those we have at present being outgrown. To the latter question the business organizations of the port and the City Government certainly, it seems should address themselves. Moreover it is but common justice that this port should receive its fair proportion of aid from the National Government.

GOVERNMENT AID.

Let us glance at what has been done in this direction by the Government for other ports of far less importance than our own, and cite a few reasons why Boston should be at least equally favored.

In 1890 *six millions and a half* were set aside for the harbor of Galveston, and only \$125,000 for Boston. In 1892 the harbors of Georgia were cared for to the extent of \$3,500,000, those of South Carolina to the extent of \$2,380,000. Boston's appropriation was \$250,000.

Even in 1894 Boston stood third as a port of import and second as a port of export. In the combined value of exports and imports Boston stands second only to New York among the ports of the United States.

It is not generally known, but it is a fact, that Boston does a larger freight business with Great Britain than any other port in the United States. New York's tonnage is so largely used for passenger service that the steam tonnage plying for freight between Boston and British ports is actually larger.

During December, 1894, seventeen steamers sailed from Boston for Liverpool, nine steamers from Boston for London, and three from Boston for Glasgow. The tonnage of these vessels ranged from 5,000 to 8,000 tons.

The Leyland Line is now building three new steamers for Boston, each of which is 520 feet long. The Warren Line is building one, and the Cunard Line two.

New York is always carefully pampered, and millions of dollars are spent on Southern harbors where the arrival of a schooner is an event. The niggardly policy pursued by the National Government toward this port is a disgrace which should act as the keenest sort of spur on Massachusetts Congressmen and Senators.

The talk of municipal ownership of docks has excited some attention, but the present condition of the city treasury seems to place that scheme in the background. We do need, however, a new dry dock. It is extraordinary that steamers should make a terminus of a port where there are no facilities for thorough repairs to an injured vessel.

There is now a dry dock at Charlestown Navy Yard, but it was built in the days when vessels 250 feet long were regarded as large. The new steamers that are to ply between Boston and Great Britain are 520 feet long and 55 feet wide. The old dry dock should be rebuilt. Its length should be doubled and its width increased. It should be at least 600 feet long and 65 feet wide. The present dock will not even accommodate our largest coastwise steamers, nor the men-of-war of our new navy.

It would cost perhaps a million dollars to make the alterations. If Congress can, however, pour out, not one, but many millions of dollars on cities that do not contribute materially towards the support of the Government, it should certainly afford one million for a modern dry dock for the second port in the United States.

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES.

Many interesting papers have been read at the monthly meetings of the Society; a majority of these have been valuable chapters on Boston's past history. While welcoming

these contributions, we must not lose sight of the recent or present progress of events in our city, and must seek to have their probable effect, and the best methods of turning them to account, presented to us by men of experience and skill in the different departments of business, as well as in literature, art and political economy.

The preservation of certain antiquities, especially such as are national mementoes in Boston, has been previously alluded to in annual addresses, and the importance of such action has never been greater than at present.

The commercial value of antiquities in a city may actually be reckoned in current funds by the increased attraction which they offer to visitors. The Old State House, the Old South Church, Bunker Hill Monument, Boston Common and Faneuil Hall are objects of interest to educated people all over the world, wherever the history of America is read, and as such should be jealously guarded.

It is hoped by many that ere long our City Government may recognize the utility of preserving Faneuil Hall free and clear from any business purposes whatever, to be kept as one of Boston's historic mementoes. The building might be utilized as an armory and military museum, and the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company made its custodians, a corps that could readily convert it into a museum of Boston's military history and of pictures of noted men who have spoken within its walls, distinguished themselves as statesmen or warriors; and it could be made also a repository of other memorials connected with the time-honored Cradle of Liberty.

MEMORIAL TABLETS.

Memorial tablets marking various historic localities in Boston have been placed at several points by the City Government and by this Society.

One notable locality has not as yet been so indicated. I refer to the site of the "Bunch of Grapes" tavern which existed as early as 1712, and was situated at the corner of Mackerel Lane, now Kilby Street, and King Street, now State Street. Few of the ancient inns of Boston occupy so

prominent a position in our early history as this. Within its walls Governor Burnet had a hearty reception in 1728. Lafayette was there in 1784. The early meetings of the Cincinnati were held there, and those of the first lodge of Freemasons in America.¹ General Washington and other generals attended meetings of the Cincinnati and Masonic meetings within its walls, and in 1776, when the Declaration of Independence was promulgated, the royal emblems of crown, lion and unicorn were burned in a bonfire before it.

There certainly ought to be a memorial tablet conspicuously placed upon the building now covering the site of this historic old tavern.

A BOSTON COLLECTION.

Accessions are being made and contributions will be gladly received of mementoes of Boston's history, or volumes relating to it, its business or its people; and while on this subject I would state that our collection is intended to illustrate Boston's history, and that the antiquities we here preserve are intended to be only those of or relating to the city.

This statement is made to correct the misapprehension that the Old State House is a mere antiquarian museum, and that any object that is old, be it a cannon ball found on the field of Waterloo, an Egyptian amulet, or a relic from ancient Rome, would be most acceptable. In fact it is often necessary to decline articles of antiquarian value simply for the reason that they have no relation whatever to Boston's history, and, in fact, none such should find place here, for the reason that they may militate in some degree against our efforts to promote the study of the history of Boston and the preservation of Boston's antiquities, by drawing attention to those of a different nature and description.

The annual report of the Directors, the reports of the Treasurer, Committees on Rooms, Membership, and the Library, to which I shall ask your attention, will present in detail the transactions of their several departments, the progress that has been made in them, and their present condition.

¹ Two of the "Bunches" which once adorned it are now hanging in the Masonic Temple.

The Society is indebted to the Press, the City Government and the public generally, for the encouragement its efforts have received, and I am confident will strive to continue to deserve it.

Let me now invite your attention to the report of your Board of Directors.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

Mr. Hamilton A. Hill, in behalf of the Directors, presented their Annual Report, and it was accepted.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of the Bostonian Society :

The Directors, in accordance with custom in this and similar organizations, beg to present their annual report.

At the close of 1894 there were in the Society,

Life Members,	336
Annual Members,	617
	<hr/>
	953

The changes in the membership during the year were as follows : Additions, 88 ; dropped from the rolls, 27 ; resignations, 21 ; deaths, 22. The net gain was 18.

The number of visitors to this building in 1894, who registered their names, was 17,060. They have been classified as follows :

From Boston,	4,867
“ elsewhere in the United States,	11,232
“ Foreign Countries,	961
	<hr/>
	17,060

The Directors feel justified in saying that the Old State House holds a recognized, and, as they believe, a permanent, place in the estimation of the public, in the class of historical buildings which includes Faneuil Hall ; Carpenter’s Hall and Independence Hall, in Philadelphia ; and St. John’s Church

in Richmond. Its position has been made the more sure during the last year, by the policy definitely adopted by the City Government for putting the entire building in charge of the Society as soon as practicable. The eastern rooms on the lower floor, when vacated in the month of September by the Department for the Inspection of Buildings, were formally surrendered to the care of the Society, and on the 12th of November, His Honor, Mayor Matthews, sent a special message to the City Council, in which he said :

“It has long seemed to me that the Old State House should be preserved rather as an historic monument than used for commercial purposes, and advantage was accordingly taken of the completion of the new Court House to remove into the old Court House the Department for the Inspection of Buildings, which for many years had occupied a portion of the Old State House, and to place this historic building in the charge and care of the Bostonian Society, an organization specially qualified for the task.

“Unless, therefore, the City Council shall otherwise order, the entire building will be placed in charge of the Bostonian Society as rapidly as the outstanding leases fall in.”

The message also recommends a reduction of the rent paid to the City by the Bostonian Society to a nominal sum.

This enlarged trust the Society is prepared to accept, for the benefit, not so much of its own members, or of the citizens of Boston only, but of all in every place who are interested in the history of our city, and in the perpetuation of every object that illustrates it. The new rooms on the lower floor have been fitted up for the use of the Society, and for the more satisfactory display of its acquisitions. Additional bookcases have been provided for the library, and it is hoped that this will soon contain every important work relating to the history and biography of Boston. The coöperation of individual members is invited to this end, especially of those who have themselves added by their writings to the historical literature of our city.

It is interesting to remember in this connection, that the first public library in Boston had its home on the site which we now occupy. Captain Robert Keayne, when providing in

his will for the erection of a town house in the market-place, gave directions for setting apart one room for library purposes and bequeathed certain books as a nucleus. The Rev. John Oxenbridge, of the First Church, who died twenty years later, in 1674, left some books to "the public library in Boston," among them Augustine's Works in six volumes. In 1686, the town records mention "the library room at the east end of the town house," and it was in this room that Sir Edmund Andros, on his arrival, conferred with the ministers of the town in reference to the use of one or more of the meeting-houses for Church of England services.

The first town house, which was a wooden building, was destroyed in the disastrous fire of 1711. Judge Sewall, writing of this fire to Jeremiah Dummer, said: "In our Boston Library several valuable books were lost, as the Polyglott Bible, the London Criticks, Thuanus's History, a Manuscript in two Folios left by Capt. Keayne the Founder, etc.¹ The ancient Halberts that were formerly carried before the Governour were now prepared for their urn; and the chair of the present Governour (I will not mention the Councillors' Seats), a good Clock, and which was more worth, the Queen's Arms."

The following papers were read at our monthly meetings in 1894:

February 13: "Reminiscences of American Clipper Ships," by the Rev. Joshua P. Bodfish.

March 13: "Old Boston Wharves and their Old-Time Associations," by Mr. Frank H. Forbes.

¹ Captain Keayne's will mentions four manuscript volumes. Of these, one is in the possession of the Massachusetts Historical Society; another has recently been identified in the library of the Rhode Island Historical Society, Providence; the others are accounted for by Judge Sewall in the letter quoted above. On a fly-leaf at the end of the first volume is the following, in the handwriting of the Rev. Joseph Sewall: "*Mihi missus est Junii die undecimo 1747 J. S. ex cognato S. T., Warrensii.*" S. T. is supposed to stand for Solomon Townsend, minister of Warren, R. I., from 1743 to 1796. On the fly-leaf of the volume in Providence, in the handwriting of Captain Keayne, is the following: "Robert Keayne of Bost: New England his book 1643 price 6s."

April 10: "The Dutch Pirates in Boston in 1674-5," by the Rev. George M. Bodge.

May 8: "The Early History of Chauncy Hall School," by Mr. Thomas Cushing.

October 16: "Our Old Streets and Highways," by Mr. C. W. Ernst.

November 13: "The Apostle Eliot's Work at Nonantum," by Mr. William C. Bates.

December 11: "A Brief Historical Sketch of Boston Light," by Mr. Rufus G. F. Candage.

Mr. Bodfish's paper, and that read by Mr. Hill, November, 1893, on "Boston and Liverpool Packet Lines, — Sail and Steam," have been printed in the *New England Magazine*. It has been the purpose of the Directors to awaken an interest in the present generation, in the history of the ocean commerce of the port, the conditions of which have changed so greatly during the last thirty or forty years. With this object in view, arrangements were made, early in the year, for an exhibition in this room, of paintings of ships, principally of the famous clippers of the decade 1850 to 1860, which attracted much attention, and which will be more particularly referred to in the report of the Committee on Rooms. As one result of this exhibition, we have the Hastings collection of ships' models, the generous gift of Mr. Henry Hastings, which will also be described in the same report.

The Directors are ready to make room and to care for another memento, and a most suggestive one, of Boston enterprise on the high seas. It has been reported in the papers, that in the changes now in progress in the State House on Beacon Hill, the codfish which, since the present century began, has hung in the Hall of the House of Representatives, is to be removed. If this relic of the past is to be taken down and laid aside, it should be brought back to these halls, where it was first hung, in 1784, at the instance of that able and patriotic merchant, John Rowe. The legislative record under

date of Wednesday, March 17, 1784, is as follows: "Mr. Rowe moved the House that leave might be given to hang up the representation of a codfish in the room where the House sit, as a memorial of the importance of the cod fishery to the welfare of this Commonwealth as had been usual formerly. The said motion being seconded, the question was put, and leave given for the purpose aforesaid." It is evident from the words "as had been usual formerly," that there was nothing new in Mr. Rowe's proposition, and that his desire was simply to restore to the walls an emblem which had previously, and probably for many years, hung upon them, in recognition of an industry which had been of the greatest value to the people of Massachusetts from the beginning. A Boston newspaper writer in 1779 said: "The Newfoundland fishery is a source of wealth as valuable to us, as the hills of Potosi to the Spaniards;" and this was well understood by the sturdy diplomatist, John Adams, who, as a negotiator with Great Britain, refused to make any treaty of peace which did not acknowledge the right of the American people to use the deep-sea fisheries as freely as they had done since their first arrival on these shores.

NECROLOGY.

The Necrology of the year is as follows:

William Stevens Houghton, born in Boxboro, 23 June, 1816, died in Boston, 3 January.

William Gordon Means, born in Amherst, N. H., 27 April, 1815, died in Boston, 4 January.

Edward Motley, born in Boston, 27 January, 1816, died in Boston, 8 January.

Edmund Quincy, born in Boston, 11 August, 1834, died in Boston, 8 January.

John Brooks Fenno, born in Charlestown, 3 March, 1816, died in Boston, 14 February.

Rufus Smith Frost, born in Marlborough, N. H., 18 July, 1826, died in Chicago, Ill., 6 March.

Edwin Forbes Waters, born in Petersham, 7 July, 1822, died in San Francisco, Cal., 18 April.

(Miss) Sarah Parker, born in Dorchester, 21 December, 1828, died in Roxbury, 19 April.

Charles Greenleaf Wood, born in Newburyport, 28 July, 1822, died in Boston, 21 April.

Charles Augustus Wilkins Crosby, born in Rogers Island, Me., 20 November, 1831, died in Boston, 22 April.

Edward Jackson Lowell, born in Boston, 18 October, 1845, died in Cotuit, 1 May.

Waldo Higginson, born in Boston, 1 May, 1814, died in Boston, 4 May.

Thomas Niles, born in Boston, 25 January, 1825, died in Perugia, Italy, 18 May.

Theodore Chase, born in Boston, 4 February, 1832, died in Boston, 18 May.

Charles Augustus Greene, born in Batavia, N. Y., 19 April, 1824, died in Arlington, 15 June.

Francis Asbury Waterhouse, born in Scarboro, Me., 27 January, 1835, died in Paris, France, 30 June.

Alonzo Bond Wentworth, born in Somersworth, N. H., 28 March, 1840, died in Dedham, 12 July.

Thomas Bradford Dill, born in Boston, 5 December, 1830, died in Medford, 29 September.

Joseph Swain Lovering, born in Boston, 4 July, 1809, died in Boston, 7 October.

Samuel Hammond Russell, born in Boston, 3 January, 1823, died in Boston, 24 October.

Charles Stewart Kendall, born in Boston, 9 January, 1812, died in Augusta, Ga., 27 November.

(Mrs.) Ellen Everett Mather, born in Cambridge, 28 August, 1820, died in Boston, 30 December.

Messrs. Fenno, Waters, Crosby, Chase, Wentworth, Dill, and Russell, and Miss Parker, were Life Members.

It is fitting that special mention be made in this report of Mr. Samuel H. Russell, who was one of the founders of this Society, and, from the beginning, one of the most active and faithful members of the Board of Directors and of the Committee on Rooms. Our honored associate was deeply interested in everything relating to his native State and city. He was for many years, as his father had been before him, an active member and officer of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, and, if he had survived, he would, no doubt, have succeeded to its presidency. His work with us was of the greatest value, and our collections are enriched by many objects which he placed at our disposal. The interest in our proceedings and in our prosperity, which he had manifested for so many years, continued with him to the last.

As a Society representing Boston and its history,—its remote and its immediate past,—we should not fail to make mention to-day of three of our most eminent men, who have died during the last three months, and who, although not included in our membership, reflected high honor on our city by their lives and services, and always evinced the greatest interest in everything relating to its past history and present welfare. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Robert Charles Winthrop and George Edward Ellis, were loyally attached to the city which was their home, and where two of them were born. During their protracted lives of fourscore years and more, they saw Boston develop from a town of less than thirty thousand inhabitants to a metropolitan centre of more than half a million, and they witnessed other changes, in topography, in customs, and in institutions, no less remarkable.¹ These changes Dr. Ellis has described with graphic pen :

“What was once the narrowest point of the peninsula is now its broadest stretch of land between two inner bays.

¹ The successive changes in the streets of Boston, so far as private residences are concerned, which have taken place during the last eighty years, are illustrated by the various localities in which Mr. Winthrop lived. Born, in 1809, in the Bowdoin mansion near the head of Milk Street, he afterwards lived at 2 Hamilton Place, 7 Tremont Place, 21 Summer Street, 1 Pemberton Square, 145 Beacon Street, and 90 Marlborough Street.

The costliest edifices are reared on sand and gravel brought in from the country twenty miles distant, on foundations of piling and granite, from forest and quarry. Its land area has been nearly trebled. Its sea-margin has been fringed successively by piers and wharves extending further into deep water, and giving to it on the map the appearance of a centipede. We need not exempt even the amphibious territory of Holland from the sweep of the statement, that more of expense and labor and artificial construction has been laid out on the land surface of Boston than upon any other equal space of the earth. The leveling of hills, the reclaiming of alluvial and marshy basins, the grading of declivities, the opening and broadening of highways, and the coating of stone and brick laid over the original soil, present visible evidences to the eye of continued and still uncompleted processes."

And, again: "Within the memories of those still in life here in Boston, elements and influences, peoples and institutions, have been subjected to such radical and marvellous changes, as to make it equally futile and vain to ask what the place, its condition and circumstances, would have been, if left to the developments from its own lineage and stock. One might almost say that the inheritance has lapsed, from the failure of heirs of lawful succession, and by alienation, into the hands of strangers. The descendants of the Puritans are in the minority here, nor is the rule nor the tone of life with them. Slight respect of recognition or courtesy is paid to them or their traditions, such as is thought to be due from some fine and generous natures to the representatives of a decayed, but once formidable family."

Mr. Winthrop sympathized with every effort to preserve and honor the venerated building in which this Society has its home, and he expressed this sympathy more than once in his historical addresses. In a lecture before the Lowell Institute in 1869, soon after a visit to Europe, he told of his having groped his way, a few months before, through the historic hall in Genoa, with its double row of original portrait statues of the old Genoese nobles, formerly known as the Bank of St. George, but then desecrated to the use of the dingiest

department of what, as Mr. Winthrop hoped and believed, was the dingiest custom-house in the world. He added: "Heaven forbid, thought I, that any historic hall of my own land should ever suffer such a profanation. Yet when I remembered how inadequately cared for our own Faneuil Hall, and still more our own Old State House, had often been; and how much of their sanctity and of their safety had been sacrificed in years past, if they were not still, to any and every purpose which might increase the rents, and add a few more hundreds of dollars to a treasury from which so much goes out from year to year for more than doubtful expenditures, — I was less emboldened to indulge in any wholesale strictures upon other cities."

Fortunately, Mr. Winthrop lived long enough to see the value of the Old State House, as an historic monument, to a good degree recognized by the City Government and the public, and its preservation for the future fairly assured.

The Directors append to their report, extracts from an address by Mayor Harrison Gray Otis, 17 September, 1830, (the two hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Boston,) on which day the City Government took possession of the building we now occupy, thenceforward to be called the City Hall.¹ The address is valuable now, as showing the veneration in which this building was held by the Bostonians of sixty years ago.

Respectfully submitted,

CURTIS GUILD,
HAMILTON A. HILL,
JOSHUA P. BODFISH,
JOHN LATHROP,
GEORGE O. CARPENTER,
BENJAMIN C. CLARK,
JAMES F. HUNNEWELL,
LEVI L. WILLCUTT,

Directors.

Boston, 8 January, 1895.

¹ The City Government occupied this building until 18 March, 1841, when it moved to what had been the County Court House in School Street.

The following are the extracts from Mayor Otis's address alluded to above :

The intimations which I have received from many individuals of your body, have left me no room to doubt of your general expectation that this first occasion of our meeting in this Chamber should not be permitted to pass away without something more than a brief record of the event upon your journals. The spot on which we are convened is Patriot Ground. It was consecrated by our pious ancestors to the duties of providing for the welfare of their infant settlement, and for a long series of years was occupied in succession by the great and good men whom Providence raised up to establish the institutions and liberties of their country.

The history of the Town House, considered merely as a compages of brick and wood, is short and simple. It was erected between the years 1657 and 1659, and was principally of wood, as far as can be ascertained. The contractor received six hundred and eighty pounds, on a final settlement in full of all contracts.¹ This was probably the whole amount of the cost, being double that of the estimate—a ratio pretty regularly kept up in our times. The population of the town sixty years afterwards was about ten thousand, and it is allowing an increase beyond the criterion of its actual numbers at subsequent periods, to presume that at the time of the first erection of the Town House, it numbered three thousand souls. In 1711 the building was burned to the ground, and soon afterwards built with brick. In 1747 the interior was again consumed by fire, and soon repaired in the form which it retained until the present improvement, with the exception of some alterations in the apartments made upon the removal of the Legislature to the new State House. The eastern chamber was originally occupied by the Council, afterwards by the Senate. The Representatives constantly held their sittings in the western chamber. The floor of these was supported by pillars and terminated at each end by doors, and at one end by a flight of steps leading into State street. In the

¹ The original receipt is in possession of the Bostonian Society, and was printed in full in the "Proceedings" for 1891, page 25.

day time the doors were kept open, and the floor served as a walk for the inhabitants, always much frequented, and during the sessions of the courts, thronged. On the north side, were offices for the clerks of the supreme and inferior courts. In these the judges robed themselves, and walked in procession, followed by the bar, at the opening of the courts. Committee rooms were provided in the upper story. Since the removal of the Legislature, it has been internally divided into apartments and leased for various uses in a mode familiar to you all, and it has now undergone great repairs:—this floor being adapted to the accommodation of the City Government, and principal officers, while the first floor is allotted to the post office, news room and private warehouses.

In this brief account of the natural body of the building, which it is believed comprehends whatever is material, there is certainly nothing dazzling or extraordinary. It exhibits no pomp of architectural grandeur or refined taste, and has no pretensions to vie with the magnificent structures of other countries or even of our own. Yet is it a goodly and venerable pile—and with its recent improvements is an ornament of the place, of whose liberty it was once the citadel. And it has an interest for Bostonians who enter it this day, like that which is felt by grown children for an ancient matron by whom they were reared, and whom visiting after years of absence, they find in her neat, chaste, old-fashioned attire, spruced up to receive them, with her comforts about her, and the same kind, hospitable and excellent creature whom they left in less flourishing circumstances. But to this edifice there is not only a natural but “a spiritual body,” which is the immortal soul of Independence. Nor is there on the face of the earth another building, however venerable for its antiquity, or stately in its magnificence—however decorated by columns and porticoes, and cartoons, and statues, and altars, and outshining “the wealth of Ormus or of Ind,” entitled in history to more honourable mention, or whose spires and turrets are surrounded with a more glorious halo, than this unpretending building.

This assertion might be justified, by a review of the parts performed by those who have made laws, for a century after

the first settlement of Boston — of their early contention for their chartered rights — of their perils and difficulties with the natives — of their costly and heroic exertions in favor of the mother country in the common cause. But I pass over them all, replete as they are with interest, with wonder, and with moral. Events posterior to those growing out of them indeed, and taking from them their complexion, are considered by reflecting men as having produced more radical changes in the character, relations, prospects, and (so far as it becomes us to prophesy) in the destinies of the human family, than all other events and revolutions that have transpired since the Christian Era. I do not say that the principles which have led to these events originated here. But I venture to assert that here, within these walls, they were first practically applied to a well-regulated machinery of human passions, conscious rights, and steady movements, which forcing these United States to the summit of prosperity, has been adopted as a model by which other nations have been, and will yet be propelled on the railroad which leads to universal Freedom. The power of these engines is self-moving, and the motion is perpetual. Sages and philosophers had discovered that the world was made for the people who inhabit it; and that kings were less entitled in their own right to its government, than lions, whose claims to be lords of the forest are supported by physical prowess. But the books and treatises which maintained these doctrines were read by the admirers of the Lockes and Sidneys and Miltons and Harringtons, and replaced on their shelves as brilliant theories. Or if they impelled to occasional action, it ended in bringing new tyrants to the throne and sincere patriots to the scaffold. But your progenitors who occupied these seats first taught a whole people systematically to combine the united force of their moral and physical energies — to learn the rights of insurrection not as written in the language of the passions, but in codes and digests of its justifiable cases — to enforce them under the restraints of discipline — to define and limit its objects — to be content with success, and to make sure of its advantages. All this they did, and when the propitious hour had arrived, they called on their countrymen as the angel

called upon the Apostles, "Come, rise up quickly," and the chains fell from their hands. The inspiring voice echoed through the welkin in Europe and America and awakened nations. He who would learn the effects of it, must read the history of the world for the last half century. He who would anticipate the consequences, must ponder well the probabilities with which time is pregnant, for the next. The memory of these men is entitled to a full share of all the honor arising from the advantage derived to mankind from this change of condition, but yet is not chargeable with the crimes and misfortunes, more than is the memory of Fulton with the occasional bursting of a boiler.

Shall I then glance rapidly at some of the scenes and the actors who figured in them, within these walls? Shall I carry you back to the controversies between Governor Bernard and the House of Representatives, commencing nearly seventy years ago, respecting the claims of the mother country to tax the Colonies without their consent? To the stand made against writs of assistance, in the chamber now intended for your Mayor and Aldermen, where and when according to John Adams, "Independence was born," and whose star was then seen in the East, by wise men? To the memorable vindication of the House of Representatives by one of its members? To the "Rights of the Colonies," adopted by the Legislature as a text-book, and transmitted by their order to the British ministry? To the series of patriotic resolutions, protests and State papers teeming with indignant eloquence and irresistible argument in opposition to the Stamp and other tax acts? To the landing and quartering of troops in the town? To the rescinding of resolutions in obedience to royal mandates? To the removal of the seat of government and the untiring struggle in which the Legislature was engaged for fourteen or fifteen years, supported by the Adamses, the Thachers, the Hawleys, the Hancocks, the Bowdoins, the Quincys, and their illustrious colleagues? In fact the most important measures which led to the emancipation of the Colonies, according to Hutchinson, a competent judge, originated in this house,—in this apartment—with those

men, who putting life and fortune on the issue, adopted for their motto

“ Let such, such only tread this sacred floor
Who dare to love their country, and be poor.”

Events of a different complexion are also associated with the Boston Town House. At one time it was desecrated by the King's troops quartered in the Representatives' chamber and on the lower floor. At another time cannon were stationed and pointed toward its doors. Below the balcony in King's street, on the doleful night of the fifth of March, the blood of the first victims to the military executioners was shed. On the appearance of the Governor in the street, he was surrounded by an immense throng, who, to prevent mischief to his person, though he had lost their confidence, forced him into this building, with the cry, “To the Town House! to the Town House!” He then went forth into the balcony, and promising to use his endeavours to bring the offenders to justice and advising the people to retire, they dispersed vociferating, “Home! home!” The Governor and Council remained all night deliberating in dismal conclave, while the friends of their country bedewed their pillows with tears — “such tears as patriots shed for dying laws.” But I would not wish, under any circumstances, to dwell upon incidents like these — thankful as I am that time which has secured our freedom, has extinguished our resentments. I therefore turn from these painful reminiscences and refer you to the day when Independence, mature in age and loveliness, advanced with angelic grace from the chamber in which she was born, into the same balcony; and holding in her hand the immortal scroll on which her name and character and claims to her inheritance were inscribed — received from the street, filled with an impenetrable phalanx, and windows glittering with a blaze of beauty, the heartfelt homage and electrifying peals of the men, women and children of the whole city. The splendour of that glorious vision of my childhood seems to be now present to my view, and the harmony of that universal concert to vibrate in my ear.

Such, gentlemen, is the cursory and meagre chronicle of the men and the occurrences which have given celebrity to

this building. And if it be true, that we are now before the altar, whence the coals were taken which have kindled the flame of liberty in two hemispheres, you will realize with me the sentiments already expressed, that the most interesting associations of the eventful history of the age might rise in natural trains and be indulged and presented on this occasion without violence to propriety.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ROOMS.

The year 1894 was a notable one in the history of this Society. In its first month an exhibition of pictures of old merchant vessels brought to the Council Chamber hundreds of visitors, many of whom saw our collections for the first time. This exhibition was authorized by the Directors, who appointed a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Hill, Clark and the Clerk, to arrange its details. So unusual and successful an event may be properly described at some length in this report. The ships whose portraits adorned our walls for nearly two months, bore the commerce of Boston to every important foreign port. Their history is a part of the history of this city. It is, therefore, fitting that their names and those of their builders and owners should find a place in these pages.

The exhibition consisted of pictures of the following vessels : —

1. Ship *Kremlin*, 350 tons, Capt. D. P. Upton ; built by Waterman & Ewell in 1839, at Medford, for E. & S. Train ; painted in 1840 at Elsinore ; sold to make a man-of-war in South America.

2. Ship *Dorchester*, 415 tons, Capt. Upton ; built at Medford by Waterman & Ewell in 1842 for E. & S. Train's South American trade ; she was later the pioneer ship in Train's Liverpool line, and was lost in the Atlantic in 1844, on her homeward voyage ; painted at Copenhagen.

3. Ship *Washington Irving*, 751 tons, Capt. Upton ; built at East Boston in 1845 by Donald McKay, the first which

he built there, for E. Train & Company's line of Liverpool packets ; painted in England.

4. Bark *Drymo*, Capt. Upton ; built before 1848 for E. Train and D. P. Upton ; painted at Elsinore or Copenhagen.

5. Ship *Staghound*, 1,600 tons, Capt. Richardson ; built at East Boston in 1850 by Donald McKay for Sampson & Tappan, and owned by them and George B. Upton. This ship was Mr. McKay's first effort to meet the demand for clipper ships for the California trade. The *Boston Advertiser* of Dec. 21, 1850, contained a description of this "magnificent ship" occupying nearly two columns, in which she was called the largest of her class afloat, and the original of a new idea in naval architecture, being longer and sharper than any other vessel of the merchant service in the world. Her voyage from China to New York was never beaten ; she was a sister ship of the *Winged Racer*, and the two were burned about the same day, the *Staghound* by a Confederate cruiser, the other in the harbor of Callao ; painted by Richardson.

6. Ship *Bald Eagle*, 1,600 tons, Capt. Dumaresq ; built by Donald McKay in 1852 for George B. Upton ; described in the *Advertiser* of Nov. 17, 1852 ; painted by Richardson ; these paintings were loaned by Mr. George B. Upton.

7. "Too Rough to Board," painted in November, 1890, by W. F. Halsall, who was on board the pilot boat when word was passed to the ship that life would be lost in an attempt to put a pilot on board in entering Boston harbor ; the boat then led the ship into port ; loaned by Mr. Benj. C. Clark.

8. Ship *Northern Light*, 1,050 tons, Capt. Huckins ; built in South Boston by J. E. & H. O. Briggs ; made in 1852 the quickest passage (75 days) between Boston and San Francisco round Cape Horn ; painted by William Bradford ; loaned by Major F. H. Briggs.

9. Ship *Dreadnought*, built by the Briggs Brothers ; painted by Bradford ; loaned by Major Briggs.

10. Ship *Ellen Munroe*, Capt. J. H. Norcross ; built by John Taylor, at Chelsea ; owned by Andrew T. Hall, and

named for his grand-daughter; sold to the Bremen line in 1878, and lost in the North Sea; painted in England; loaned by Capt. Norcross.

11. Ship *Shakespeare*, Capt. Norcross; built by John Taylor, at Chelsea, in 1854; owned by Thomas Howe; painted in England; loaned by Capt. Norcross.

12. U. S. Sloop *Jamestown*, Capt. R. B. Forbes, which carried, in a fifteen days' passage, supplies to the destitute Irish in 1847; resolutions signed by the Lord Mayor of Dublin and by the Council of the Irish Confederacy are in possession of the Bostonian Society; loaned by the Boston Marine Society.

13. Ship *Great Republic*, 4,556 tons, built and owned by Donald McKay. She was the largest merchantman of her time, carrying 15,653 yards of canvas. She was towed to New York and was burned at the wharf; but her top-works were rebuilt, and she became a very successful ship, being employed by the English and French governments during the Crimean war; loaned by the Boston Marine Society.

14. Ship *George Hallet*, Capt. Howes; built at Duxbury; owned by Howes & Crowell; loaned by the Boston Marine Society.

15. Ship *North Bend*, Capt. Caleb Sprague; owned by Matthew Cobb & Co., of Boston; painted as entering the port of Amsterdam in 1845; loaned by Mr. Frank W. Sprague.

16. Ship *Gravina*, Capt. Caleb Sprague; built in Hoboken in 1853; owned by Loring Brothers, of Malaga; afterwards sailed under the Spanish flag; painted in China; loaned by Mr. Caleb G. Sprague.

17. Ship *Flying Fish*, 1,505 tons, Capt. Nichols; built by Donald McKay in 1851; owned by Sampson & Tappan; painted by Butterworth, of Brooklyn; she made many voyages to San Francisco, China and Manilla, and was finally run ashore coming out of Foo Chow, China, tea-loaded, badly damaged, but came up to Hong Kong where she was surveyed, condemned and sold. She was bought by a Spaniard, taken to Manilla and repaired, her sails and spars reduced, and put in the trade between Manilla and Cadiz under the

name of *The Good Success*, and may still be in that line ; loaned by Col. A. N. Sampson.

18. Ship *Westward Ho*, 1,650 tons, Capt. Hussey ; built by McKay in 1852 for Sampson & Tappan ; loaned by Col. Sampson.

19. Ship *Fanny Forrester* ; built by Day of Damariscotta, Maine, and named in honor of Mrs. Judson, a missionary to Siam and Burmah, who used that name as a *nom-de-plume* ; owned by Sampson & Tappan ; painted by Drew ; loaned by Col. Sampson.

20. Ship *Nightingale*, Capt. Dumaresq ; her history is an interesting one. A young Swede came to this country with some money, with the intention of building a craft to be fitted up for passengers to the World's Fair in London in 1851. For this purpose he located himself at Portsmouth, contracting with ship-builders who had ship-yards at Eliot, just opposite Portsmouth, for a ship of about a thousand tons, with extensive cabin arrangements for passengers. The model of the ship was that of an extreme clipper. When nearly completed the projector fell short of money. Masts, spars and sails had all been contracted for and were in a state of forwardness. The mechanics concluded to complete the ship, and put her in the hands of Governor Goodwin, of Portsmouth, for sale ; each contractor to take his pro rata of his contract. When completed, the ship under mechanics' lien was transferred to the Governor, brought to Boston, purchased by Sampson & Tappan, and loaded for Australia with a cargo valued at \$125,000. From there she proceeded to China where she took the highest freight of the season, 5 pounds sterling per ton for London. To test her merits, Messrs. Sampson & Tappan published in the *London Times* a challenge to the British merchant fleet to race from the Downs to China and back for 10,000 pounds sterling, a distance of nearly thirty thousand miles. But no one could be found to accept the challenge. She was afterwards sold to a Salem house who sent her to Rio Janeiro, where she was sold and sent to the coast of Africa as a slaver, was captured by a United States cruiser, the slaves liberated, and the vessel sent home. She was subsequently used by the government during

the Rebellion, and after the close of the war was sold and put into the California trade. The *Nightingale* made the shortest known run from the equator to Melbourne, twenty-five days; her whole passage from New York was sixty-eight days. Loaned by Col. Sampson.

21. Ship *Titan*, Capt. Oliver Eldridge; built in New York by Roosevelt & Joyce in 1855 for D. G. and W. B. Bacon, of Boston, 1,985 tons, being next in size to the *Great Republic* (No. 13); in London was chartered by the French Government to take supplies and soldiers from Marseilles to the Crimea, whither from London and Marseilles she was towed; thereafter commanded by Capt. J. Henry Sears; in 1857 carried from New Orleans the largest cargo of cotton (6,900 bales) hitherto taken across the Atlantic; off the port of Liverpool was partially dismasted, and the painting by Waters, loaned by Capt. Sears, represents her entering Liverpool in that condition; sailing for Melbourne after repairs and thence to Callao, on the passage to London was abandoned in Lat. 35° South, the crew after six days in boats being taken off by a French ship and carried to Pernambuco.

22. Ship *W. B. Dinsmore*, 1,100 tons, Capt. N. F. Foster; built by Drummond & Co., of Bath, Maine, in 1863, and bought by Capt. J. H. Sears, of Boston; she made several voyages to San Francisco and Europe; in 1867 her cargo of coal was found to be on fire after passing the Cape of Good Hope; was abandoned, her crew being taken off the boats and carried to Calcutta; painted by Waters; loaned by Capt. Sears.

23. Ship *Sophia Walker*, 343 tons; built at Medford by J. F. Foster in 1844; owned by Theophilus Walker & Brother; loaned by the Misses Walker.

24. Ship *Danvers*; built at Medford in 1847; owned by Theophilus Walker & Brother; loaned by the Misses Walker.

25. Ship *Hotspur*, Capt. George A. Potter; built in 1856 for Francis Hathaway, of New Bedford, for the China trade; painted in Hong Kong; loaned by Mrs. Henry C. Morse.

26. Bark *Penguin*, 583 tons, Capt. Wheeler; built in New York in 1854 by J. & C. Roosevelt; owned by A. A.

Low & Co.; painted in Hong Kong; condemned in China in 1864; loaned by Mrs. Morse.

27. Ship *Oxnard*, 608 tons; built by Waterman & Ewell, at Medford; owned by William Appleton & Co.; painted as dismantled in a storm; loaned by Mr. F. Gordon Dexter.

28. Brig *Padang*, Capt. Gray; built at Marblehead; owned by William Appleton & Co.; painted at Smyrna; loaned, as a specimen of an old fashioned vessel, by Mr. Dexter.

29. Ship *Courser*, 1,000 tons; owned by William Appleton & Co.; painted approaching China, where she was wrecked about 1855; loaned by Mr. Dexter.

30. Ship *Great Admiral*; built by Robert Jackson, at East Boston; owned by William F. Weld & Co.; still running; loaned by Mr. William G. Weld.

31. Ship *Wanderer*; owned by W. F. Weld & Co.; loaned by Mr. Weld.

32. Ship *Golden Fleece* and yacht *Vesta*; owned by W. F. Weld & Co.; painted by Peterson; loaned by Mr. George W. Weld.

33. Ship *Golden Fleece*; owned by W. F. Weld & Co.; one of the early ships to San Francisco, during "the gold fever"; wrecked and a total loss on entering San Francisco harbor in 1850; loaned by Mr. G. W. Weld.

34. Ship *Golden Fleece* (No. 2); owned by W. F. Weld & Co.; loaned by Mr. A. F. Freeman.

35. Ship *Humboldt*, 700 tons; owned by W. F. Weld & Co.; loaned by Mr. Freeman.

36, 37. Two pictures of the yacht *Northern Light*, the first painted by R. Salmon for Mr. Stephen Winchester Dana, and by him given to Col. Wm. Parsons Winchester, the owner of the yacht, representing it passing down the harbor; the second, the *Northern Light* racing to New York with another yacht, the name not known, nor that of the artist who painted the picture; the *Northern Light* was sold in 1850 to go to California, and was wrecked off Barranca Point, in the Straits of Magellan; loaned by Mr. Thomas B. Winchester.

38. Ship *Candace*; built in 1822; owned by John Dorr; loaned by the Misses Barrett.

39. The Cunard Steamship *Britannia* leaving Boston in a channel cut through the ice, February, 1844; the original contract for cutting the passage, signed by Benjamin Rich, chairman, is in the possession of the Bostonian Society; loaned by the Boston Marine Society.

40. Ship *F. N. Thayer*, 1,650 tons; built by Currier, at Newburyport in 1879; owned by Thayer & Lincoln; burned at sea by mutineers (Manilla men), who wounded the captain and killed the first mate and the cook; then jumped overboard and were drowned; crayon picture, artist unknown; loaned by Mr. W. H. Lincoln.

41. Ship *John Gilpin*; built by Hall, at East Boston in 1852; owned by J. Hunnewell and C. Brewer; made her first voyage from Newport to San Francisco in 93 days; from Acheen Head to Boston Light in 84 days; painted by William Bradford; loaned by Mr. James F. Hunnewell.

42, 43, 44. Three pictures of the U. S. frigate *Constitution*; one represents the vessel escaping in a calm from British ships by "kedging," or sending a kedge ahead and drawing up to it; painted by Marshall Johnson, Jr.; loaned by Mr. B. F. Stevens.

45. The action between the U. S. sloop-of-war *Peacock* and the British brig *Epervier*, April 27, 1814, in which the latter was disabled after forty minutes; painted by Johnson; loaned by Mr. Stevens.

46. Ship *Sarah Parker*, Capt. John Codman; built by Badger for Coues & Goodwin, at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1827; owned by Curtis & Stevenson, and Capt. Codman, of Boston; loaned by Mrs. Sarah Parker Goodwin, of Portsmouth.

47. Yacht *Raven*, 12 tons, with draught of six feet aft; owned by B. C. Clark; the first decked yacht ever anchored off Nahant, in 1835; won the first prize in the first yacht race in Massachusetts Bay, July 19, 1845; painted by Drew, of Boston; loaned by Mr. B. C. Clark.

48. Ship *National Eagle*, 1,060 tons; built by J. F. Foster, at Medford in 1852; owned by Fisher & Company; in the East India trade; afterwards sold to Capt. R. G. F. Candage and others, and commanded by Capt. Candage; two pictures loaned by Col. H. N. Fisher and Capt. Candage.

49. Ship *Magnolia*; built by Foster, at Medford; owned by Fisher & Company; in the cotton trade between New Orleans and Havre; loaned by Col. Fisher.

50. Ship *Emperor*, 600 tons; built by Foster & Taylor, at Medford in 1845; owned by William Hammond, then by Fisher & Co.; loaned by Col. Fisher.

51. Ship *Britannia*, 1,200 tons; built by G. F. & J. Patten, at Bath, Maine, in 1854; bought by Thayer & Lincoln in 1864, for the cotton trade; burned at sea Jan. 4, 1871; painted in Liverpool; loaned by Mr. W. H. Lincoln.

52. Brig *Mexican*; robbed by the pirate schooner *Ponda* in 1832; the schooner was captured and six of her crew were brought to Boston, tried, and hanged in 1835; loaned by Capt. Benjamin Larcom, of Beverly.

53, 54. Two pictures of the ship *Anubis*, of Boston, *Hannah*, of Salem and others; in port, and wrecked in 1799; loaned by F. B. Harrington, M. D.

55. Ship *Electric Spark*; built by Hayden & Cudworth, at Medford in 1855; owned by Thatcher Magoun & Son; painted by Hughes, in Liverpool; loaned by Capt. R. G. F. Can-dage.

56. Bark *Stamboul*, 306 tons; built at Medford by Waterman & Ewell in 1843; owned by Iasigi & Goddard; loaned by Thomas Dwight, M. D.

57. Ship *Game Cock*, 1,392 tons, Capt. C. W. Jayne; built by Samuel Hall, at East Boston in 1851, for Daniel C. Bacon; everything in her model was sacrificed to speed, and her owners and others offered to bet large sums on an ocean race against the world; her first voyage to Batavia from New York was made in 78 days, running nearly 900 miles in three days; on her second voyage she crossed the line in 17 days; on the 15th she showed to a British ship a blackboard, "15 days from New York"; John Bull replied, "It is a lie"; painted in Hong Kong; loaned by Capt. Jayne.

58, 59. Model of the ship *Romance of the Sea*, 1,500 tons; built at East Boston, by Donald McKay; chart of the private signals of the merchants of Boston; loaned by Mr. George B. Upton.

While this exhibition was in progress, the Society received from Henry P. Quincy, M. D., a framed oil painting by Robert Salmon, showing the wharves of Boston and other buildings in 1829. At the meeting of the Society on the 13th of March, Mr. Henry Hitchings, a friend of the artist, read a paper in which he said :

In my younger days I knew Robert Salmon very well (artists were not so plentiful then as now), and I used to go to his studio which was at the lower end of the Marine Railway wharf, and directly over a boat builder's shop.

His studio and living room, or rooms, were on the same floor, and I recall the fact that he had a bay window built from his studio, and overhanging the wharf, which was so arranged that it gave him not only a direct view across the harbor, but also an opportunity to see both up and down stream. He was a small man, most unmistakably Scotch in his appearance and conversation. He was a man of very quick temper, and one who generally called a spade by its proper name.

A nephew of his lived with him for a time, and, if I remember rightly, he had a great deal of talent as an artist, but he "went to the bad," and the uncle's temper was not particularly improved by his efforts to make a decent man and a good artist of him. My impression now is that he had sent for this nephew to come and live with him as a companion, and to learn his art from him. After the nephew ran away, as he did finally, the uncle continued to live alone as he had previous to his nephew joining him.

I recall the fact that Salmon had in his studio, among other pictures, a copy which he had made in England from one of J. M. W. Turner's pictures, which he seemed to prize very highly. I cannot now recall the subject of this work, but should say from my recollection it might have been "The Wreck of The Minotaur"; at any rate it was a picture with rough water and a stormy sky, and much more imaginative and poetic in its treatment than any original work by Salmon I have ever seen.

Salmon's pictures were generally very realistic, — he loved to paint what was about him, — and I remember, in this connection, his asking me one day if I had seen a recent picture by George L. Brown (a view of Chingford Church in England), and on my replying in the affirmative, he turned upon me with the question: "What does that *fellie* keep going to England to paint Chingford Church for; can't he find anything to paint at home?"

The view of Boston Harbor, which has come into the possession of your Society, I remember very well, having seen it in progress in his studio, and also many times after it was completed. My impression about its general history is, that it was painted to order for some wealthy merchant of Boston who, when it was completed (there having been no written agreement as to price), declined to pay the amount asked by the artist for the picture, and I feel quite sure it was offered for sale in one of the establishments (few in number at that time) where works of art were exhibited for that purpose.

Salmon was not an idealist; his pictures were faithful transcripts of what he saw and felt, and as such they will always have a certain amount of historic value. His preference seemed to be for bright, breezy effects, with plenty of sunshine; the sea in its wilder aspects, with stormy clouds, dismantled wrecks, and rocky shores, had for him apparently no attraction, and I do not remember ever to have seen a single work by him in which he had attempted to depict its more wicked aspects.

Occasionally he painted landscapes with still water. I recall one picture of this kind, a view of the Neponset River, with a broken, grassy bank, and trees upon it reflected in the water, upon which were one or two small boats. And I also recall an incident connected with another landscape by him, the subject of which I do not remember. In some way an accident had happened to this picture, which had left a spot or blemish of some kind upon the sky; and the artist showed it to me in that condition, with a good many expressions of disgust. When next I called upon him he showed it to me again, asking me if I "should ever have thought of that way out of his trouble with the sky," and upon my answering in the

negative, his rejoinder was "Nor I, if it had not been for the fourth of July." He had painted a balloon to cover the spot in the sky, and two figures in the foreground of his picture, one of whom was pointing up to it.

But I must not weary your patience, and indeed there is a limit beyond which time will not permit me to go. I regret that it is not in my power to give the name of the principal craft in the Boston Harbor picture, but will venture in Yankee fashion to *guess* that she belonged to the Oxnards of that time.

At the meeting of the Society on the 11th December, 1894, Mr. Hill read the following paper on the same subject :

The picture of the Boston wharves, with a large ship in the foreground, painted in 1829 by Robert Salmon, and presented to the Bostonian Society last winter by Dr. Henry P. Quincy, in behalf of his brother, the late Mr. Edmund Quincy, is one of the most interesting objects in our historical collections, and although it has already been made the subject of remark at one of our meetings, deserves, I think, some further notice.

Mr. Henry Hitchings gave us an account, in March, of the author of this picture, a Scotch artist, an eccentric man, who lived for several years in Boston during the first third of this century, and was very industrious and successful, particularly as a marine painter. A copy of a catalogue of his works is said to be in existence in this city, but, unfortunately, it cannot be found at this time; otherwise we should be able to identify the picture before us, which bears the number 634. We are left to conjecture, therefore, as to the identity of the ship which stands out so prominently on the canvas. In the absence of positive knowledge, I venture the suggestion that she was one of the following vessels, built at Medford during the decade, 1820 to 1830 :

1822, Ship *Lucilla*, 369 tons, built for Daniel P. Parker.

1826, Ship *Brookline*, 376 tons, built for Henry Oxnard.

1827, Ship *Courser*, 300 tons, built for Henry Oxnard.

1829, Ship *Margaret Forbes*, 398 tons, built for Bryant & Sturgis.

The *Margaret Forbes*, Capt. Henry Bancroft, cleared for Canton by way of London, July 11, 1829; and as the ship in the painting has the effigy of a woman for a figurehead, it is possible that it was her departure which the artist designed to commemorate in this work. If not the *Margaret Forbes*, the *Lucilla*, probably, was the original of the picture. Mr. Daniel P. Parker's daughter, Lucilla, married Mr. Edmund Quincy, Sen.

Of more importance, however, is the general view here presented of the water front of Boston from India Wharf to Quincy Market in the year 1829, which we may accept as in the main accurate, and which, therefore, is interesting historically.¹ A study of it will illustrate the extent to which the waters of our harbor have been encroached upon, by the extension of wharves and the laying out of marginal streets, during the last half century.

Coming to details in the picture, one cannot but notice that the sailors, strangely enough, are represented as engaged in their various avocations, wearing tall hats. Whether or not this was a conceit of the eccentric artist we cannot say. We remember that, years ago, the English pilots who boarded the inward bound Cunard steamers off Point Lynas, on the Welsh coast, invariably made their appearance on deck in black silk hats; but we never supposed that common sailors went about their work, under any circumstances, thus covered.

Another detail is worthy of special attention, and it would be interesting to know whether anything similar to it has been observed in other paintings of vessels, by Salmon or any one else in recent times. On the foretopsail of the ship there is a representation which has been described as a sunburst, but which we are strongly inclined to think is intended for what is known as Saint Elmo's fires. This may or may not have been on the ship itself; in the latter case it would be another of the conceits of the artist. The probability, however, is that the artist has given us an authentic picture of the sail. Seamen in the Mediterranean have been for ages in the habit

¹ It is said that the engraving of Faneuil Hall Market in Bowen's "Picture of Boston" (opp. p. 64) is a copy, in part, of the painting now under consideration.

of invoking the help of Saint Elmo, a bishop of Formio, who died early in the fourth century, and his name has been given to a phenomenon, now understood to be electrical, whose appearance, as it suddenly gleamed from yard-arm or mast-head, especially when seen double, was hailed as the best of omens for ship and crew.

But long before the days of the sainted bishop, or, indeed, the Christian era, sailors observed and welcomed the phenomenon of which we are speaking, associating it then with their hero-patrons, the Dioscuri. The vessel in which the Apostle Paul sailed from Malta to the Bay of Naples had for its sign Castor and Pollux; and one of the ports at which he called on the way, Rhegium, was sacred to the Twin Brethren. These divinities, perhaps the most attractive in the whole ancient mythology, are described with much power and beauty in one of Macaulay's Lays. After their intervention in behalf of the citizens of Rome at the battle of the Lake Regillus, the princely pair, we are told, entered the city, and with slow and lordly pace rode to the Forum and to the 'well that springs by Vesta's fane.' On their mysterious disappearance at the door of the temple, the High Pontiff spoke their praises to the awe-stricken people, saying :

‘ Back comes the chief in triumph,
Who, in the hour of fight,
Hath seen the Great Twin Brethren
In harness on his right.
Safe comes the ship to haven,
Through billows and through gales,
If once the Great Twin Brethren
Sit shining on the sails.’

Are we mistaken in associating the symbol on the canvas before us with the auspicious omen, which, before and since the beginning of the Christian era, has brought hope and courage to almost countless generations of seamen? We must claim the privilege of thus interpreting it, until some more satisfactory explanation is offered.

The inquiry would be an interesting one, as to the extent to which symbols of one kind and another have been painted

or otherwise marked on the sails of ships. We can only refer now and here to one memorable instance, without stopping to consider whether it was or was not exceptional at the period to which it belongs.

Among the many treasures of the Lenox Library, New York, are original copies of the four editions, printed in 1493, of the first letter of Christopher Columbus, telling of his great discovery, which was immediately translated into Latin and sent for publication to Rome. The rarest and most interesting of these is the pictorial edition, complete in ten leaves, which the trustees of the library have reproduced in exact *fac simile*. The curious wood cuts with which it is illustrated are supposed by some to have been copied from drawings made by Columbus himself. One of them gives a side view of a caravel, the *Nina* or the *Pinta*, perhaps, and shows, on the swelling front of its foresail, the symbol of the Cross, in the Maltese form, as we judge. It will be remembered that Columbus made his final appeal, especially to Queen Isabella, 'by holding out the prospect of extending the empire of the Cross over nations of benighted heathen, while he proposed to devote the profits of his enterprise to the recovery of the Holy Sepulchre.' We can well understand that, embarking under the inspiration of this supreme purpose, he would emblazon upon his sails the sign in which he expected to overcome all the obstacles which lay before him, and that he would adopt the Cross of the Knights Hospitaller of St. John, who were sworn to protect and defend the Holy Sepulchre to the last drop of their blood. The great admiral sailed from Palos on Friday, the day of our Redemption, as historians remind us, and the day also on which the Holy Sepulchre was recovered by Godfrey de Bouillon. That he would sail under the sign of the Cross, seems antecedently probable; that he did so sail, is made almost certain by the pictorial edition of his first letter, of which one perfect copy, and only one, so far as is known, has come down to us.¹

¹ In a picture of a vessel of the fifteenth century, reproduced in Mr. Justin Winsor's "Christopher Columbus" (p. 82), there are representations on the sails of what appear to be a Latin and two Greek crosses.

The Committee of Publication have caused to be engraved this valuable picture of Boston's Wharves as the frontispiece of this Report.

On the 13th of November, Col. Henry Hastings presented to the Society a collection of models and paintings of ships owned and managed by the firm of Henry Hastings & Company, from the year 1847 until the death of Mr. Hastings in 1887. In view of the value of this collection as a whole, a room was prepared for it, to be known as the "Henry Hastings Room," and the various articles were suitably arranged under the supervision and at the expense of Col. Hastings.

The Committee have prepared the following list of the articles comprising this invaluable collection, for which Col. Hastings received the sincere thanks of the Committee and the Society. The models are board models, showing the lines of the vessels in half sections :

1. Barque *Kate Hastings*. Built in Newburyport, 1847, by W. & B. W. Picket. First voyage, Capt. James G. Allen, sailed from Boston, Oct. 19, 1847, and arrived at Batavia, Jan. 26, 1848 — 99 days.

2. Ship *Midnight*. Built at Portsmouth, N. H., by Messrs. Fernald & Pettigrew. Launched May 18, 1854. Length, 170 ft. 11 in.; breadth, 34 ft. 11 in.; depth, 21 ft.; tons, 962 $\frac{48}{95}$. First voyage, Capt. James B. Hatch, sailed from Boston, June 30, to San Francisco, where she arrived Oct. 25, 1854 — 116 days. Abandoned Jan. 7, 1878, at Ambogna, Banda Sea, after a heavy gale.

3. Ship *Noonday*. Built by Messrs. Fernald & Pettigrew, at Portsmouth, N. H. Launched Aug. 25, 1855. Length, 182 ft.; breadth, 97 ft. 5 in.; depth, 23 ft.; tons, 1,177. First voyage, Capt. W. B. Gerry, sailed from Boston, Oct. 17, 1855, for San Francisco, where she arrived March 1, 1856 — 135 days. The *Noonday* struck a sunken rock off the Farallones, entrance to San Francisco, Jan. 2, 1863, just at noontime, while the captain was taking the sun. She filled and sank with all sails set. The rock was subsequently named "Noonday rock."

4. Ship *Charger* (first). Built at Portsmouth, N. H., by E. G. Pierce, and launched October, 1856. Length, 195 ft.; breadth, 38 ft.; depth, $23\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; tons, 1,307. First voyage, Capt. Luther Hurd, sailed from Boston, Jan. 4, 1857, for San Francisco. She made the quickest passage (80 days) from Calcutta to Boston. The *Charger* struck a coral reef near the island of Macatare, Dec. 14, 1873, and was abandoned.

5. Ship *Harry Hastings*. Built by E. G. Pierce in Portsmouth, and launched Nov. 24, 1858. Tons, 863. First voyage, Capt. G. W. Tucker, sailed from Boston, Dec. 15, 1858, for San Francisco, and arrived there May 3, 1859 — 138 days. On her third voyage the *Harry Hastings* was lost and none of her crew were ever heard from.

6. Ship *Cutwater*. Built at Medford by James O. Curtis and launched May 17, 1861. Length, 173 ft.; breadth, 38 ft. 8 in.; depth, 23 ft.; tons, 986. First voyage, Capt. W. V. Potter, sailed from Boston for San Francisco, Jan. 17, 1862. This ship was sold at Hamburg in 1882, and her name was changed to the *Port Royal* of Bremen.

7. Ship *Invincible*, rigged model (loaned). Purchased in New York, 1863. First voyage, Capt. George K. Kellum, sailed from New York, May 3, 1863, and arrived at San Francisco September, 1863 — 135 days. Burned in Philadelphia some years later.

8. Barque *Nonantum* (oil painting). Built by Hartley Lord & Co., Kennebunk, Maine, in December, 1861. Purchased November, 1863. Tons, 998. First voyage, Capt. Seth Kingman, sailed from New York, Dec. 29, 1863, for San Francisco; passage 154 days.

9. Ship *Daring*. Built at Newburyport by Jackman, for Messrs. Bush & Comstock, and purchased by Henry Hastings, Feb. 2, 1863. Tons, 1,095. First voyage, Capt. W. W. Henry, from New York, April 9, 1863, for San Francisco; passage 129 days. The *Daring* encountered a gale from Baker's Island to Liverpool, and was totally dismasted; bore away for Valparaiso and arrived there under jury mast July 28, 1865, 99 days from Baker's Island, and 63 days from the time of the accident. She was sold in Valparaiso.

10. Brig *Madawaska*. Built in Medford by Messrs. Hayden & Cudworth, launched May 12, 1866. Tons, 511. Lost at Avola, Sicily, 1875.

11. Brig *Nellie Hastings*. Built at Medford by James O. Curtis. Launched March 31, 1866. Tons, 467. First voyage, Capt. Cyrus Hall, from Boston, Oct. 20, 1866, for Liverpool; passage 21 days. Abandoned, sinking, after a typhoon, March 13, 1875, in lon. 14, lat. 49.38 N., and the crew was taken off by the barque *Victoria* and landed in Liverpool.

12. Barque *John Worster*. Built by James O. Curtis in Medford. Launched May 11, 1867. Tons, 611. First voyage, in ballast for Philadelphia, and loaded there for San Francisco, Capt. G. B. Knowles.

13. Ship *Springfield*. Built by James O. Curtis in Medford. Launched Nov. 19, 1868. Length, 170 ft.; breadth, 36 ft.; depth, 23.5 ft.; tons, 1,043. First voyage, Capt. Jas. S. Dwight, from Boston, Dec. 28, 1868, for Bombay; passage 123 days. Sold in Hamburg, 1880, and sailed under the German flag; renamed *Christina*.

14. Ship *Cashmere*. Built by James O. Curtis in Medford. Launched May 22, 1869. Length, 166 ft.; breadth, 32½ ft.; depth, 21½ ft.; tons, 937. First voyage, Capt. S. K. Kingman, from Boston, July 3, 1869, for Batavia; passage, 100 days. Changed into a barque in 1881. The barque *Cashmere* encountered a typhoon in Van Diemen's Straits, Sept. 12, 1885; all the masts were cut away, and Capt. Alex. Nicols and first and second mates washed overboard; with only one boat left, part of the crew started for land. The remainder of the crew stayed by the ship for nine days, when they managed to make a raft and left the vessel. They reached shore, and after many days of travel arrived at Nagasaki, Japan. The cargo being oil, the vessel did not sink, but was never found.

15. Ship *Pilgrim*. Built by J. T. Foster of Medford, the last vessel built there. Launched Dec. 3, 1873. Length, 173 ft.; breadth, 35 ft.; depth, 20 ft.; tons, 957. First voyage, from Boston, Capt. Fowle, Feb. 14, 1874, for Hong Kong; passage, 121 days. Changed to a barque in 1880.

16. Ship *North American*. Built by Messrs. Curtis & Smith in East Boston. Launched Jan. 3, 1873. Length, 219.65 ft.; breadth, 41 ft.; depth, 24.05 ft.; tons, 1,584. First voyage, Capt. G. W. Tucker, New York, May 4, 1873, for Melbourne; passage, 72 days. This ship made several remarkable short passages, for instance: New York to Melbourne, 72 days, 14,112 miles, 196 miles per day; Melbourne to San Francisco, 51 days, 10,500 miles, 204 miles per day; San Francisco to Liverpool, 93 days, 16,919 miles, 182 miles per day, or a grand total of 216 days, 41,539 miles, 192 miles average per day, or 8 miles per hour, for 216 consecutive sailing days. She was lost in a typhoon on her way from Japan to New York, July 23, 1892.

17. Ship *Charger* (second). Built by Smith & Townsend in East Boston. Launched April 18, 1874. Length, 205 ft.; breadth, 40 ft.; depth, 24 ft.; tons, 1,444. First voyage, Capt. G. B. Knowles, New York, June 9, 1874, to San Francisco; passage, 128 days.

18. Charts showing the passage of the ship *South American*. Built by Smith & Townsend in East Boston. Launched Sept. 2, 1876. Length, 245 ft.; breadth, 41 ft. 10 in.; depth, 25 ft. 6 in.; tons, 1,762. First voyage, Capt. G. B. Knowles, New York, Dec. 3, 1876, for San Francisco; passage, 109 days. The *South American* was at her time the fastest sailing vessel afloat. She made a voyage from San Francisco to Liverpool, thence to Cardiff, Eng., thence to Hong Kong and back to San Francisco, in 10 months and 17 days, including discharging and loading time. This is the quickest sailing time on record around the world. She also made three consecutive passages from San Francisco to Liverpool in 100 days each; once to Cardiff in 89 days, thence Hong Kong to New York in 88 days. She was lost Sept. 15, 1889, in Struy's Bay, Cape L'Agulhas, southern end of Africa. The charts also show the quick passages of the *Charger* and *North American*.

19. Framed oil painting of the *Kate Hastings* (No. 1).

20. Framed oil painting of the *Nonantum* (No. 8).

21. Full-rigged model of the *Cashmere* (No. 14); loaned.

22. Framed oil painting of the steamship *Mississippi* (formerly *Memphis*), 1,321 tons, built at Dunbarton, Scotland, in

1863. She was used as a blockade runner during the war, and was captured by the U. S. Government; was purchased by William F. Weld & Co., and run for some years by them on their New Orleans line; was sold to the New York and Azorean S. S. Co., managed by Henry Hastings & Co., and run to the Azores; finally sold to the Oregon Improvement Co., of Portland, Oregon.

23. Framed rigged model of the *Cutwater* (No. 6).

24. Model of the *Kate Hastings* (No. 1); rigged as a ship.

25, 26. Two boarding pikes and a cutlass, used on board ship as a defence against pirates.

27. Oil painting of the barque *Kate Hastings* (No. 1); framed.

28. Framed photograph of the ship *North American* (No. 16).

29. Framed photograph of the ship *Daring* dismasted off Baker's Island, May 26, 1865 (No. 9).

30. Photograph of the ship *New Era* on the stocks; framed.

31. Framed photograph of the exhibit (this collection) of Henry Hastings & Co. at the Fair of the Mass. Mechanics' Charitable Association in 1887, which received a gold medal.

32. Framed photograph of the same exhibit at the Maritime Exhibition in Mechanics' Building in 1890, which took the first award.

33. Framed crayon portrait of Henry Hastings; born Sept. 2, 1818; died Aug. 9, 1887.

34. Framed oil painting of the private signal of the firm of "Henry Hastings & Company."

35. Sign of Henry Hastings at 126 State street; fifty years old.

36. Half shell of the *Tridachna*, a monster single-valved conch from Singapore.

37. Framed chart of the private signals of the merchants of Boston.

38. "Off the Cape"; an old colored lithograph, framed, of a ship off Cape Horn.

The Committee has placed two new cases in the large room on the first floor, in order to attract visitors who have not yet

learned that we have three stories in this building, containing interesting relics of Boston's history.

A detailed list of the Accessions to the Society's Collections during the past year accompanies this Report.

The Committee would add its word to the general expression of regret at the loss of its former chairman, the late Samuel H. Russell. His unremitting interest in this Society showed itself to no greater advantage than in the faithful discharge of the duties of this Committee. During the whole course of our history, his wide acquaintance and cultivated taste brought to our collections many objects of great and permanent value.

For the Committee,

S. ARTHUR BENT,

Clerk.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

In spite of the financial depression of the past year, the receipts of the Society almost reached the highest point ever attained, and notwithstanding the increase of expenditures caused by the loan exhibition of pictures of clipper ships at the beginning of the year, and the addition of new rooms at its close, we carry a balance to new account.

The Permanent or Life Membership Fund amounted on Dec. 31, 1894, to \$16,626.65. During the past year \$1,000 were received in payment of the legacy of the late J. Henry Stickney, of Baltimore. The fund has been invested by the purchase of bonds at the following prices :

1893.					
August 22.	Five City of Cleveland	5	per cent. Bonds	.	\$5,156 94
" 23.	Three City of Boston	4	" "	.	3,043 58
" 24.	Two City of Boston	4	" "	.	2,029 28
October 31.	Three City of Cleveland	5	" "	.	3,237 08
1894.					
Nov. 10.	Two City of Dayton	5	" "	.	2,215 00
Total					<hr/> \$15,681 88

The balance, \$944.77, remains in the New England Trust Company, as will be seen by the accompanying statement of the year's transactions. [See p. 53.]

S. ARTHUR BENT,

Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY.

The whole number of volumes received during the past year was 52; of pamphlets, 163. Among the more notable accessions were: The literary papers of Russell Sturgis, from Major Sturgis; "The Daggett-Doggett Family," from the Rev. C. D. Bradlee; "Colonial History, Illustrated by Medals," from Mr. W. T. R. Marvin; "The Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts," in 19 volumes, from the Secretary, Mr. S. D. Nickerson; "Schools and Schoolboys of Old Boston"; "The Street Maps of Boston," from Mr. W. H. Whitmore; "The Constitution of the Boston Fire Club, 1824," from Mr. Edward I. Browne; "The Early Records of Providence," Vol. IV, from Mr. T. S. Mitchell, the previous volumes having been already received from the same gentleman; "The Professional and Industrial History of Suffolk County," three volumes, from Mr. D. H. Coolidge; Artillery Election Sermons for 1732, '36, '38, '58, '67, '74, 1816; Fourth of July Orations, 1799, 1810, '15, '25.

A "List of the Accessions and Donors" is given on pages 51 and 52.

The acquisition of new rooms, into which the library has been moved, together with additional shelf room, will allow the Society to accept donations of books relating to the history of Boston, or pamphlets on the same subject.

For the Library Committee,

S. ARTHUR BENT,

Clerk.

REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Samuel Wells, Chairman of the committee appointed to nominate officers of the Society, to hold office for the year 1895, reported the following names :

For Clerk and Treasurer.

SAMUEL ARTHUR BENT.

For Directors.

CURTIS GUILD,	JOHN LATHROP,
DAVID H. COOLIDGE,	GEORGE O. CARPENTER,
HAMILTON A. HILL,	BENJAMIN C. CLARK,
JOSHUA P. BODFISH,	JAMES F. HUNNEWELL,
LEVI L. WILLCUTT.	

A ballot being ordered, they were declared elected.

The foregoing reports were accepted and ordered placed on file. The Society then adjourned.

S. ARTHUR BENT,
Clerk.

ACCESSIONS TO THE LIBRARY, 1894.

DONORS.	VOLS.	PAM- PHLETS.
American Historical Association		1
American Historical Society		2
Andrews, C. Stanley	1	
Appleton, Nathan	3	14
Art Museum, Trustees of		1
Beck, Frederick	1	
Bent, S. Arthur		5
Boston Park Commissioners		2
Boston Public Library		18
Bostonian Publishing Company		1
Bradlee, Rev. Caleb D.	1	1
Brookline Public Library		1
Browne, Edward I.	1	
Brown, Francis H.	1	
Buffalo Historical Society		1
Carpenter, George O.		1
Cheney, Mrs. Arthur		1
Colonial Wars, Mass. Society of		1
Commissioners of Labor	1	
Coolidge, David H.	3	
Dedham Historical Society		4
Delaware Bureau of Education		3
Ernst, C. W.		1
Essex Institute, Salem		2
Folsom, Albert A.		2
Goodwin, Daniel		1
Green, Samuel A.		4
Guild, Curtis		1
Hayden, Albert F.		5
Hapgood, Warren	1	
Horton, E. S.		1
Houghton, Mifflin & Co.	1	
	14	74

DONORS.	VOLS.	PAM- PHLETS.
<i>Number brought forward,</i>	14	74
Hill, Hamilton A.	4	4
Hunnewell, James F.	1	
Huntoon, Mrs. D. T. V.		3
Jackson, William		1
Kneeland, Mrs. J. A.	1	
Lodge, Henry Cabot		1
Massachusetts Colonial Society		1
Massachusetts Humane Society		1
Marvin, W. T. R.	1	27
Matthews, Nathan, Jr.	2	
McLeod, F. F.	1	
Means, James		1
Missouri Historical Society		1
Mitchell, T. S.	1	
New England Historic Genealogical Society		2
New England Society of New York		1
Nickerson, S. D.	19	
Ohio Historical and Philosophical Society		1
Osgood, Martha B., Estate of		1
Peabody Institute, Trustees of		2
Porter, Edward G.		1
Potumtuck Valley Association of Deerfield		1
Public Reservations, Trustees of		1
Purchased	4	16
Rhode Island Historical Society		1
Slafter, Edmund F.		1
Shreve, G. W.		10
Sons of American Revolution, Mass. Society of	1	
Sturgis, Russell	1	
Spalding, Edward	-	7
St. Andrew's Royal Arch Chapter		1
Taunton Public Library		1
Whitmore, William H.	2	
Yale University		2
Total	52	163

ACCESSIONS

TO THE SOCIETY'S COLLECTIONS, 1894.

DONOR.	DESCRIPTION.
Appleton, Nathan	Funeral of Gen. Corse and other cards, programmes, notices, etc.
Balfour, David M.	Beacon Hill in 1736, showing the estates and owners. Drawn by Alexander Miller, Civil Engineer.
Bent, S. Arthur	Engraved likeness of the late Henry W. Paine.
Blanchard, S. Stillman	Framed oil portrait of Thomas Blanchard, inventor.
Boyd, Francis	Flag of the 4th Co., 30th Reg., 1st Div., Mass. Vol. Militia.
Bowditch, Alex. G.	Framed photograph of Hollis Street Church; built 1788; removed to Braintree, 1810; photograph taken in 1893.
Bradford, Phœbe C.	Photograph of the Merchant House, Pearl Street.
Bradlee, Rev. C. D.	Framed diploma of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Denmark, with signature of Christian IX, the President; photograph of George C. Shattuck, M. D.
Browne, Edward I.	Specimens of Confederate money; "Columbian Centinel," March 4, 1801; "Massachusetts Gazette," 1771; promissory note of James Leach for two dollars, 1794; a bullet from Bunker Hill, and another from Stillwater.
Black, J. W.	Photograph of the burning of the Globe Theatre, 1894; photograph of "The Traveller" building, State Street; photograph of the Tremont House, taken May, 1894; four photographs of the Tremont Street fire in Roxbury.
Carpenter, Geo. O., Jr.	Manuscript Elegy on John Hancock, 1793.
Chamberlain, Miss J.	Blue plate, with picture of McDonough's Victory.
Christ Church, Wards and Vestry of.	Yoke and irons of one of the bells in Christ Church, with a wheel set in the floor through which the bell rope passed. It is the original white oak stock, with wrought iron hangings and stop stay, of one of the bells sent from England in 1744. The wheels in the floor where the bell ropes passed served to prevent friction, and inside them are other wheels which run on <i>ball bearings</i> .

DONOR.	DESCRIPTION.
Clark, Benjamin C.	"The Old and the New," photograph of the Old State House and the Ames Building; framed.
Clarke, Thomas Wm.	Three plaster casts of Royal Arms of Great Britain, from an 8-in. howitzer, 1727; arms of Lord George Sackville, 1759; and another on a gun captured at Yorktown.
Clarke, W. B.	Menu of dinner of the Sons of American Revolution; Union Boat Club, 1891.
Cotter, Percy H. (Loan).	A cutlass dug up on the Nickerson estate on the south side of Bunker Hill.
Crooker, Elmer H.	Brick from the Auchmuty House in Roxbury.
Croft, Rev. S. B.	A Franklin medal given to Thomas Powars in 1796.
Curtis, Henry P.	Photographs of No. 296 Beacon Street, the residence of Dr. O. W. Holmes; the corner of Beacon and Bowdoin Streets; the corner of Beacon and Mt. Vernon Streets; Mt. Vernon Street near Beacon Street; Bowdoin Street and Beacon Hill Place.
Curtis, Miss Isabella P.	Ticket to dinner given to President John Adams at Faneuil Hall in 1797; other tickets, and rules of the Assembly, 1794.
Daly, John T.	Menu of banquet to John S. Damrell, Inspector of Buildings, with picture of the Old State House and a reproduction of the tablet in the corridor.
Davis, J. Alba	Pocketbook belonging to Joshua Davis (1762-1842).
Folsom, Albert A.	Coupon tickets of the excursions of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in 1885 and 1894.
Forbes, Frank H.	Piece of the foundation of Central Wharf; put down in 1814, taken up in 1889.
Hastings, Henry	Fifteen models of ships and other articles; with loan of models of two full-rigged ships.
Hill, Hamilton A.	Twenty-sixth Anniversary of the Congregational Club, Programme, April 23, 1894.
Holman, T. A.	Photographs of pictures of old ships, taken from the exhibition of the Bostonian Society, 1894.
Hoyt, George	Broadside, with view of W. P. Tewksbury's Bookstore in Washington Street.
Huntoon, Mrs. D. T. V.	Vouchers on the Gardiner Greene — Vane House; "Why Henry Laurens ordered his body to be burned"; Bunker Hill Centennial, 1875, and other papers.
Kellogg, Warren F.	Photograph of the <i>Nightingale</i> and other clipper ships.
Lane, J. Ballard	Manuscript document of 1669.
Leonard, Samuel H.	Advertisement of the steamer <i>Argo</i> to Fort Independence in 1861.

DONOR.	DESCRIPTION.
Lunt, William P.	Autographs of Daniel Webster, Professor J. W. Webster, Edward Everett, George Lunt, and many others; engraved portraits of Increase Mather, James Otis, Isaiah Thomas (2), Rev. F. Prince.
Marvin, W. T. R.	Ticket of admission to the Consecration of Bishop Lawrence, Oct. 5, 1893; programme of the Wendell Phillips Memorial Service in 1885; Everett Athenaeum supper menu, 1876; bill of lading of the ship <i>Adventurer</i> , Jonathan Belcher, owner. Capt. Ebenezer Bowditch, 1726-7; three old bills of lading, 1808, etc.
Matthews, Nathan, Jr.	Bonner's map of Boston, 1722; Norman's map, 1789; Carleton's map, 1803.
May, Henry A.	Programmes of the Dorchester Historical Society; Everett Centenary, etc.
Mitchell, Miss Bessie M.	Piece of the ship <i>Cadmus</i> , which brought Lafayette to this country in 1824; and old papers.
Mullett, A. E.	Lithographs of Rev. Mr. Laurie; of Bunker Hill Monument dedication; a badge worn then, and programmes.
Norcross, Grenville H.	A commission signed by Gov. Claflin; a framed etching, by Bicknell, of Hunt's portrait of Francis Gardner.
Osgood, Martha B., Estate of	Notices of meetings of the Alert Fire Company, 1815; agreement with J. Q. Adams, 1809; bill of lading, 1779; meeting of Mass. Char. Ass., 1809.
Parker, Miss Sarah	Framed photograph of Hon. Ebenezer Seaver, M. C., of Roxbury, and of the sickle pear tree, the first in Massachusetts; introduced by him between 1803 and 1813, and still standing in Roxbury.
Pierce, Edward L.	Daguerreotype of Charles Sumner taken in 1853, and engraved for Pierce's Life of Sumner.
Pratt, John F.	Etchings of the Old South Church, 1675; of the Rev. Roger Price; of Revere's picture of Boston enlarged.
Pratt, Franklin S.	Card of Charles J. Guiteau, Attorney-at-law, Boston.
Purchased	Oil painting of Dock Square, from a sketch made by Nathaniel Holmes in 1811.
Quincy, Henry P.	Framed oil painting by Salmon, "The Wharves of Boston in 1829," from the estate of his brother, the late Edmund Quincy.
Reed, Mrs. Mary C.	A watch case belonging to the late Billings Briggs; also his portrait, and two Tam o' Shanter pitchers.
Reed, Samuel N.	A ticket to the Peace Jubilee Chorus in 1872.
Reynolds, William H.	Photographs of the Roxbury floods, etc.

DONOR.	DESCRIPTION.
Roby, Warren G.	Colored photograph of Daniel Webster, from a daguerreotype in possession of the donor.
Russell, Samuel H.	Broadside of the Boston Federal Band, of which John Howard Payne was captain, 1803; Badge and Ribbon of the Cincinnati (by Lady Playfair) once owned by Gen. Dearborn, and worn in Washington's presence in 1789.
Russell, Mrs. S. H.	Three volumes of policies of Marine insurance in 1803, kept by N. P. Russell, as successor to Peter C. Brooks.
Salter, Miss Edith H.	Wooden post to support a street lantern, taken from the attic of No. 1 Staniford Street (Dr. Salter's house) where it had been for sixty-five years; a bill of 1841, with view of the Old Corner Bookstore.
Seagrave, Daniel	Two pairs of silver shoe buckles, once belonging to Ethan Allen Greenwood, of the Columbian Museum.
Sprague, Frank W.	Broadsides: "The <i>Chesapeake</i> and <i>Shannon</i> "; "The <i>Constitution</i> and <i>Java</i> "; "The <i>Peacock</i> and <i>Hornet</i> "; California Mining Co., 1849; ship <i>Duxbury</i> , etc.
Urbino, S. R.	A tile from the Hancock house.
Watson, William	A French map of Boston during the siege, 1776. Presented to Professor Watson by M. Muret, Surveyor of the city of Paris.
Weston, Mrs. F. E.	Order of exercises, Boston Female Asylum, 1812; and other broadsides.
Whitmore, Wm. H.	Maps to accompany Hales' "Street Maps of Boston."
Willard, Miss Susanna (Loan.)	A hatchment, of framed embroidery, of the Willard arms, worked by Miss Mary Willard, daughter of President Willard of Harvard College, when a schoolgirl in 1795.
Young, Mrs. E. W.	Carved ship's figurehead made by Isaac Fowle about 1820.

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 Henchman, Nathaniel H.
 Hersey, Alfred H.
 Hersey, Horatio B.

Hickok, Gilman C.
 Higgins, Richard R.
 *Higginson, Waldo
 Hill, Clement Hugh
 Hills, William S.
 Hodgkins, William E.
 Hogg, John
 Hollingsworth, Sumner
 Hollis, J. Edward
 Homans, John, 2d
 Homer, Charles S.
 Hoogs, Stephen F.
 Hooper, Edward W.
 Hooper, Samuel Hooper
 Hopkins, Charles A.
 Hopkins, Frederick S.
 Hopkins, Samuel B.
 Horton, Walter G.
 Horton, William H.
 Howe, John C.
 Howland, Daniel W.
 Howland, J. Frank
 Hubbard, Charles W.
 Hubbard, James M.
 Hudson, John E.
 Humphreys, Richard C.
 Hunnewell, H. H.
 Hunnewell, James F.
 Huntington, William E.
 Hurd, Charles E.
 Iasigi, Joseph A.
 Inches, Charles E.
 Jackson, William
 Jackson, William F.
 Jackson, William H.
 James, Mrs. John W.
 Jeffries, John
 Jelly, George F.
 Jenks, Thomas L.
 Jenney, Bernard
 Jernegan, H. M.
 Jewett, Miss Sarah Orne
 Johnson, Mrs. Abby H.
 Johnson, Arthur S.
 Johnson, Edward
 Johnson, Edward C.
 Johnson, Hiram
 Johnson, Miss Isabel L.
 Johnson, James C.
 Johnson, Samuel
 Jones, Benjamin M.
 Jones, Clarence W.
 Jones, Peter C.
 Joy, John D. W.
 Kehew, Mrs. Mary M.
 Kellen, William V.
 Kellogg, Charles W.
 Kellogg, Edward B.
 *Kendall, Charles S.
 Kendall, Joseph S.
 Kendrick, James R.
 Kennedy, Charles A.
 Kennedy, Miss Louise
 Kidder, Nathaniel Thayer
 Kimball, Lemuel C.
 King, D. Webster
 Kitson, Samuel J.
 Knapp, George B.
 Kurtz, Charles Carroll
 Ladd, Babson S.
 Lamb, Henry W.
 Lamson, Daniel S.
 Lancaster, Charles B.
 Lane, John Ballard
 Langmaid, Samuel W.
 Las Casas, W. B. de
 Lathrop, John
 Lawrence, Francis W.
 Lawrence, William
 Lawson, Thomas W.
 Leavitt, Mrs. E. D.
 Lee, Miss Alice
 Lee, Mrs. William
 Lee, William H.
 Leonard, Amos M.
 Leonard, Charles H.
 Leonard, Samuel H.
 Lewis, Mrs. John A.
 Libbie, Charles F., Jr.
 Lilly, Channing
 Lincoln, Frederic W.
 Lincoln, S. A.

- Lincoln, Solomon
 Lincoln, William E.
 Lincoln, William Henry
 Little, Arthur M.
 Little, Edward R.
 Little, James L.
 Little, Samuel
 Lloyd, Andrew J.
 Lockwood, Rhodes
 Longfellow, Miss Alice M.
 Lord, Robert W.
 Loring, Victor J.
 Lovering, Charles T.
 Lovering, Daniel, Jr.
 *Lovering, Joseph S.
 Lovett, George L.
 *Lowell, Edward J.
 Lowell, Francis C.
 Macullar, Charles E.
 Mandell, Samuel P.
 Mann, George Sumner
 Mann, Jonathan H.
 Mann, Roland W.
 Marcy, Henry S.
 Marston, Stephen W.
 Mason, Henry Lowell
 *Mather, Mrs. Ellen E.
 Matthews, Albert
 May, Miss Eleanor Goddard
 May, Frederick W. G.
 May, John Joseph
 May, Samuel
 McAlpine, Charles A.
 McClennan, Arthur W.
 McCormac, Frank W.
 McDonald, James A.
 McGlenen, Edward W.
 McIntyre, Peter
 McLeod, Frank F.
 Mead, Edwin D.
 Means, James
 Merritt, E. P.
 Metcalf, Albert
 Metcalf, Henry B.
 Meyer, George von L.
 Miller, Henry F.
 Mills, Dexter T.
 Mills, George Washington
 Minot, Francis
 Minot, Lawrence
 Mitchell, Thomas S.
 Monks, Richard J.
 Moors, Joseph B.
 Morison, John H.
 Morrison, Charles E.
 Morse, Henry A.
 Morse, Henry C.
 Morse, John T.
 Morton, John D.
 Moseley, Mrs. Alexander
 Moseley, Frederic C.
 Nash, Bennett H.
 Nash, Herbert
 Nash, Nathaniel C.
 Newhall, H. F.
 Newhall, Lucian
 Newman, William H. H.
 Nichols, Francis H.
 Nichols, Frank W.
 Nickerson, James F.
 *Niles, Thomas
 Noble, John
 North, Frederic O.
 Nowell, Mrs. Harriet C.
 Nowell, Thomas S.
 Noyes, F. A.
 O'Brien, Edward F.
 Oliver, George S. J.
 Otis, Mrs. William C.
 Owen, Miss E. S.
 Page, Mrs. Kate Chase
 Paine, Robert Treat
 Palmer, Mrs. B. A.
 Palmer, LeRoy H.
 Palmer, Miss P. C.
 Park, William D.
 Parker, E. Francis
 Parker, George F.
 Parsons, Albert S.
 Patridge, Eugene E.
 Patterson, Thomas F.
 Peabody, Francis H.

Peabody, Frederick W.
 Peabody, Oliver W.
 Peabody, Philip G.
 Pearmain, S. B.
 Perkins, Charles B.
 Perkins, Mrs. Elizabeth W.
 Perkins, James D.
 Phelps, Arthur D.
 Phelps, George H.
 Phillbrook, George H.
 Phillips, Elijah B.
 Phipps, Benjamin
 Pickman, Dudley S.
 Pierce, George F.
 Pierce, Wallace L.
 Piper, Henry A.
 Pollock, Charles
 Poole, Lucius
 Porter, Alexander S.
 Potter, Edward S.
 Powers, Patrick H.
 Prang, Louis
 Pratt, Edward Ellerton
 Pratt, Frederic A.
 Pratt, John F.
 Prescott, George M.
 Prescott, William A.
 Pridee, William H.
 Prince, Frederick O.
 Putnam, George F.
 Putnam, Henry W.
 *Quincy, Edmund
 Quincy, Henry P.
 Rand, Arnold A.
 Read, William
 Reed, Charles M.
 Reed, Henry R.
 Reed, John H.
 Reynolds, Edward B.
 Rhodes, Stephen H.
 Rice, Alexander H.
 Rice, Henry A.
 Rice, John H.
 Rich, J. Rogers
 Richards, Dexter N.
 Richardson, Augustus

Richardson, Frederic L.
 Richardson, Thomas O.
 Ricker, James W.
 Ricker, Mrs. James W.
 Ritchie, John
 Robbins, Elliott D.
 Robbins, George W.
 Roberts, Oliver A.
 Robinson, William F.
 Roby, Warren Guild
 Rodocanachi, John M.
 Rogers, Mrs. William B.
 Roundy, Franklin F.
 *Russ, Augustus
 Russell, Arthur H.
 Russell, Edward
 Russell, Edward T.
 Russell, Mrs. Robert S.
 Rust, William A.
 Saltonstall, Leverett
 Sampson, Oscar H.
 Sanford, Seneca
 Sargent, Arthur H.
 *Sargent, Lucius M.
 Sawyer, Arthur W.
 Sawyer, Henry N.
 Sawyer, Joseph
 Sawyer, Timothy T.
 Schouler, James
 Seabury, Frank
 Seabury, J. M., 2d
 Sears, Eben
 Sears, Philip H.
 Shaler, Nathaniel S.
 Shattuck, George O.
 Shepard, Lindsley H.
 Shreve, William P.
 Shuman, Samuel
 *Shurtleff, Hiram S.
 Slade, Daniel Denison
 Slade, Denison Rogers
 Slade, Lucius
 Smith, Albert O.
 Smith, Charles C.
 Smith, William E.
 Snelling, Nathaniel G.

Snow, Samuel T.
 Sowdon, Arthur J. C.
 Spear, Edmund D.
 Speare, Alden
 Spencer, Aaron W.
 Sprague, Charles F.
 Sprague, Henry H.
 Sprout, William B.
 Stearns, Charles A.
 Stearns, James P.
 Stearns, Richard H.
 Stedman, George
 Stetson, Alpheus M.
 Stevens, Benjamin F.
 Stevens, Francis H.
 Stevens, William Stanford
 *Stickney, J. Henry
 Story, Joseph
 Stowe, William E.
 Stowell, Alexander
 Stratton, Charles E.
 Strong, Edward A.
 Strout, A. A.
 Sullivan, Richard
 Sumner, Alfred H.
 Sweetser, John
 Talbot, William H.
 Tapley, Amos P.
 Temple, Thomas F.
 Tenney, Alonzo C.
 Tenney, Benjamin F.
 Terrill, Mrs. George W.
 Thatcher, Franklin N.
 Thorndike, S. Lothrop
 Thurber, Samuel
 Titus, Mrs. Nelson V.
 Todd, Thomas
 Tolman, James P.
 Torrey, Benjamin B.
 Tower, C. B.
 Trask, William B.
 Tucker, George W.
 Tufts, Mrs. Susan E.
 Turner, Edward
 Turner, Henry R.
 Tuttle, J. H.

Ulman, William C.
 Van Derlip, Willard C.
 Van Voorhis, John C.
 Vaughan, Francis W.
 Vose, George H.
 Vose, James W.
 Wales, George W.
 Wales, John
 Walker, Mrs. Nathaniel
 Wallace, Cranmore N.
 Wallburg, Ottomar
 Walley, Henshaw B.
 Ward, Reginald H.
 Warren, Mrs. J. Sullivan
 Warren, John Collins
 Warren, Marcellus R.
 Washburn, Henry S.
 *Waterhouse, Francis A.
 Watson, William
 Way, C. Granville
 Wead, Leslie C.
 Webster, John H.
 Weeks, Andrew G.
 Weeks, W. B. P.
 Welch, Charles A.
 Weld, Aaron Davis, Jr.
 Weld, George W.
 Weld, Mrs. Moses W.
 Wellington, George Y.
 Wells, Benjamin W.
 Wells, Mrs. Elizabeth Sewall
 Wells, Samuel
 Wentworth, Ariocho
 Wentworth, William P.
 Weston, Thomas
 Wheeler, G. H.
 White, Charles G.
 White, Donald E.
 Whiting, Frederick J.
 Whitman, Henry
 Whitmore, William H.
 Whitney, David R.
 Whitney, Edward
 Whitney, Mrs. Edward
 Whittemore, Augustus
 Whittemore, Henry

Whitwell, Frederick S.
 Wilbur, George B.
 Wilder, William H.
 Williams, Alexander
 Williams, David W.
 Williams, Jacob L.
 Williams, Moses
 Williams, Robert B.
 Williams, Samuel S. C.
 Williams, William C.
 Wilmarth, Henry D.
 Wilson, Henry C.
 Winslow, Samuel W.

Winslow, Winthrop C.
 Winthrop, Thomas L.
 Wolcott, Mrs. Henrietta L. T.
 Wolcott, Roger
 *Wood, Charles G.
 Woods, Henry
 Woodward, C. Elliot
 Woodward, Harlow E.
 Worster, John E.
 Wright, John G.
 Wyman, Edward
 *Wyman, Howard

* Deceased.

BOSTONIAN SOCIETY.

*ORGANIZED TO PROMOTE THE STUDY OF THE HISTORY OF BOSTON,
AND THE PRESERVATION OF ITS ANTIQUITIES.*

BY-LAWS.

I.

OBJECTS.

It shall be the duty of members, so far as it may be in their power, to carry out the objects of the Society, by collecting, by gift, loan, or purchase, books, manuscripts, and pictures, and by such other suitable means as may from time to time seem expedient.

II.

MEMBERS.

The members of the Bostonian Society shall be such persons, either resident or non-resident in Boston, as shall, after having been proposed and accepted as candidates at any regular monthly meeting by the Directors, be elected by the votes of a majority of the members present and voting.

III.

HONORARY AND CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Honorary and Corresponding members shall be nominated by the Directors, and shall be elected by ballot by two-thirds of the members present and voting. They may take part in the meetings of the Society, but shall not be entitled to vote.

IV.

ADMISSION FEE AND ASSESSMENTS.

Each member shall pay five dollars at the time of his admission, and five dollars each first of January afterwards, into the treasury of the Society for its general purposes; but if any member shall neglect to pay his admission fee or annual assessment, for three months after the same is due, he shall be liable to forfeit his membership at any time when the Directors shall so order.

The payment of the sum of thirty dollars in any one year by any member of the Society shall constitute him a life member of the Society; life members shall be free from assessments, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of annual members. The money received for such life membership shall constitute a fund, of which not more than twenty per cent. together with the annual income, shall be spent in any one year.

V.

CERTIFICATES.

Certificates signed by the President and countersigned by the Treasurer, shall be issued to all persons who have become life members of the Society.

VI.

MEETINGS.

The annual meeting of the Society shall be held on the second Tuesday in January, and regular meetings shall be held on the second Tuesday of every month, excepting June, July, August, and September, at such time and place as the Directors shall appoint. Special meetings shall be called by the Clerk, under the instruction of the Directors.

At all meetings ten members shall be a quorum for business. All Committees shall be appointed by the Chair, unless otherwise ordered.

VII.

OFFICERS.

The officers of the Society shall be nine Directors, a President, a Clerk, and a Treasurer. The Directors, Clerk and Treasurer, shall be chosen by ballot at the annual meeting in January, and shall hold office for one year, and until others are duly chosen and qualified in their stead.

The President shall be chosen by the Board of Directors, from their number, at their first meeting after election, or at any adjournment thereof.

The offices of Clerk and Treasurer may be held by the same person.

VIII.

VACANCIES.

Any vacancies in the Board of Directors, or the office of Clerk or Treasurer, may be filled for the remainder of the term at any regular meeting of the Society, by the votes of two-thirds of the members present and voting.

In the absence of the Clerk at any meeting of the Society, a Clerk *pro tempore* shall be chosen.

IX.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

At the monthly meeting in December, a Nominating Committee of five persons shall be appointed, who shall report at the annual meeting a list of candidates for the places to be filled.

X.

PRESIDING OFFICER.

The President, or in his absence, one of the Directors, shall preside at all meetings of the Society. In the absence of all these officers, a President *pro tempore* shall be chosen.

XI.

DUTIES OF THE CLERK.

The Clerk shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of his duties.

He shall notify all meetings of the Society. He shall keep an exact record of all the proceedings of the Society at its meetings.

He shall conduct the general correspondence of the Society, and place on file all letters received.

He shall enter the names of members systematically in books kept for the purpose, and issue certificates of life membership.

The Clerk shall have such charge of all property in the possession of the Society as may from time to time be delegated to him by the Board of Directors.

He shall acknowledge each loan or gift that may be made to and accepted in behalf of the Society.

XII.

DUTIES OF TREASURER.

The Treasurer shall collect all moneys due to the Society, and pay all bills against the Society, when approved by the Board of Directors.

He shall keep a full account of the receipts and expenditures in a book belonging to the Society, which shall always be open to the inspection of the Directors; and at the annual meeting in January, he shall make a written report of all his doings for the year preceding.

The Treasurer shall give bond in the sum of one hundred dollars, with one surety, for the faithful discharge of his duties.

XIII.

DUTIES AND POWERS OF DIRECTORS.

The Directors shall superintend and conduct the prudential and executive business of the Society; shall authorize all expenditures of money; fix all salaries; provide a common seal; receive and act upon all resignations and forfeitures of membership, and see that the By-laws are duly complied with.

The Directors shall have full power to comply with the terms of the lease of the rooms in the Old State House, made with the City of Boston, and to make all necessary rules and regulations required in the premises.

They shall annually, in the month of April, make a careful comparison of the articles in the possession of the Society with the list to be returned to the City of Boston under the terms of the lease, and certify to its correctness.

They shall make a report of their doings at the annual meeting of the Society.

The Directors may, from time to time, appoint such sub-committees as they deem expedient.

In case of any vacancy in the office of Clerk or Treasurer, they shall have power to choose a Clerk or Treasurer *pro tempore* till the next meeting of the Society.

XIV.

MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS.

Regular meetings of the Directors shall be held on the day previous to the regular meetings of the Society, at an hour to be fixed by the President; special meetings of the Directors shall be held in such manner as they may appoint; and a majority shall constitute a quorum for business.

XV.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The President shall annually, in the month of January, appoint two Directors, who, with the President, shall constitute the Committee of Finance, to examine, from time to time, the books and accounts of the Treasurer; to audit his accounts at the close of the year, and to report upon the expediency of proposed expenditures of money.

XVI.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The President shall annually, in the month of January, appoint four standing committees, as follows:

Committee on the Rooms.

A committee of seven members, to be styled the Committee on the Rooms, of which the President and Clerk of the Society shall be members *ex-officiis*, who shall have charge of all the arrangements of the Rooms, (except books, manuscripts, and other objects appropriate to the Library,) offered as gifts or loans; the hanging of pictures, and the general arrangement of the Society's collections in their department.

Committee on Papers.

A committee of three members, to be styled the Committee on Papers, who shall have charge of the subject of papers to be read, or other exercises of a like nature, at the monthly meetings of the Society.

Committee on Membership.

A committee of five or more members, to be styled the Committee on Membership, whose duty it shall be to give information in relation to the purposes of the Society, and increase its membership.

Committee on the Library.

A committee of five members, to be styled the Committee on the Library, who shall have charge of all the arrangements of the Library, including the acceptance or rejection of all books, manuscripts and other objects appropriate to the Library, offered as gifts or loans, and the general arrangement of the Society's collections in their department.

These four committees shall perform the duties above set forth, under the general supervision of the Directors.

Vacancies which may occur in any of these committees during their term of service shall be filled by the President.

XVII.

AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS.

Amendments to the By-laws may be made, at any annual meeting, by the vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting. They may also be made by the like vote at any regular meeting, provided notice of the same be contained in a call for such meeting issued by the Clerk, and sent to every member.

(VOL. 3 #4)



PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

· BOSTONIAN SOCIETY ·

AT THE

ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 14, 1896.

v. 15

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OF THE
BOSTONIAN SOCIETY

AT THE
ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 14, 1896.



BOSTON:
OLD STATE HOUSE.
PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SOCIETY.
M.DCCC.XCVI.



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BOSTONIAN SOCIETY.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the Bostonian Society was held in the Council Chamber of the Old State House, on Tuesday, January 14, 1896, at 3 P. M., the President, Mr. Curtis Guild, in the chair.

The record of the last monthly meeting was read by the Clerk, and approved.

Several candidates recommended by the Directors were elected to membership in the Society, after which the President addressed the Society, as follows :

PRESIDENT GUILD'S ADDRESS.

Fellow Members of the Bostonian Society :

IN carrying out the objects of our Association, we not only perform a work interesting to ourselves, but do service of value to those that are to come after us.

Promoting the study of Boston's history, and preserving its antiquities, means much not only to the antiquarian, but to the historian, student and business man. The value and importance of the preservation of Bostonian mementoes by this Society has been proved over and over again since its formation. We cannot be too grateful for the success that has attended our efforts in obtaining as we have the custody of this time-honored edifice, the Old State House, the most

historic building in America. Every Mayor of Boston, since we first obtained footing here, has been favorably inclined towards our occupying the entire building, which we eventually shall do, if present indications are to be relied upon.

The portion now occupied by the Society is fully utilized, and that which is at present leased to other parties could be, were it in our possession, and thus made to be of increased interest as a repository of antiquarian and historic relics, books and paintings, relating to the history of Boston.

On the corporate seal of our city is inscribed "Bostonia Condita, A. D. 1630." It was the wish, so history tells us, of most of the emigrants to settle in one place, to be called Boston, after Boston in England, in honor of Rev. John Cotton of that place.

BOSTON'S EARLY HISTORY.

Winthrop, who came over from England in June, 1630, first went to Salem ; but that locality not pleasing the settlers, they next tried Charlestown ; but the water there not being good, they removed to that part of the peninsula previously called by the Indians Shawmut, and by the English Tri-Mountain, and on the 17th of September, 1630, at a meeting of the Court of Assistants, it was officially ordered that the name of the settlement should be Boston.

The city, therefore, may be said to date its foundation from that day. The growth of Boston was at first slow. Those who came over in the Winthrop colony suffered from sickness and even from scarcity of food ; in fact, they were in such serious straits that their very existence was threatened, so much so that the settlement was nicknamed Lost Town.

But the settlers never entirely lost their courage. Under Winthrop's excellent management and encouragement they persevered and went on ; they established churches and public schools as the first two requisites. In fact, Boston established the first free school in America, built the first vessel, the first printing press, first hotel and first railroad ; started the first newspaper and first temperance movement ; organized the first movement in favor of the abolition of slavery,

and the first Thanksgiving observation, and as my friend ex-Mayor Prince further remarks :

"She originated stump speaking when Rev. John Wilson, in 1657, in canvassing for Gov. Winthrop, addressed the people from the stump of a tree ;" and she also created the first public park, Boston Common.

Boston's past history, familiar to all of us, is a favorite topic for public speakers, and we have reason to be proud of it and of the men whose deeds, statesmanship and patriotism have made her name known throughout the civilized world. From the little struggling settlement of Winthrop's colonies she has grown to be a great metropolis of very nearly half a million people, and there is no halt in her progress in our time. Those of us who can look back for fifty years, and who compare Boston's territory, her population, and her institutions as they were then, with what they are to-day, cannot but be struck with the progress which has been made. But in earlier days of her history our city was prompt to form organizations and societies for the advancement of the public good and public safety.

AN OLD-TIME FIRE SOCIETY.

An interesting memento of this I find in an old-time pamphlet, which is entitled "The Rules and Regulations of the Amicable Fire Society, instituted at Boston, February 5, 1785." Printed by "Belknap and Young."

This society was formed for assisting in the saving of property from destruction by fire, and in the days when the fire department was in somewhat of a primitive condition, and Boston a small town. The subscribers, of whom there were forty, in their preamble say that :

"Sensible of the danger to which the property of individuals in populous cities is inevitably exposed by fire, and desirous of cultivating that harmony and friendly intercourse so essential in a civil community, [we] do agree to compose a society for the purpose of assisting each other when in danger, etc."

Some of our elderly members will remember the old fire-bucket days, when two or three leather fire-buckets, bearing the owner's name, used to hang in the front entries of Boston mansions. Well, here are the rules of the "Amicable Fire Society" in regard to them : —

"Each member shall keep constantly in good order, hanging in some convenient place in his dwelling house, two leather buckets, two bags and an iron bed-key. The bags to be one yard and a half in length and three-quarters of a yard in breadth, with strings at their mouths. The buckets and bags to be marked with the owner's name, under penalty of five shillings for neglect in each particular.

"If any member lose his buckets or bags at a fire, the loss shall be borne by the society, provided he makes report of the same to the clerk within thirty days after it happens ; having been previously cried by the town crier.

"At every alarm of fire, the members shall repair with their buckets, bags and key to the place where it happens, and if the house, store or shop of any members be in danger, shall use his best efforts to remove and secure all his goods and effects. Every member who shall absent himself at such time, without sufficient excuse, shall be liable to be expelled."

A secret watchword was given by which members might know each other in time of fire.

There are other provisions in the sixteen rules and regulations given, regarding admission, fines, the privileges of widows of deceased members having their houses protected, etc. The article in reference to such cases says :

"In case any member dies leaving a widow, she shall, while remaining the widow of such deceased member, be entitled to the protection of the society in the same manner as though her husband were living ; she giving information of her removal to any brother, who is hereby directed to inform the clerk thereof."

BOSTONIANS ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Then follows a written list of members and their "places of abode, stores, shops, &c." Some of the Bostonians of to-day may recognize, among these names of 1785, those of ancestors or relatives. They are as follows :—

Thos. Amory, Federal Street ; John Browne, Bridges Lane ; Wm. P. Blake, Common Street ; John Bright, Orange Street ; Geo. Burroughs, Pitts Lane ; Jos. Callender, Jr., Prince Street ; Abijah Cheever, Orange Tree Lane ; Sam'l Cobb, 4 Franklin Place ; Richard Codman, Cornhill : Wm. Coolidge, Williams Court ; Allen Crocker, 14 Marlboro Street ; J. Carter, Summer Street ; Nathaniel Foster, Federal Street ; Phoenix Frazier, Hanover Street ; Dr. Nahum Fay, Garden Court ; Joseph Fosdick, Green Street ; Jas. Green, 24 Union Street ; Jos. Head, Common Street ; J. Haskins, Jr., Orange Street ; Wm. Jackson, 29 Union Street ; Thos. K. Jones, Cold Lane ; J. McLean, 22 Franklin Place ; Geo. R. Minot, Spring Lane ; Mathias Miller, Quaker Lane ; Thos. Powers, Federal Street ; Appleton Prentiss, Cambridge Street ; Thos. & J. W. Russell, Federal Street ; Isaac Townsend, Brattle Square ; A. Welles, Jr., School Street ; John Welsh, Jr., Lyon Street ; Geo. Wilson, Bank Court ; Jas. White, Proctor's Lane ; Francis Wright, Cow Lane ; John Martin, Franklin Place ; Sam'l Salisbury, Jr., Summer Street ; I. P. Davis, Sudbury Street ; Gorham Parsons, Summer Street ; J. Lloyde, Jr., Court Street ; James Thwing, Water Street ; Wm. Turner, Hawkins Street ; Eben Preble, Summer Street ; Jesse Sumner, Nassau Street ; Edwin Cushing, Bromfield's Lane ; Wm. Richardson, Cornhill ; M. Watson, Summer Street ; Dr. Isaac Rand, Hanover Street ; Rev. Dr. Belknap, Lincoln Street ; W. S. Plummer, Summer Street ; David West, School Street.

The members of the society evidently intended to promote amity and good fellowship in their organization, for the last rule states :—

"We will conduct ourselves towards each other in friendship and love, and will endeavor to promote each other's

interests, and on all occasions cultivate an affection and esteem, as brothers and fellow-members of a society instituted for mutual benefit."

TO-DAY AND YESTERDAY.

Quaint and curious old Boston! It would be a curious sight now-a-days to see those members of the "Amicable Fire Society," in their cocked hats, knee breeches and buckles, running to a fire, each with bucket, bag and bed-key in hand. But there were fewer fires and less obstructions in running to them a hundred years ago in this city than now. Contrast this picture with Boston's fire department of to-day, with its splendidly equipped steam fire engines and nearly a thousand men attached to the department, while the well-arranged system of hydrants and water supply seems fully adequate to prevent, and certainly to successfully combat, any serious conflagration.

In considering the progress that Boston has made, it may be interesting to look at the official figures which show the marked changes that have occurred here in real estate within only twenty years past.

The opportunity for such comparative study of the growth of the different districts and wards of the city in real estate and population was afforded at the close of the year 1895, and will probably not again occur for many years to come. This is because the boundaries of the wards upon which last year's assessments were based have remained unchanged since 1876. The next valuation will be made this year upon the new ward lines which came into effect the first of January, 1896, which will prevent such comparisons with previous dates as were possible last month.

INCREASE IN REAL ESTATE.

The development of property in Boston the past ten years has been remarkable, especially in the past six years in the business section of the city, where many of the old structures have been razed, to make way for more modern buildings.

In consequence of the number of handsome buildings erected in the city in recent years, and the extensive improvements made in many of the business structures, property has advanced wonderfully in valuation.

According to the Board of Assessors, the valuation of the city of Boston, May 1, 1894, was as follows: Value of land, marsh and flats, \$422,132,850; of dwelling houses, stores and other structures, \$301,611,000.

In 1876 the total real estate valuation of the city was \$526,157,900. To-day it has risen to \$723,743,850, an increase of \$196,585,950.

The population has increased from 341,919 to 496,220, a gain of 154,301.

Allowance being made for the fact that the population increase covers twenty years to nineteen for the valuation, it will be seen that the number of inhabitants and the total real estate valuation of the city have increased in about the same proportion.

Land values alone have risen from \$320,133,375 to \$432,132,850, a gain of \$111,999,475. The value of the buildings has increased \$105,023,323, being \$311,154,750 this year. This is a gain of 50.9 per cent. Buildings have increased over one-half, while land has gained only a little over one-third in value.

TWENTY YEARS' PROGRESS.

From a series of statistics recently published, it appears that in 1876 only four of the twenty-five wards had buildings of greater value than the land. These were Wards 1, in East Boston; 14, in South Boston; 17 and 18, in the South End, which was then nearing the end of its palmy days. Now, this is true of both the East Boston wards; 15, as well as 14, in South Boston; 17 and 18, in the South End; 20 and 21, in Roxbury, and 24, Dorchester.

The four wards leading in total valuation are the same to-day as they were in 1876, but the order is different. Then it was 10, 12, 11 and 6. Ward 10, the great retail district, still holds the first place, but Ward 11, the older portion of the

Back Bay, has changed places with 12, the wholesale section, while 6, a part of the North End, including the markets, is fourth.

In land valuations, the leaders in 1876 were 10, 12, 6 and 11, while 11 now ranks second, 12 third, and 6 fourth, 10 being still the leader. In the Centennial year, Ward 10 held the first place in the value of the buildings, but that position has been taken by 11, and the former ward is second. A ward which did not appear among the leaders of 1876, 24, the Dorchester district, now ranks third, and 12 fourth, Ward 6 dropping from fourth to sixth place, having been passed also by 21, one of the Roxbury wards.

Measured by the Assessors' figures, in one of the East Boston wards, ward 1; in ward 9, Beacon Hill; in two of the three South Boston wards, 14 and 15; in two of the three South End wards, 17 and 18; in as many of the four in Roxbury, 19 and 20, the land is actually less valuable than it was in 1876. Thus, in nearly one-third of the wards of the city its valuation has decreased.

FASHION'S CHANGES.

In certain wards which were formerly the residence of the wealthier classes, there has been a marked decrease, owing to residents or their descendants removing to the newer and more fashionable quarter of the Back Bay, which shows the enormous gain in land values of over \$41,000,000. This depreciation of values is noted on such streets as Mt. Vernon, Pinckney, Joy and Chestnut Streets on the hill, and also in streets at the south part of the city.

Twenty-five years ago the South End had a large number of fashionable residents in such localities as Chester and Union Parks and on Franklin and Blackstone Squares; but the development of Commonwealth Avenue and other streets in the Back Bay region caused them gradually to remove to that part of the city. The fathers of these people were the former residents of the Old West and North Ends of the city, when those localities contained tree-shaded streets, and residences with ample gardens surrounding them.

A swarm of new residents of Irish extraction flowed in, driving them out ; but the latter in turn have been displaced from the North End by Hebrews and Italians.

As might have been expected, Ward 10, the great retail business district, leads the city in the land gain, with over \$45,000,000, or more than the two Back Bay wards combined. It also heads the list in total increase, but is only about \$4,000,000 ahead of Ward 11. That the lead is not greater is because of the very large gain by the latter ward in buildings, amounting to \$19,867,800.

For the second largest gain in buildings it is necessary to go to the old town of Dorchester, which makes the fine showing of \$16,389,500. When it is remembered that nearly all of this is in frame buildings, and most of them private dwellings of moderate cost, the phenomenal growth of this part of the city will be better appreciated.

AN ENORMOUS INCREASE.

None of the other wards show a gain of \$10,000,000, although both 22 and 21 exceed \$9,000,000. Ward 22 is third in total gain. Then come 24 and 23.

While the advance in the value of buildings since 1876 has been nearly the same in East Boston and Charlestown, the latter's land has gained a full million more than that of its neighbor. South Boston is the only district to show an absolute loss in land, but its buildings have increased faster than either of the two districts just mentioned. Roxbury shows the second largest gain in buildings, and Dorchester the third. In the former it is double the land increase, and in the latter nearly four times as large.

The city proper has the enormous total increase of nearly \$121,000,000 to its credit, — three times that of Roxbury, nearly six times that of Dorchester, and almost ten times that of West Roxbury. Brighton more than doubles East Boston's increase, and nearly those of Charlestown and South Boston, which run very close together. Population grows faster than valuation in the suburban wards.

The total valuation of 1894 is more than that of 1884 by \$245,452,384, showing a gain in ten years of about 35.95 per cent.

VALUABLE CORNER ESTATES.

The highest assessed piece of property in the city is the southwesterly corner of Washington and Winter streets. In 1888 this property was taxed for \$110 a square foot. The same property in 1894 was taxed for \$140 a square foot, an advance in six years of \$30 a foot. This estate has a total taxed value of \$304,000 for its 1955 square feet, assessed in 1888 for \$215,000.

The next highest assessed land in the city is the opposite or northwest corner of Winter and Washington street. This lot has a total area of about 1,167 square feet, and in 1888 was taxed for \$105 a square foot, or \$122,500. In 1894 this same land was taxed for \$127.50 a square foot, or \$148,800.

Several other corners in the city are assessed for \$100 or more a square foot.

The northwest corner of Washington and School Streets — the Old Corner Book Store — is taxed for \$308,000; the Parker House on a valuation of \$1,041,500; the Sears Building, on the corner of Washington and Court Streets, at \$1,087,000; the Ames Building, on the opposite corner, at \$905,000; the Old South Church, corner Washington and Milk Streets, \$693,500; southwest corner of Boylston and Washington Streets, the Boylston Building, on the site of the old Boylston Market, \$958,000; King's Chapel, \$555,000; the Carter Building, which extends from Washington to Devonshire Street, \$672,000; Equitable Building, corner Milk and Devonshire Streets, \$838,000; Masonic Temple, corner of Tremont and Boylston Streets, \$561,000; southeast corner of Washington and Summer Streets, "Shuman Corner," \$891,000.

BOSTONIAN SOCIETY MATTERS.

These figures, showing the valuation of certain well known estates, give some indication of the present wealth of our city, and I have taken this occasion to present them to you as an interesting feature in the history of Boston, and a record of to-day which may perchance be of use and interest

in the future. But I will weary you no longer with figures or statistics. It is gratifying to me to state that our Society is in a good condition; there is an increase in its membership over last year; its financial condition is satisfactory, as you will learn from the report of your Treasurer; the rooms are visited by hosts of visitors, and interesting mementoes of Boston's history are continually being added to its treasures, rendering the whole collection of increased value.

The reports which will be presented by the Board of Directors and Committee on Rooms will give you the details of the Society's work for the past year. There is, however, a sad page in our record. I refer to the loss of several of our most beloved and distinguished members, gentlemen occupying high positions in various walks of life.

We mourn the loss of the Hon. Hamilton A. Hill, a member of our Board of Directors, a gentleman who took the warmest interest in this Society, and who was distinguished as a reliable and faithful historical writer; the Hon. John F. Andrew, and ex-Governors Oliver Ames and Alexander H. Rice, the Hon. Leverett Saltonstall and Thomas Cushing. And from our list of Honorary Members there have passed away the venerable Rev. S. F. Smith, author of the national hymn "America," and ex-Mayor Hugh O'Brien.

The Rev. O. B. Frothingham and A. W. Spencer, Esq., must also be added to the list of those whom we miss from our ranks.

While we mourn the loss of such men as these, and also remember with gratitude the public services they have rendered, as well as their encouragement of our own institution, let it be our endeavor, so far as lies in our power, to fill the places they have left vacant with young and active citizens who will honorably uphold the reputation and good works of those who have gone before them.

I cannot conclude without expressing my thanks to the Board of Directors and the different Committees for their valuable work in behalf of the Society. The most perfect harmony has existed between them and other officials. Harmony being the strength and support of all institutions, it may reasonably be inferred that the Bostonian Society enjoys

a good share of those desirable qualities, and starts upon the New Year with vigor, confidence, and well-grounded hopes for the future.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

The Rev. J. P. Bodfish, in behalf of the Directors, presented their Annual Report, which was accepted.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of the Bostonian Society:

The Directors, as in previous years, beg to present their Annual Report.

At the close of the year 1895 there were in the Society,

Life Members	353
Annual Members	634
	<hr/>
Making a total membership of	987

The changes in membership during the year were as follows: Additions, 97; resignations, 23; deaths, 25; making a net gain in membership of 49, which is much larger than that of last year.

The number of visitors to this building in 1895 who registered their names was 24,215. They have been classified as follows:

From Boston	5,385
“ elsewhere in the United States	17,102
“ foreign countries	1,728
	<hr/>
Total	24,215

This, however, does not adequately represent the number of visitors, as a large proportion do not register their names. From observation, we think 100,000 would be a fair estimate of the number of visitors to the rooms during the year.

When we contrast the present position, influence and usefulness of the Society with its modest beginnings (not so long ago), we must recognize that it meets and fills a want not before satisfied by kindred societies. It was designed to be, and is, an educational organization, bringing together, preserving, and placing within easy reach of the public, the precious mementoes and records of Boston's growth and history.

The value of the large collection of historical relics and records gathered in our Rooms, is increased by the fact that it is always open to the tourist, the student, the casual visitor, and thus becomes to them a source of patriotic inspiration and valuable information.

The following papers were read at our monthly meetings in 1895 :

February 12: "The Honourable Artillery Company of London and its relation with the Massachusetts Bay Colony," by Mr. Henry Walker.

March 12: "Paul Revere's Ride, April 18-19, 1775," by Mr. Edward W. McGlenen.

April 9: "The Old Tremont House, a representative idea of Boston," by Mr. Frank H. Forbes.

May 14: "Impressions during a recent trip to Europe," by Rev. J. P. Bodfish.

October 8: "Historic Mansions in Boston and vicinity," by Mr. James H. Stark.

November 12: "The Metropolitan Reservations of Greater Boston," by Mr. Herbert S. Carruth.

December 10: "Faneuil Hall," by Mr. Charles C. Coffin.

The attendance at the monthly meetings at which these papers were read was very gratifying, showing the widespread interest in matters pertaining to the history of our beloved city. It is certainly a great benefit to recall the illus-

trious deeds of our forefathers, who laid so wisely the foundations of our free and popular government, and to whom we are indebted for so large a share of our civic progress.

NECROLOGY.

The Necrology of the year is as follows :

William Augustus Prescott, born in Lancaster, Sept. 17, 1818 ; died in Boston, Jan. 6.

Howard Wyman, born in Charlestown, March 14, 1853 ; died in Boston, Jan. 9.

Thomas William Clarke, born in Boston, Oct. 31, 1838 ; died in Boston, Feb. 17.

John H. Webster, born in Boston, April 16, 1850 ; died in New York, April 2.

Leverett Saltonstall, born in Salem, March 16, 1825 ; died in Newton, April 15.

Hamilton Andrews Hill, born in London, April 4, 1827 ; died in Boston, April 27.

(Mrs.) Susan Haskell Page, born in Boston, Dec. 29, 1830 ; died in London, May 22.

George Henry Quincy, born in Portland, Maine, May 18, 1832 ; died in Boston, May 26.

Eustace Cary Fitz, born in Haverhill, Feb. 5, 1833 ; died in Boston, May 27.

John Forrester Andrew, born in Hingham, Nov. 26, 1850 ; died in Boston, May 29.

Henry Willard Williams, born in Boston, Dec. 11, 1821 ; died in Boston, June 13.

Alexander Hamilton Rice, born in Newton, Aug. 30, 1818 ; died in Wyoming, July 22.

Benjamin Pierce Cheney, born in Hillsboro, N. H., Aug. 12, 1815 ; died in Wellesley, July 23.

Aaron Warren Spencer, born in Springfield, Vt., Jan. 17, 1823; died in Sharon Springs, N. Y., July 29.

Hugh O'Brien, born in Ireland, July 13, 1827; died in Somerville, Aug. 1.

Samuel Wallis Winslow, born in Boston, May 17, 1820; died in Andover, Aug. 18.

George Henry Green, born in Pepperell, March 19, 1822; died in Newton, Sept. 2.

William Orrin Grover, born in Mansfield, Oct. 22, 1822; died in Beverly, Sept. 5.

Miss Caroline Dorr, born in Roxbury, Sept. 19, 1821; died in Boston, Sept. 12.

James Walker Austin, born in Charlestown, Jan. 8, 1828; died in Southampton, England, Oct. 15.

Oliver Ames, born in North Easton, Feb. 4, 1831; died in North Easton, Oct. 22.

Samuel Francis Smith, born in Boston, Oct. 21, 1808; died in Boston, Nov. 16.

Octavius Brooks Frothingham, born in Boston, Nov. 26, 1822; died in Boston, Nov. 27.

Thomas Cushing, born in Boston, April 10, 1813; died in Boston, Dec. 17.

James Chauncy Johnson, born in Middlebury, Vermont, Aug. 19, 1820; died in Winchester, Dec. 25.

Of these, Messrs. Ames, Austin, Hill, Quincy, Williams, and Mrs. Page were Life Members, and Messrs. O'Brien and Smith, Honorary Members.

The Society sustained a great loss this year in the decease of its senior Director, Mr. Hamilton A. Hill, who has heretofore presented the Directors' report in such an acceptable manner. Mr. Hill was one of the old-time Boston merchants: this in itself is a title of honor, a synonym for integrity, sagacity, a broad-minded culture, an earnest devotion to the wel-

fare of his country and our city, eminent for moral and civic virtues, a type of our best citizens, a class of which Boston may well be proud.

These Boston merchants, of whom we note in the necrology of the year such names as Hon. Ex-Gov. Rice and Hon. Ex-Gov. Ames, when called by their fellow citizens to high positions of public trust, followed in public affairs the same high ideals of honor, integrity and devotion to the public welfare which distinguished them in business life. They were men of affairs, accustomed to deal with large interests and meet all classes of men. They, therefore, proved themselves most worthy of the high trust conferred upon them and their memories are held in honor and benediction.

To Mr. Hill the Society owes a debt of gratitude for his long and devoted services. He was remarkably well equipped for historical research, and his contributions to this branch of knowledge are very valuable.¹

We note also the loss of one of our Honorary Members — the Hon. Hugh O'Brien, ex-Mayor of Boston. He proved himself a true friend to the Society in time of need. It was during his administration, and largely through his friendly interest in this Society, that we acquired the custody of this historic building in which we are assembled. It was in ap-

¹ At a special meeting of the Directors, April 29, 1895, the President communicated the death of Mr. Hill, which occurred suddenly on Saturday the 27th. Remarks deploring his loss to the Board and to the Society were made by the President and Messrs. Bodfish, Carpenter, Willcutt, Clark, Hunnewell, and Coolidge. The following minute was then unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

"The Directors of the Bostonian Society desire to place on record their sense of the profound loss the Society has sustained in the death of their colleague, Mr. Hamilton Andrews Hill, one of the first and most active members of the Society.

"Mr. Hill was peculiarly adapted for the position he had so long held by a sincere affection for his adopted city, by a thorough acquaintance with its history and antiquities, and by a literary style perfected in many contributions to historical and commercial publications.

"Thus equipped, his value to the Society cannot be overestimated in his faithful work on important committees, in his reports on behalf of the Directors at the annual meetings, and in his scholarly papers read before the Society.

"In his personal intercourse with the Board, Mr. Hill was courteous, appreciative and considerate, and will be remembered by his associates as maintaining in all relations the character of a Christian gentleman."

preciative recognition of his valuable aid that he was made an Honorary Member. Another Honorary Member — Samuel Francis Smith, of national reputation as the author of "America"—has been taken from us. These, our honored members and friends, have gone to their eternal home, but their noble deeds remain to encourage us in well-doing.

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time."

Respectfully submitted,

CURTIS GUILD,
JOSHUA P. BODFISH,
JOHN LATHROP,
GEORGE O. CARPENTER,
BENJAMIN C. CLARK,
JAMES F. HUNNEWELL,
LEVI L. WILLCUTT,
DAVID H. COOLIDGE,

Directors.

Boston, January 14, 1896.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ROOMS.

During the past year the Committee received an appropriation of \$300 from the Directors, of which it expended \$219.06. Of this, \$90 were paid for two cases in the outer room of the first floor, which have been filled with interesting relics, and attract much attention. The report of the Directors attests the great increase in the number of visitors during 1895. The catalogue of our collections first printed in 1893, having passed out of print, was reproduced last year with the changes made necessary by the addition of the rooms on the first floor and the consequent rearrangement of articles principally taken from the upper story. This catalogue, which was not gratuitously supplied to mem-

bers, was placed on sale at the price of twenty-five cents a copy, and has already caused a large increase in the amount received by the sale of our publications, the entire income from this source having been nearly \$117. It is interesting to observe that this sale is largely made during the summer months when the city entertains thousands of visitors assembled in conventions or on their way to and from summer resorts, fifty-four copies of the catalogue having been sold in July last, and but five in December. The great increase in the number of visitors last year, making a total estimate of nearly, if not quite, one hundred thousand, is of course due to the two conventions of last summer. The popularity of this city for such purposes renders similar meetings of probable frequent occurrence, and the Old State House now almost entirely devoted to patriotic and historical uses will continue to attract Boston's returning children and children's children, as well as those who, for the first time, look upon the spots made illustrious by her colonial and revolutionary history.

The gifts and loans during 1895 were of the usual number and importance, and will be enumerated in their appropriate place in the Proceedings of this meeting. The new rooms, which afforded much needed wall space, are already occupied, while several articles of bulk and slight comparative importance have been transferred from the attic to the basement. While there seems to be no limit to the generosity of the public in supplying us with relics of old Boston, there is certainly a limit to our power of reception, and it has been necessary to insist that our collections are intended to illustrate the history of this city and not of the State or country.

In view of the increased risk incurred by the Society by reason of the erection of several high buildings around us, the Committee has added the sum of \$5,000 to the amount of our insurance, making a total of \$15,000.

For the Committee,

S. ARTHUR BENT,
Clerk.

The Committee on Publication has reprinted extracts from a pamphlet, published in 1880 by an anonymous author, giving his reminiscences of Boston as it appeared in the early part of this century:—

I have no very distinct recollection of any facts prior to 1805. At that time I was sent to school to Miss Betsey Holland, daughter of Captain John Holland, who lived in Oliver street, some hundred and fifty feet from Milk street. Opposite to Captain Holland was a large double house—one of the finest then in town. One-half was occupied by Isaac Winslow, a Long Wharf merchant, the other by Alexander Young, one of the proprietors of the *Palladium* newspaper, and father of the late Rev. Dr. Alex. Young.

Fort Hill was then beginning to be a fashionable place of residence, and many fine three or four story brick houses were being erected there. Among the residents were Zebedee Cook, a merchant, and John Brooks, husband of Mrs. Mary A. Brooks, the poet (*Maria del Occidente*). Their houses were on the north side of the circle, and were situated on the opposite corners of Hamilton street.

Not on Fort Hill, but at the junction of High street and the head of Pearl street, there was built, in the first decade of the present century, the largest private residence probably then in Boston. It had a dome almost rivalling that on the State House. It was always called Harris's folly. I remember him distinctly, as a fine, portly, aristocratic looking gentleman, who was then, or before, a ship chandler on Purchase street. One of his sons was, several years afterwards, United States Marshal for Massachusetts.

Some of the finest old mansions in town were then in Pearl street. They were back from the street some seventy or eighty feet, with old chestnut trees and gardens in front, and occupied by some of Boston's best townsmen. I remember the names of none of the residents, except that of my kinsman, Gen. James Lovell, Surveyor of the port.

But the iron heel of commerce has long since crushed out these old homes, and many others in the old town and their

sites ; are they not marked by monumental tombstones of Quincy granite ?

Not far from seventy-five years since, Col. Thomas H. Perkins built a fine modern residence in Pearl street, in which his family resided several years. He afterwards made a gift of it as the first Asylum for the Blind, under the management of Dr. Samuel G. Howe. About the same time another elegant mansion of brick was constructed for and occupied by a Mr. Pratt, a wealthy merchant of the town.

At the corner of Federal and Milk streets was the old mansion of Robert Treat Paine, with fine outlying grounds ; and nearly opposite, on the corner of Milk and Congress streets, was an old residence, which was occupied by Julien, a French cook, and was then the only place in town where a party of *bon-vivants* could obtain a first-class dinner.

In 1805 there was but a single commercial establishment on Milk street, from the Old South to the water. This one was in a small wooden building, then called a "ten-footer." This shanty was nearly opposite to Oliver Street, and was the only building on a triangular piece of ground called Liberty Square. The remainder of the lot was generally occupied by dilapidated trucks and wagons, old boxes, barrels, and rubbish generally.

At the corner of Milk and Batterymarch streets was an old wooden building occupied by Cotton & Marston, "house, ship and sign painters." Sometime afterwards Mr. Cotton sold his interest to his partner, and established himself as a bookseller, I think, at the corner of Marlborough and Franklin streets, being the founder of the publishing house bearing his name.

Next to Cotton's paint-shop was another small wooden building, occupied by Nath. Brewer, glazier ; and next to that was a three-story wooden house, in which my father lived, and in which I was born in 1801.

On the opposite side of Batterymarch street, at the corner where Odiorne's nail store was built, there was a one-story wooden building standing on piles, the water coming under it at high tides ; over the big double door of this building was the sign "Cataract Engine ;" when the dock was

filled up, the old Cataract House was removed to Milk street, nearly opposite to Pearl street. Immediately next to the old engine house were ways for building or repairing small vessels—I don't remember which—but I do recollect that about 1805 there was a vessel on the ways, her bowsprit sticking out nearly across Batterymarch street. From there, running towards the bend of that street, at Hamilton street, were lots of spars afloat, caulkers' stages, &c., and standing over the water, at the head of about what is now the west side of India street, was my father's sail-loft, which was afterwards burned. The end of Batterymarch street was called Tilden's wharf.

Some two years afterwards, when all this dock property had been filled up, and Broad and India streets had been built (1806 and 1807), the footway from Long wharf to India street was a wooden bridge about four feet wide, with a wooden railing. It was here that the New York packet schooners made their headquarters. They all hailed from some place on Cape Cod, and the number of Halletts, Bearses, Scudders, Bakers, Crockers, Nickersons, Chases, and most of the other names in the Cape Cod directory, was very great, who used to congregate by the score in the stores on India street. My impression is that the old foot bridge was doing duty in 1825, perhaps later. At low tides people would have to stoop to enable them to pass under the bowsprits of the schooners.

Before Quincy market was built, the only market house in town was in old Faneuil Hall. Almost any morning might be seen Col. Thos. H. Perkins, Harrison Gray Otis, William (Billy) Gray, Ben. Bussey, Peter C. Brooks, Israel Thorndike and other wealthy townsmen, trudging homeward for their eight o'clock breakfast, with their market baskets containing their one o'clock dinner.

The dealers in the market house occupied the whole of the first floor of Faneuil Hall, and they used the cellars for the storage of salted meats, fish, etc. The large room on the floor above was never used except for political meetings and big dinners. The upper floor contained all the armories which were then required for the military companies of the

town. It seems as if I can almost recollect the location of each armory nearly 70 years ago. On the left of the entrance was the armory of the Winslow Blues; then the Boston Light Infantry, Capt. Henry Sargent; next the Independent Fusiliers, and in the upper corner, the Soul of Soldierly, composed of the non-commissioned officers of militia companies. On the right was the Washington Light Infantry, composed of Democrats, next the New England Guards (when first organized), then armorers' rooms; Ancient and Honorables, and the Cadets in the upper right hand corner. The latter was commanded by Col. Thomas F. Apthorp. When the Rifle Rangers first started, that corps also had an armory here. There were also two artillery companies in town seventy years ago; one had its "gun house" at the bottom of the Common, the other on Fort Hill.

About where the western entrance of Quincy market now is, there used to be lying in dock (say in 1810), two old hulks, which were roofed over, and from which vessels the inhabitants obtained their chief supply of oysters. The oyster boats used to sail up the harbor to these hulks and deposit their cargoes, from whence they were distributed to the smaller dealers. You got on board over a narrow footbridge, and several small tables were standing ready, with a tin pepper and salt box thereon, and wayfarers would be accommodated with a dozen on the shell, and a two-tined steel fork to pick them up with.

In the immediate neighborhood of these oyster boats there was a narrow, crooked lane leading into Ann street. It was hardly wide enough for two vehicles to pass each other, and had no sidewalks nor any name that can be now recollected. In a corner or curve of this lane was an old tavern called the Roebuck, not a very respectable place of resort seventy years ago. About that time a murder was committed in this tavern by some Danish or Swedish sailors. While writing, the names of two of them occur to me, — John P. Rog and Nils Petersen. These men and two others were hanged at the same time on the left-hand side of Roxbury Neck, a little beyond the road leading to South Boston bridge. I don't recollect any particulars about the murder,

but remember at the hanging there were people selling "pairs of verses" about the whole affair. I recall only two lines of these "verses":—

"And oh, the cruel murderers! it was a dreadful sin,—
The one he took a loggerhead, another a rolling-pin."

About seventy years ago two pirates were sentenced to be hung at South Boston. Sam Tully was hung; his companion was reprieved on the gallows. His name was Dalton, and he was afterwards a Baptist or Methodist preacher.

What is now North street was originally called Fore street, (afterwards changed to Ann street), as far down as North square; thence to its termination it was Fish street and Ship street. Its original name of Fore street was probably adopted because it was the marginal street, the water from the harbor coming up at high tides to within one hundred feet of Fore street. Back street was so called for a similar reason, as the water of Mill Pond formerly came up to the yards of the houses on that street. The Baptist meeting houses of Doctors Baldwin and Stillman were situated on this street for the convenience of having the baptistery over the water. Middle street was between Fore and Back streets. These three streets were the only direct thoroughfares from the extreme north end to the other parts of the town.

Many sailor boarding houses were situated in North square and Fish street; hence Ann street was largely filled with slop-shops, as sailors' clothing stores were called, with cheap hat stores and small wares for seamen's use. The centre of the hardware trade was in Dock square and in adjoining Union street. There were John Odin, Stephen Fairbanks, Homes & Homer, B. B. Osgood, Henry Loring and others.

In the latter part of the past century, there was a shipyard near Battery Wharf. It was called Hartt's yard. At this yard the old frigate "Constitution" was built, and the father of this deponent, being a nautical tailor, cut, fitted and made the first suit (of sails) that "Old Ironsides" ever wore. We had no navy yards then, and all the work for Government was done by private hands.

Seventy-five years ago the old bridges leading to and from Boston, were Charlestown Bridge and Cambridge Bridge leading to Old Cambridge. Craigie's Bridge to Cambridgeport was built some few years afterwards, and Warren Bridge and the Milldam still later. Roxbury Neck was the only land connecting the town with the mainland, and many times has the writer waded across Roxbury Neck, when the tide had risen ten or twelve inches over the road.

At this time, Cornhill commenced at the Old South and extended to Dock square. From the Old South to Summer and Winter streets, it was Marlborough street; thence to Boylston street, it was Newbury street; continuing up, it was Orange street for half a mile, then Washington street to Roxbury street and the line.

So with Tremont street. That name went from Court street to Park street; thence it was Common street up to Boylston street; thence Pleasant street till it twisted round into Orange street. On the south side of Charles street, at the foot of the Common, were four ropewalks, standing on piles; they were burned down. The tide used to flow over Charles street into the lower part of the Common, and the grass growing in the swamp there was regular sedge, or salt water grass.

Seventy-five years ago there was a large old-fashioned brick building, standing on the corner of Milk and Oliver streets. It was occupied by Mr. Doyle, an artist of much ability, and very scientific. He had quite a fine collection of curiosities, and much wax-work of his own skill. His place was called either Doyle's Museum, or the Boston Museum. It was partially or wholly destroyed by fire, between 1806 and 1810; and at that fire, a boy named Will Homer, fell out of a window and was killed. He was a twin brother of James L. Homer, afterwards of the Boston *Gazette*.

Mr. Doyle afterwards had his museum in a large three-story building between the jail and the school house in School street. The front of the building was about on a line with the east wall of the Stone Chapel burying ground. The entrance was through a lane running alongside the north wall from Tremont street. Doyle sold out in 1825; his curiosi-

ties were removed to Scollay's building, and the New England Museum was there opened by Mr. Greenwood. He was a dentist, formerly lived in Sudbury street, and was father of Rev. Dr. Greenwood, successor to Dr. James Freeman, the minister of Stone Chapel. Doyle had a daughter Margaret, whose beautiful miniatures on ivory may be found in many of the old Boston families.

In course of time Greenwood sold his concern to David and Moses Kimball, who then established the Boston Museum in Tremont street. The rear of it is not a hundred feet from Doyle's old place.

Pemberton's Hill was a part of Beacon Hill. At the corner of Tremont street was a princely mansion, owned by Gardiner Greene. The grounds must have occupied several acres, extending to Howard street, and I don't know how far up the hill. The owner was very liberal in allowing visitors to look over the grounds, graperies, greenhouses, etc.

On Tremont street, between Greene's place and Beacon street, were three or four splendid residences, which were on the slope of the hill, set back one hundred feet from the street, with fine gardens and lawns in front. I only remember the name of one resident; it was Lieut.-Gov. William Phillips, under Gov. Caleb Strong. He was also one of the deacons of the Old South. His house was opposite the Stone Chapel burying-ground.

Common street commenced at Park street and terminated at Boylston street; then it was Pleasant street till it reached Orange street. Opposite the Common, beginning at Winter street, was a long row of buildings called Colonnade Row. Nearly opposite Park-street Church was a large family mansion, with extensive grounds. This was, about seventy years ago, converted into a place of amusement, and called Washington Garden.

The old Court House was in Court street, about where is now Court square. It was a substantial brick structure, two stories high, and its front came out to the sidewalk. On the lower floor were offices for the sheriff, constables and clerks, and the court room was on the floor above. Sheriff Sumner occupied a brick house which stood where Adams' Express

office now is. Shubael Bell was then jailer, was afterwards appointed sheriff, and occupied the above house. In the rear was the jail, a three-story stone or brick building, thoroughly whitewashed both outside and inside. It had corridors outside on the second and third stories, which were used by visitors going there to see their friends who were *confined for debt*.

Three-quarters of a century ago there were only four public schools in Boston for teaching English and writing, and the Latin school. The North End school was in Middle street, somewhere near Richmond street, and was under command of Master John Tileston; the South End school, corner of West and Common streets, under Masters Payson and Webb; that in School street, which stood where the City Hall now is, was disciplined by Masters Jones, Snelling and Haskell; and the school at the corner of Sudbury street and Chardon's lane was managed by Masters Holt and Mulliken. Each of these teachers had an assistant who was called the "usher."

The Latin school-house was on the site of the lower portion of the Parker House, in School street. At the lower end of the school-house was a lane leading up to the rear of the Province House, where were the stables of the *greatest* truck proprietor of those days, Mr. Zeph Spurr, who weighed 360 pounds.

Writing of Chardon's lane reminds me that seventy years ago there was a "causeway," which started from about that lane, or Pitts' lane, and enclosed the Mill Pond, the other end being at Prince street. It was built of rough granite blocks, and was seven or eight feet broad. There was probably a sluice-gate somewhere in it, but I was too young to inquire about it. The only practical use it was ever put to, of my own knowledge, was that of the regular Saturday afternoon battle-ground between the North and Southenders.

I was writing recently about the military companies, and the organization of the New England Guards and Rifle Rangers. There was also an artillery company started early in the war of 1812, composed exclusively of persons who were, or had been, sailors. It was called the Sea Fencibles,

and was commanded by Capt. Winslow Lewis, who was a ship chandler in the lower end of State street. The "gun house" of the Fencibles was at the bottom of the Common, near the burying ground.

There was not much soldiering in those days; there was a pretty general turn out of uniformed companies on "Nigger 'Lection" and fourth of July, and the Ancient and Honorables were out once in a year on Artillery Election Day. The various uniformed companies each celebrated its anniversary. The Governor was escorted to Cambridge on Commencement Day by a company of cavalry, before the Lancers were organized. The company was also reinforced by a numerous body of truck-men, with their long white frocks; and I should not wonder if this led to the formation of the Lancers, as the first, or an early, commander of that fine corps, was a stalwart leader of the truckmen's guild.

The New England Guards made a hasty parade one Sunday morning in 1813. By some means or other, news was received in Boston that the "Constitution" was being chased by a British seventy-four. By private signals or notice the N. E. G. mustered some seventy or eighty men at the armory at about 7 or 8 o'clock in the morning, and with a drum and fife started on their march towards the British seventy-four. On the arrival of the company at the Navy Yard, Charlestown, Capt. Sullivan was informed by Com. Bainbridge that the "Constitution" had run safely into Marblehead. The company returned home just as meetings were dismissed. The N. E. G. also served several days in throwing up the intrenchments at Dorchester Heights.

Seventy years ago, there was no daily paper published in Boston; although a paper was issued every day. The *Boston Gazette* was published on Mondays and Thursdays by Beals & Homer; the *Palladium* on Tuesdays and Fridays, by Young & Minns; and the *Columbian Centinel* by Major Ben. Russell, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Some years afterward the *American Traveller* was published on Tuesdays and Fridays, by Badger & Porter, and was devoted to matters more especially interesting to travellers, but having no commercial character. Mr. William Badger had been the keeper

of a private school in Dorsett's Alley. The first dailies were the *Daily Advertiser*, morning, about 1813, and the *Transcript*, evening, after that date.

The *Galaxy*, weekly, was started by J. T. Buckingham, either during or shortly after the war of 1812. The *Post* and *Statesman* still later. After 1820 newspapers sprouted rapidly in Boston. The old Boston *Recorder* was published by Nathaniel Willis (father of N. P. Willis) more than seventy years ago.

The Exchange Coffee House was finished in 1808, and, from its great size, about two years and a half were required in its construction. It was not far from one hundred feet square, possibly more, with a front on Congress street, and a rear entrance on Devonshire street, which was then only a narrow lane. The most imposing entrance, however, faced the opening upon State street. It had an elegant portico, and the ascent to the main floor was up a double flight of long stone steps. The building was six or seven stories high, and surmounted by a dome over the large centre room, which was designed to be used as an exchange. This was the first building ever erected in Boston expressly for a public house. All the taverns, which will be noticed hereafter were originally private dwelling houses previous to the commencement of this century.

The old Province House was the only exception. That was the Governor's residence in colonial times, and was kept by Mr. Benjamin Crombie as a tavern, or rather as a large public boarding house, about seventy years since. In my boyish days, the whole terraced front garden was open to Marlborough street, with fine old trees around it. Later, the block of brick stores was built on Marlborough street, and the entrance to the Province House, which stood at least one hundred feet from the street, was through an archway, four or five feet wide, running under the stores.

The Mill Pond and Mill Creek have been mentioned. It is well to state that the old mill was situated at the head of the Mill Pond, about one hundred feet west of Hanover street, just opposite Centre street. It was a large wooden, yellow-painted grist mill, and was in operation as late as

1808 ; how much later I do not know. After the water had been used in the mill, it ran off through Mill Creek to the harbor. The creek was twenty-five or thirty feet wide, and was arched over for Hanover street to cross it ; thence it was open to Ann street, where there was a drawbridge, which was never opened, as vessels never came above Ann street. They probably went from the harbor to the mill through this creek, during the latter part of the past century.

The New South Church was, in 1806, an old-fashioned, yellow-painted wooden building on Summer street, near High street. John Thornton Kirkland was the pastor. When, several years afterwards, my parents occupied a pew in the Old South, Dr. Eckley was so severe in his demeanor that he was enough to frighten any but a very brave person. I remember that about seventy years ago, or about the time that good Joshua Huntington was about to be settled, Deacons Salisbury and Phillips, and Messrs. Charles Sprague, Armstrong, Callender and others, succeeded in having the old wooden painted pulpit removed, and an elegant circular mahogany one erected, very much to the disgust of Dr. Eckley. The doctor had an impediment in his speech, or rather a hesitating way of speaking ; and the first Sunday he was in the new pulpit he remarked, in the long prayer, that "he hoped the Lord would soften the hearts of the congregation, and not keep them as *hard* as the ma-hog-a-ny which they had introduced into His house."

Doctors Eckley, Eliot and Baldwin all wore stiff, curled, powdered wigs ; Doctors Stillman and Murray had wigs of natural hair, the former dark brown, the latter almost red. Dr. Kirkland wore no wig, nor did Dr. Lathrop, to the best of my recollection and belief. Nor did Dr. Channing.

Dr. Samuel Stillman and Dr. Thomas Baldwin were the only Baptist ministers in Boston seventy-five years ago. Their meeting houses, as before stated, were in Back street, for the convenience of using the Mill Pond for baptizing persons. Dr. Sharp's house, built later on Charles street, was on the edge of running salt water, for like reason. Dr. Lathrop preached in Middle street, somewhere about opposite Richmond street ; Parson John Murray, Universalist,

had his place of worship also on in Middle street, near Bennett ; he died in 1815. Dr. Eliot's meeting house was also in Middle street, farther down to the north-end corner of the street.

At that time there were three Episcopal churches in town : Christ Church, Salem street, Rev. Asa Eaton ; Trinity Church, in Summer street, Rev. Dr. J. S. J. Gardiner ; and the Stone Chapel (King's), Rev. James Freeman. The latter was, however, Unitarian, but used a printed form of service. There were two Methodist meeting houses, one in Bromfield Lane, the other in Methodist Alley, at the North end. Dr. Channing's new meeting house in Federal street, corner of Berry street, was then being built. There was also a Quaker meeting house in Congress street, nearly opposite Lindall's Lane. Other churches were Dr. Buckminster's, in Brattle square, and Dr. William Emerson's, in Cornhill. The latter was a wooden building and was torn down to make room for the brick block, since called Joy's Building, opposite the south head of State street. The only Catholic church, Drs. Cheverus and Matignon, was in Franklin street.

Whether there was in ancient days a regular regimental organization of the military, the writer does not know. He never heard of anything but companies. Those uniformed, up to 1812, were the Cadets, then, as now, called the Governor's Life Guard ; the Winslow Blues, the Independent Fusiliers, the Boston Light Infantry, the Washington Light Infantry (composed mainly of Democrats), and the Ancient and Honorables.

The New England Guards was organized in consequence of the war, soon after its commencement in 1812. George Sullivan, a distinguished lawyer, was its first captain ; James Dalton, first sergeant. Mr. Dalton, Jeff Richardson, Joseph West, Eben Thayer, and possibly one or two others, were the only persons living three or four years ago who were members of the original organization. The old uniform was very simple : a single-breasted blue coat, with gilt buttons, black trousers, round black hat (stovepipe), with a black leather cockade on left side, no plume or pompon. The Rifle Rangers, which was started some time after the N. E. G.,

had the same style of uniform as nearly as possible, excepting that the cockade was worn on the front of the hat.

In 1810 the Boston Post Office was in the old Exchange Coffee House, then kept by David Barnum. This building was burned down about 1818, and Barnum then went to Baltimore and established Barnum's there. Sam Topliff had his Reading Room in the old Exchange. In consequence of the fire, the Post Office and Reading Room were both removed to the ground floor of a row of stores situated at the corner of Congress and Water streets. The room occupied by the Post Office was about fifty feet square; then a space of about fifty feet for the convenience of boxholders, the Reading Room requiring about another fifty feet, towards Liberty Square. The Southern and Eastern mails were taken to and from the Post Office by the stages, which carried them in the baggage rack behind the stage. After a while, the Post Office and Reading Room were removed to the Old State House, occupying the whole of the first floor; the Post Office being on the Cornhill end, and Topliff's room facing down State street.

During the war of 1812, there was an old vessel fitted up as a prison ship; she was moored in the Mill-pond, alongside a new street which had been made, leading from Hanover street to Charlestown Bridge. The vessel lay within ten feet of the wharf, and a dozen prisoners might have been seen any day, on their way to Faneuil Hall, to get provisions for the day. I remember seeing Commodore Hull march up State street with Capt. Dacres having his arm, after the capture of the "Guerrière" by the "Constitution." And, in company with many others, I saw, from one of the islands in the harbor, the fight between the "Chesapeake" and "Shannon." Two days before, I saw poor Lawrence in State street. Seventy-five years ago there was but one theatre in Boston. That was called "The Theatre," and was at the corner of Federal street and Franklin square. Its proprietor and manager was Snelling Powell. Powell's residence was in Theatre Alley, and was connected with the rear of the theatre. The writer was taken to the theatre for the first time about seventy-three years ago. The regular company consisted of

Mrs. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. Duff, Mr. and Mrs. Darley, Mr. and Mrs. Entwistle, Mr. Bernard, Mr. Dickenson (later Jas. A. Dickson), and some minor actors. The first play I ever saw was the "Forty Thieves," with all the above names in the cast except Mr. and Mrs. Duff. About this time I saw George Frederick Cooke in the characters of Sir Archy, Sir Pertinax, and others. He was followed by Thomas Cooper, the great American tragedian. The Tremont Theatre was not built until many years afterwards. After William Pelby did not succeed in his management, he induced some of his friends to build a theatre for him, on the Mill-pond lands; it was called the Warren Theatre.

In 1805 the number of book-sellers and publishers was quite small, compared to the present army. First came Manning & Loring, Cornhill and Spring Lane; Munroe & Francis, Cornhill and Water street; Lincoln & Edmands, Cornhill, two doors below Court street, and Caleb Bingham, whose store was demolished to make room for New Cornhill. Caleb Bingham was a very handsome man; he and Col. Apthorp were considered two of the finest looking men in town, and both were thought to resemble Gen. Washington in features.

Samuel T. Armstrong was an apprentice to Manning & Loring, and when his time was out he started a printing office and bookstore at No. 50 Cornhill. About that time he was captain of the Warren Phalanx, a uniformed infantry company of Charlestown. In later years Crocker & Brewster, both apprentices to Mr. Armstrong, became his successors. Lincoln & Edmands' business was mostly in publishing Baptist books, and also a Baptist monthly magazine. Cummings & Hilliard also had a bookstore up near the Old South; their trade was generally in school books, and they supplied largely the text books for Cambridge College.

Josiah and Benjamin Loring were brothers, but were not in business together. They, and Andrew J. Allen, all had stores in State street, and were manufacturers of blank books for banks, insurance companies and merchants. They also sold general stationery, charts, sextants and other articles used by seafaring men. Josiah Loring was the first person in the United States who used the ruling machine for blank

books ; I believe he was the inventor of it. Oliver C. Greenleaf kept a general stationery store, with fancy goods, in Court street, near Cornhill.

Seventy-five years since, there was but a single room in Boston in which great dinners, balls and concerts could be given. This was Concert Hall, on the corner of Hanover and Court streets. For many years it was kept by a man named Eaton, and, with the exception of the official dinners and meetings at Faneuil Hall, it was the only place for flower shows, dancing parties, ventriloquists, and other kinds of shows. There were a couple of dancing masters at that time, who had but small accommodations for other than small classes in their parlors ; and there are doubtless several grandmothers in Boston to-day who remember with pleasure the good times they used to have at the sociables in Concert Hall, under George Shaffer and Master Turner.

From seventy to seventy-five years since, the principal taverns in Boston were Earle's Coffee House, in Hanover street, on premises now part of the American House ; the Eastern Stage Office, No. 45 Ann street, and Patterson's, in Elm street. The first was the stopping place of the Southern mail coaches ; that is, the stages to Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven, and New York ; all the stages for Newburyport, Portsmouth, and Portland had their headquarters at 45 Ann street (better known to everybody then as Davenport's, Hale's or Wildes', "under the arch") ; and the Salem, Watertown, Medford, Plymouth, and some other lines of stages, stopped at and started from Enoch Patterson's.

The stable accommodations at all these places were very extensive, sufficiently so to accommodate several hundred horses and vehicles ; for many persons would travel to town in their own chaises or carriages, and, leaving those vehicles at the stable, would take up their own quarters with friends in town. There was then a daily line of stages to and from Haverhill, driven on alternate days by their owners, Hiram Plummer and Samuel Prime, both wealthy and much esteemed men. The headquarters of the Haverhill stages were at 45 Ann street.

This famous old tavern was, at the commencement of this century, the family residence of the Codmans. The house stood back from Ann street some hundred feet, with a fine garden in front, extending to the street, and overlooking the harbor, there not being a single building between the house and the water. About 1802 or 1803, the front of the garden was covered by two three-story brick buildings, a wide archway in the centre being left for stages to drive around the house to the extensive stables on Centre street. This house was first kept as a tavern by Captain Palmer, who was succeeded by Davenport (father of E. L. D., the actor), Hale, Davenport (again), and the brothers Ephraim and Solomon Wildes. Nearly all the taverns in town were more specially for the accommodation of market people, who brought in vegetables, poultry, fruit, eggs, butter, etc. These all had extensive stable room and sheds, and the principal one—the Dock Square Tavern—had a yard which ran through to Elm street, and could “put up” hundreds of horses and wagons. Before the Tremont House was built, this old tavern was kept for many years by Simeon Boyden, who afterwards went to New York and opened the Astor House. Asher Davenport kept it in 1816. The Indian Queen tavern was in Bromfield’s Lane, just about where the Bromfield House now is. The Sun tavern was at the end of Batterymarch street, corner of Hamilton street. The Lion tavern and the Lamb were both in Newbury street, between Winter and Boylston streets, same side. The Green Dragon was in a street or lane opposite Union street. This was not so much of an inn as a chop-house or club-house. One or two Masonic lodges met here before the Hall was built in Ann street, just out of Union street.

It was probably between sixty and seventy years since, that the Commercial Coffee House was built, foot of Milk street, and afterwards the Marlboro’, was opened. This is the first public house in Boston which was christened “Hotel” from the start. When steamboats first began to run on the Sound, between New York and Providence, it was from the Marlboro’ Hotel that the stages started with the passengers for the steamboats. And it was quite a pleasant

sight of a morning to see twelve to fifteen stages in a line, driving out over Roxbury Neck. When the Providence railroad was built, the stage people were not at all alarmed, and for a long time kept their stages going, threatening to kill the railroad !

The steps of the Exchange Coffee House were much used by James Wilson, the town crier, to announce the auction sales of Whitwell & Bond, Thomas K. Jones & Co., David Hale (afterwards of N. Y. *Journal of Commerce*), and other auctioneers, who did chiefly congregate in Kilby street, near State. Jimmy was a great humorist, and although he made his living by crying, he was always in a most jovial mood. He generally closed the formal announcement of an auction by some quizzical remark to a bystander, for he knew everybody, and was on familiar terms with all sorts and conditions of men. He was often at his post about nine o'clock in the evening, ringing his bell loudly for several minutes to collect a large crowd, and then announcing a lost child, or a lost pocket-book. His account of the agony of bereaved parents would be heart-rending, when he would suddenly explode a joke which would start the crowd off, roaring.

In the stage coach days of seventy odd years ago, it was the custom for travellers to leave their names on a call book at the stage office, and the coaches would often be an hour going from street to street picking up passengers, returning to stage office in time to start punctually at the hour. On the arrival of the stages in town, probably half the passengers would stop at the stage house ; others who desired it would be carried to any part of the town. Boston was then not so large as now, the number of inhabitants in 1810 being only about 35,000.

There were very few gentlemen in Boston who, seventy years ago, would think it was possible to wear other than an English hat. There were three or four prominent hatters who made it a specialty to import hats ordered by their regular customers. One was Colonel Daniel Messinger, whose store was in Newbury street, corner of Fayette court, near old Sheafe, now Avery street, on the opposite side and south of Chickering's piano factory, and another was William

Barry, who had a store in the Old State House. There was also a hatter who had not quite so stylish customers ; his name was Sturgis ; he kept at the corner of Ann and Centre streets. He was father of Captain Josiah Sturgis, for many years in command of revenue cutters, and whose extensive epaulettes and gold lace must be yet remembered by many. His sister Lucy was married to Joshua Bates, of Baring Bros., London ; and their daughter Elizabeth became the wife of the Dutch Minister to England, Mynheer Van Der Weyer.

This hat business came to my mind to-day while thinking over something which my father told me when I was a little boy, in order to impress upon my mind that "it always paid well to be polite." He and Harrison, Gray Otis were strong political friends, and were in the habit of speaking very plainly to each other. One day while walking together father said : —

"Brother Otis, why is it that your name is in the mouth of everybody as being such a fine man, such a perfect gentleman, such a good man, and so forth ? Now please tell me what have you ever done to entitle you to be so praised ?"

"The thing is very simple, Brother Ben ; go up to Col. Messinger's and you will see by his books, that every year he orders four hats for me, and only one for you ; I bow to everybody I meet, and *you don't* ; hence I wear out four times as many hats as you do."

It may possibly interest some of your friends to know that two of their favorites in the theatrical profession were Boston boys. John Gilbert, for many years at Wallack's, New York, was a born North-ender, and when a boy of sixteen was in the dry-goods store of Atkins, opposite the Old South ; and at the same time E. L. Davenport was a boy in a clothing house in Kilby street. The early friendship of the two boys increased in strength until the death of the latter. Mr. Asher Davenport, the father of E. L. D., kept the old tavern in Dock Square, about sixty-five years ago.

About sixty years ago the good ship "Canton Packet," owned by Thos. H. Perkins, left Central wharf, Boston, bound to China. Her commander was a gentleman of the old school, a first-class navigator, a thoroughbred merchant and true

Christian. His demeanor was so quiet that he might have been mistaken for a country parson. The first and third mates were regular sailors, not too arbitrary or severe, but seemingly having this idea constantly in their minds, "we must get all the work possible out of the boys; study navigation? pish!" The second mate was much the youngest of all the officers; quiet and gentle in giving orders, and a great favorite with the men. A few days after leaving port, when everything had been made snug, the second mate informed the crew that it was the captain's wish that the men should not waste all their time, during their "watch below," in cards and useless amusements. They might read, sing, play or mend clothes, but he didn't wish them to utterly waste their time in nonsense. The crew was composed entirely of Americans, — several Boston boys, the rest from adjacent towns and Cape Cod. All had been fairly educated, with two exceptions, — an old salt named Jerry, and George, a mulatto. The captain proposed that a portion of every watch below should be devoted to study; that "'tween decks, forrard," should be the school-room, and that he would teach navigation, mathematics, lunar observations, etc. The suggestion was gratefully received by the crew; the captain gave his daily instructions (except on Sundays), in which he was constantly aided by the second mate when his duties did not require him to be on deck. The ship went to Whampoa, Manila, thence to a port in northern Europe, and returned to Boston after an absence of fifteen or eighteen months. At the end of the voyage, there was not one of that crew (with the exceptions mentioned) who could not, in case of an emergency, have navigated that ship to any required port.

After the ship had been secured to the wharf (by the crew, not by stevedores), and the crew were preparing to visit their families and friends, all hands were called aft, and were told that "as you boys loaded the ship, you can, if you choose, discharge her, receiving stevedores' wages." A very short consultation on the "fo'csle" settled the question in the affirmative. The boys went to their homes or friends at night, took an early breakfast, and in due time the ship was

discharged. The next day a variation of the formula was made: "Boys, the owner is going to have the ship hauled up for the present; her sails are to be unbent, rigging unrove, spars to be sent down, in fact we want the ship stripped, and as you have already rigged her on the voyage, you can do the job if you like, and get riggers' wages." The job was taken; the ship hauled to a wharf at the North End, and when the crew was paid off as seamen, stevedores and riggers, they were complimented very highly by the venerable owner. I don't believe such a case has been duplicated in any port of the United States within the past fifty years.

Every one of that crew went out on his next voyage as an officer of a vessel. One of them took command of a brig.

The good captain, the first and third mates, and all the crew besides those to be mentioned, have all finished their last voyages. The good assistant schoolmaster, having advanced in his profession to shipmaster and owner, has for many years been identified with the commercial interests not only of Boston but of the world. He is wealthy, a nautical inventor, a scholar, merchant and gentleman. To sum him up in three words, he is Robert Bennett Forbes.

The Treasurer presented his annual report, which was accepted. It will be found on page 48.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY.

The Society received during the past year, 109 volumes and 120 pamphlets. In addition to this, there were added 32 volumes of pamphlets bound by order of the Committee. These pamphlets had been arranged and placed according to their subjects in pamphlet boxes. They were, however, comparatively inaccessible, whereas in their present form, each volume having a manuscript table of contents, they may be easily consulted. They are arranged under the head of Biography (3), Artillery Election Sermons (5), Occasional Sermons (8), one volume Fourth of July Orations (1870-79), one

entitled "Concord Fight and Bunker Hill," with fourteen of a miscellaneous character. As fast as Artillery Election sermons or Fourth of July orations are received, the decade including such additions will be bound. It may be interesting to note that the earliest sermon was printed in London in 1709. It was preached by Dr. Willard of the South Church, as a Thanksgiving "On the return of a Gentleman from his Travels," but there is nothing to indicate who the gentleman was nor whence he had returned.

Among the interesting donations were 27 duplicates of the Boston Almanacs from the Rev. H. F. Jenks, and the same number from Mr. James Longley; "Our First Men," and the tax lists of 1846, '51 and '64, from Mr. J. C. Ropes; Rev. C. D. Bradlee's "Recollections of a Ministry of Forty Years;" the By-laws of the Boston Marine Society, 1809, from Rev. C. B. Cruft; the late Thomas Cushing's "Sketch of Chauncy Hall School," with its valuable catalogue of pupils; "History of the Columbian Lodge," by Mr. J. M. Rodocanachi; "The Historic Codfish," by Mr. E. W. Roberts, of the House of Representatives; the Tributes to the late Judge Hoar, from Mr. Samuel Hoar; seven volumes of the Boston Blue Book, from Mr. Samuel S. Shaw, completing a set of this valuable publication; "The Roll of Members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company," from the Company; volumes 7, 8 and 9 of the Early Records of Providence, R. I., from Mr. Thomas S. Mitchell.

Early in the year Mrs. Peter Harvey gave the Society a large number of letters of Daniel Webster to his farmer, John Taylor, of Franklin, N. H. They had come into the possession of Mr. Harvey, and had been used in the compilation of his Recollections of Mr. Webster. The Committee caused them to be mounted on manilla paper and bound, and in this permanent form they make an exceedingly interesting and valuable collection.

A list of the donors of books and pamphlets is appended to this Report.

For the Committee,

S. ARTHUR BENT,
Clerk.

REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

Mr. William H. Lincoln, Chairman of the Committee to nominate officers of the Society for the year 1896, reported the following names :

For Clerk and Treasurer.

SAMUEL ARTHUR BENT.

For Directors.

CURTIS GUILD,	GEORGE O. CARPENTER,
JOSHUA P. BODFISH,	BENJAMIN C. CLARK,
JOHN LATHROP,	JAMES F. HUNNEWELL,
EDWARD G. PORTER,	LEVI L. WILLCUTT,
DAVID H. COOLIDGE.	

The report was accepted, and a ballot being ordered, the gentlemen were declared elected.

The foregoing reports were accepted and ordered printed.

On motion of Mr. W. T. R. Marvin, a vote of thanks was given to the Clerk "for the admirable and careful manner in which he had prepared the Catalogue of the Collections of the Society, and supervised its publication."

The Society then adjourned.

S. ARTHUR BENT,
Clerk.

ACCESSIONS TO THE LIBRARY, 1895.

DONORS.	VOLS.	PAM- PHLETS.
American Congregational Association . . .		2
Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co. . . .	1	
Appleton, Nathan		3
Balch, Edwin S.	2	
Bean, Henry S.	1	
Bent, S. Arthur		1
Boston Public Library		3
Bradlee, Caleb D.		1
Briggs, Lloyd Vernon		1
Browne, Edward I.	3	
Brookline Public Library		1
Buffalo Historical Society		1
Byington, Ezra H.		2
Carruth, Herbert S.	1	
Children's Hospital		1
Clark, Benjamin C.		1
Coolidge, David H.	2	1 1
Cruft, Samuel B.		1
Curtis, Benjamin		1
Curtis, Edwin U.	2	
Cushing, Thomas	1	
Dedham Historical Society		4
Doggett, Samuel B.	2	
Drew, Frank A.	1	
Essex Institute		2
Fairbanks, F. C.		5
Folsom, Albert A.		4
Gilman, Gorham D.		1
Goodwin, Daniel	1	
Graves, Miss Mary E.		1
Green, Samuel A.		1
Greenleaf, Eugene D.		1
Guild, Curtis	1	1
	18	50

DONORS.	VOLS.	PAM- PHLETS.
<i>Number brought forward</i>	18	50
Harvey, Mrs. Peter	1	
Hassam, John T.		2
Higginson, Thomas W.	3	1
Hill, Hamilton A.		1
Historical Register Company		1
Hoar, Samuel	1	
Hollis, Francis		1
Illinois Historical Society		1
Jackson, William		1
Jenks, Henry F.	30	2
Johns Hopkins University		1
Kansas Historical Society		1
Longley, James	30	5
Martin, H. L.	1	
May, John J.	2	
Missouri Historical Society		1
Mitchell, Thomas S.	3	
Museum of Fine Arts		1
New England Historic Genealogical Society	5	24
Ohio Historical and Philosophical Society		2
Page, Walter G.		1
Peabody Institute, Danvers		1
Peabody Institute, Peabody	1	1
Peters, Alvah H.	1	
Portland (Oregon) Library Association		1
Record Commissioners	1	
Rhode Island Historical Society		3
Roberts, E. W.	1	
Roe, Alfred S.	1	
Rodocanachi, John M.	1	
Ropes, John C.		7
Shaw, Samuel S.	7	3
Society of Colonial Wars		1
Sons of the Revolution		1
Stevens, Benjamin F.		1
	107	115

DONORS.	VOLS.	PAM- PHLETS.
<i>Number brought forward</i>	107	115
Taunton Free Library		1
Western Reserve Historical Society		1
Whitmore, William H.	1	
Willcutt, Levi L.	1	
Yale University		2
Yonkers Library Association		1
Total	109	120

DR. S. ARTHUR BENT in account with the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY. CR.

		1895.	
Jan. 1.	On hand	.	\$215 09
	Assessments, 1895	.	2,975 00
Sept. 9.	Transferred from Permanent Fund	.	600 00
	Donations	.	20 00
	Sale of Publications	.	116 94
Dec. 31.	Interest	.	13 13
			<u>\$3,940 16</u>
			\$3,940 16

S. ARTHUR BENT in account with the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

		1895.	
Jan. 1.	On hand	.	\$944 77
Nov. 6.	Legacy, S. E. Sawyer	.	4,000 00
Dec. 31.	Fees, 1895	.	735 00
	Interest	.	737 24
			<u>\$6,417 01</u>
			\$6,417 01

E. & O. E.

Dec. 31, 1895.

The undersigned, Financial Committee of the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, have examined the Treasurer's accounts for the year 1895, and the vouchers therewith presented, and hereby certify to the correctness of the same.

CURTIS GUILD,
 GEORGE O. CARPENTER,
 BENJAMIN C. CLARK,
Finance Committee.

S. ARTHUR BENT,
Treasurer.

ACCESSIONS

TO THE SOCIETY'S COLLECTIONS, 1895.

DONORS.	DESCRIPTION.
Alexander, Eben	Framed oil portrait of Captain Nathaniel Howland ; framed colored lithograph of the ship " St. Peter," commanded by him early in this century.
Allen, Francis	Four pictures of the " Coliseums " of 1869 and 1872.
Andrews, C. S.	Commission of the privateer " Grand Turk," owned by William Gray, signed by President Madison and by James Monroe, Secretary of State, 1815.
Appleton, Nathan	Photograph of an oil portrait of the Rev. Dr. S. F. Smith, by Peixotto ; framed photographic portrait of the S. F. Smith Testimonial Committee, 1895 ; ticket and programme, " Tea Party " luncheon, Dec. 16, 1895.
Appleton, William S.	Photograph of Masonic Temple and Boylston-st. corner.
Barrett, Edwin S.	Menu of the dinner of the S. A. R. Congress, Boston, 1895.
Brigham, Charles H.	Snuff-box, with a picture on the cover of Perry's Victory ; once owned by Lt.-Col. David Lane, 33d Reg. U. S. Infantry.
Boyden, Dwight F. (Loan).	China punch-bowl given by the commander and ward room officers of the U. S. S. " Peacock," to Dwight Boyden of the Tremont House in 1832.
Brown, Miss Harriet L.	Gold watch and seal once owned by Jonas C. Brown, of Boston, who died October 26, 1835, aged 40 years.
Browne, Edward I.	Petition of Benjamin Gault to sell liquors, 1773, endorsed by John Hancock and others.
Burgess, George C.	Photograph of a portrait of Thomas Child, Jr., of Boston and Portland, son of one of the founders of Trinity Church.
Burkhardt, George F. (Loans).	Oil portrait of Rufus Choate, by Spear ; oil portrait of Washington P. Gregg, for 40 years Clerk of the Common Council ; certificate of Samuel Gregg as a member of St. John's Lodge ; certificate of W. P. Gregg as a member of the Mass. Charitable Fire Society, 1866 ; framed copy of the resolutions passed by the Common Council on the retirement of Washington P. Gregg, Jan. 10, 1885 ; photograph of the Senter House, Centre Harbor, N. H., and of the first passengers over the Mt. Washington railroad.
(Gift).	

DONOR.	DESCRIPTION.
Carpenter, George O.	Menus of dinners of the Paint and Oil, Merchants, and other clubs.
Center, Joseph A.	Bound volume of Tremont Theatre bills from 1831 to 1843.
Coolidge, David H.	Photograph of the first board of trustees of the City Hospital; certificate of Samuel Armstrong as member of the Cincinnati, signed by George Washington; commissions of the same to be lieutenant, ensign, and captain-lieutenant in the U. S. army, signed by James Madison and others; sailing permit of brig "Herald," signed by President Jackson; two autographs of George III, and other autographs.
Curtis, Edwin U.	Framed photograph of His Honor, Mayor Curtis.
Curtis, Henry P.	Heliotype copies of the "Nativity," by Copley, and "The Finding of Moses," by Henry Pelham.
De Silva, Mrs. Albert (Loan).	Chair brought to this country by Samuel Waldo from Lyons, France, in 1685.
Dexter, George B. (Loans).	Musket used at Lexington, April 19, 1775; watch and homespun coat once owned by Elijah Wyman; two hats and five bonnets of old style.
Dorr, Miss Caroline	Map of Boston, 1796; President Madison's address and other broadsides.
Drew, Frank A.	Menu of the dinner of the "Republican Institution," 1895.
Endres, George H.	Oil portrait of William Pelby, first manager of the Tremont Theatre, opened 1827; manager of the Warren, afterward called National Theatre, 1832; died, 1849.
Folsom, Albert A.	Wedgewood loving cup, similar to one given by Capt. Folsom to his associates on the Centennial Committee of the Columbian Lodge, 1895.
Goodwin, Mrs. Horace	Photograph of George Peabody, 1866, with autograph.
Green, Samuel A.	Badge of the City Council worn at the funeral of the Hon. Hugh O'Brien, 1895; glass bottle, with "J. Green 1749" stamped on it. Mr. Green, a merchant of Boston, was the great-great-grandfather of the donor.
Guild, Curtis	Piece of the "Old Elm" after it was blown down in 1876.
Hastings, Henry	Front door of the "Hastings House," Cambridge, afterward called the "Holmes House."
Jackson, William	Model of the "High Fort" at Roxbury.
Jenks, Henry F.	Plans of Brattle-St. Church; engraved likenesses of Daniel Webster, Rev. Dr. Lothrop; a piece of the "Old Elm;" vase made of wood taken from the Hancock House.

DONOR.	DESCRIPTION.
Koopman & Co.	Two China plates, with the arms of Hutchinson impaling Calthrop; imported from England by the donors.
La Forme, Fred. P.	Brick from the Brattle-St. Church, with a picture of the Church attached to it.
Lincoln, Frederic W.	Programme of the memorial service to Ex-Governor Rice by the Loyal Legion, 1895.
Longley, James	Plan of stalls in Quincy Market, 1841; order of the "Water procession" in 1848.
Lucas, E. G.	Photograph of the interior of Theodore Parker's library.
Marston, John	Photograph of portrait of Capt. John Marston, proprietor of the "Bunch of Grapes" tavern during the Revolution, and a "Son of Liberty;" also his book plate.
Moors, Joseph B.	Framed commission of Joseph Moors as adjutant of the Middlesex county militia regiment, signed by Gov. Hutchinson in 1772.
Moseley, Fred. C.	Map of Roxbury in 1849.
Page, Walter Gilman (Loan).	Louisburg commemorative medal, from a French cannon sunk in the harbor of Louisburg during the first siege; struck by the Society of Colonial Wars, 1895.
Pierce, George F.	Framed photograph of the "Pierce House," Dorchester, 1635.
Plumer, Mrs. Judith	Brass bullet-mould used to cast bullets for the battle of Bunker Hill; once owned by Lt. Spalding, who was killed in the battle.
Purchased.	Four photographs of the State House: the exterior, Doric Hall, the Senate Chamber, and House of Representatives; taken by N. L. Stebbins, 1895.
Quincy, Josiah P.	Cameo bust of the Hon. Josiah Quincy, taken in 1860, at the age of 88; water-color view of Boston, 1743; etching of John Quincy Adams at the age of 16, from a colored pastel done in Holland in 1785; steel portrait of the same in old age, with an inscription and autograph; water-color view of the burning of the Federal-St. Theatre, with allegorical figures.
Robbins, Joseph	Badges of the Young Men's Whig Club, and others.
Salter, Miss E. A.	John Dobel, Boston North Writing School, 1772; poster of the Harrison campaign, 1840.
Smith, George P.	Three pewter plates used by Jeffrey Hartwell, a colored soldier of the Revolution.
Spencer, Aaron W.	Letter of Daniel Webster, written in 1800 on political matters, at the age of 18.
Spurr, Foster N.	Engravings of Ex-Mayors Lincoln and Wightman; photograph of the Board of Trade and their guests at Long Island in 1867.

DONOR.	DESCRIPTION.
Stebbins, N. L.	Framed photographic overhead panorama of Boston from the corner of Boylston and Tremont Streets to the Public Garden.
Sturgis, Frank K.	"The Last Days of Daniel Webster," oil painting by Joseph Ames, with portraits and key.
Swan, Robert T.	Cards of recruiting officers during the Rebellion.
Tenney, Warren E.	Commission of J. Y. Tenney as Lieutenant in the First Regiment M. V. M., signed by Governor Lincoln in 1828.
Thacher, James E.	Iron tablet, from the Fuller Iron Foundry, 125 Pearl Street, with inscription date, 1762.
Warren, Mrs. J. Sullivan	Two volumes of the "Traveller," and "Advertiser," for 1856.
Waters, Mrs. E. A.	Framed colored copy on silk of the arms of the thirteen original States.
Whitney, David R.	Photographs of the exterior and interior of the Suffolk Bank building, demolished in 1895.
Whitney, James L.	View of the encampment of the New England Guards at Round Hill, Northampton, July 11, 1840.
Willard, Miss Susanna	Badge of the Whig Celebration in 1834; of the Water Celebration in 1848.
Wolcott, Mrs. H. L. F.	Silver medal of the Phillips School; also a bronze medal.
Woolley, William	Several views of the Old State House.

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*Ames, Oliver
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* Deceased.

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 Dean, Luni A.
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 *Dupee, James A.
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 *Fuller, Henry H.
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 Cahill, Thomas
 Calef, Benjamin S.
 Callender, John B.
 Canterbury, William H.
 Capen, Edward N.
 Capen, Samuel B.
 Carpenter, Frederick B.
 Carr, Samuel, Jr.
 Carter, Charles M.
 Carter, Fred L.
 Caryl, Miss Harriet E.
 Case, James B.
 Chamberlain, Mellen
 Chandler, Horace Parker
 Chase, Walter G.
 *Cheney, Benjamin P.
 Cheney, Mrs. Mary
 Chickering, George H.
 Child, Addison
 Choate, Seth A.
 Churchill, Gardner A.
 Clapp, Mrs. William W.
 Clark, Albe C.
 Clark, Benjamin C.
 Clark, Charles S.
 Clark, Cyrus T.
 Clark, John S.
 *Clarke, Thomas W.
 Cobb, Henry E.
 Cochrane, Alexander
 Codman, Mrs. Henrietta G.

Codman, William C.
 Coe, Henry F.
 Coffin, G. Winthrop
 Cole, Edward E.
 Collamore, John H.
 Coolidge, David H.
 Coolidge, Mrs. Helen W.
 Coolidge, John T.
 Corbett, Alexander, Jr.
 Cordis, Mrs. Adelaide E.
 Cotting, Charles U.
 Covell, Alphonso S.
 Cox, Cornelius F.
 Cox, William E.
 Crane, Joshua
 Crosby, Samuel T.
 Crosby, Stephen M.
 Cruft, Samuel B.
 Cummings, Charles A.
 Currant, John F.
 Cushing, George S.
 *Cushing, Thomas
 Damon, J. Linfield, Jr.
 Damrell, John S.
 Dana, Samuel B.
 Danforth, James H.
 Daniels, John H.
 Dean, Charles A.
 Dearborn, John
 Denison, John N.
 Dennison, Charles S.
 Dennison, Henry B.
 Dexter, George Blake
 Dexter, Gordon
 Dickinson, M. F., Jr.
 Dillaway, Charles H.
 Dixwell, Epes S.
 Doane, Thomas
 Dodd, Henry W.
 Dodd, Horace
 *Dorr, Miss Caroline
 Dorr, George B.
 Drummond, James F.
 Dunn, Edward H.
 Dunphy, James W.
 Dwight, Henry W.

Dyer, Benjamin F.
 Dyer, Micah, Jr.
 Eager, George H.
 Eastman, Ambrose
 Eaton, Albert
 Eaton, Edward B.
 Eddy, John J.
 Eddy, Otis
 Edmands, A. Lawrence
 Eldredge, Mrs. James T.
 Emmes, Samuel
 Endicott, George Monroe
 Endicott, Henry
 Endicott, William, Jr.
 Eustis, W. Tracy
 Fairbanks, Charles F.
 Fenno, Isaac
 Fifield, Mrs. Emily A.
 Fiske, John M.
 *Fitz, Eustace C.
 Flanders, Mrs. Helen B.
 Flint, David B.
 Fogg, George O.
 Folsom, Albert A.
 Foster, C. H. W.
 Foster, Eben B.
 Foster, George B.
 Fowler, William P.
 Freeland, James H.
 French, Benjamin
 French, Mrs. L. G.
 French, William A.
 Frothingham, Edward
 *Frothingham, Octavius B.
 Gaensslen, Augustus F.
 Gaffield, Erastus C.
 Gardner, George A.
 Gardner, Harrison
 Gaston, William A.
 Gay, Edwin W.
 Gay, Warren Fisher
 Gleason, Daniel A.
 Goddard, George A.
 Goddard, William
 Goldthwait, Joel
 Goldthwait, John

Goodhue, Francis A.
 Goodwin, Mrs. Horace
 Gookin, Charles B.
 Gorham, James Lane
 Goss, Elbridge H.
 Gould, John M.
 Graves, John L.
 *Green, George H.
 Greenough, Francis B.
 Greenough, William W.
 *Grover, William O.
 Hallowell, Richard P.
 Halsall, William F.
 Hammer, Charles D.
 Hammond, Gardiner G., Jr.
 Hammond, Mrs. Gardiner G., Jr.
 Harding, George F.
 Harris, George W.
 Hart, Henry W.
 Haskell, E. B.
 Hastings, Albert W.
 Hawley, Mrs. George T.
 Haynes, Henry W.
 Hayward, Mrs. Elizabeth W.
 Hayward, George P.
 Heard, J. Theodore
 Hedges, Sidney M.
 Hemmenway, Henry C.
 Henchman, Nathaniel H.
 Hersey, Alfred H.
 Hersey, Horatio B.
 Hickok, Gilman C.
 Higgins, Richard R.
 Hills, William S.
 Hodgkins, William E.
 Hogg, John
 Hollingsworth, Sumner
 Hollis, J. Edward
 Homans, John, 2d
 Homer, Charles S.
 Hoogs, Stephen F.
 Hooper, Edward W.
 Hooper, Samuel Hooper
 Hopkins, Charles A.
 Hopkins, Samuel B.
 Horton, Walter G.

Horton, William H.
 Howe, John C.
 Howe, Fisher, Jr.
 Howland, J. Frank
 Hubbard, James M.
 Hudson, John E.
 Humphreys, Richard C.
 Hunnewell, H. H.
 Hunnewell, James F.
 Hurd, Charles E.
 Iasigi, Joseph A.
 Inches, Charles E.
 Jackson, William
 Jackson, William F.
 Jackson, William H.
 James, George B.
 James, Mrs. John W.
 Jeffries, John
 Jelly, George F.
 Jenks, Thomas L.
 Jernegan, H. M.
 Jewett, Miss Sarah Orne
 Johnson, Arthur S.
 Johnson, Edward
 Johnson, Edward C.
 Johnson, Hiram
 Johnson, Miss Isabel L.
 *Johnson, James C.
 Johnson, Samuel
 Jones, Benjamin M.
 Jones, Clarence W.
 Jones, Frank W.
 Joy, John D. W.
 Kehew, Mrs. Mary M.
 Kellen, William V.
 Kellogg, Charles W.
 Kellogg, Edward B.
 Kendall, Joseph S.
 Kendrick, James R.
 Kennedy, Charles A.
 Kennedy, Miss Louise
 Kidder, Nathaniel Thayer
 King, D. Webster
 Kittredge, Jeremiah C.
 Knapp, George B.
 Knowles, Henry M.

Kurtz, Charles Carroll
 Ladd, Babson S.
 Lamb, Henry W.
 Lamson, Daniel S.
 Lancaster, Charles B.
 Lane, John Ballard
 Langmaid, Samuel W.
 Las Casas, W. B. de
 Lathrop, John
 Lawrence, Edward
 Lawrence, Francis W.
 Lawrence, William
 Lawson, Thomas W.
 Leavitt, Mrs. E. D.
 Lee, Mrs. William
 Lee, William H.
 Leonard, Amos M.
 Leonard, Samuel H.
 Lewis, Mrs. John A.
 Libbie, Charles F., Jr.
 Lilly, Channing
 Lincoln, Frederic W.
 Lincoln, S. A.
 Lincoln, Solomon
 Lincoln, William E.
 Lincoln, William Henry
 Little, Arthur M.
 Little, Edward R.
 Little, James L.
 Little, Samuel
 Lloyd, Andrew J.
 Lockwood, Rhodes
 Longfellow, Miss Alice M.
 Lord, Robert W.
 Loring, Victor J.
 Lovering, Charles T.
 Lovering, Daniel, Jr.
 Lovett, George L.
 Lowell, Francis C.
 Macullar, Charles E.
 Mandell, Samuel P.
 Mann, George Sumner
 Mann, Jonathan H.
 Mann, Roland W.
 Marcy, Henry S.
 Marston, Stephen W.

Mason, Henry Lowell
 Matthews, Albert
 May, Miss Eleanor Goddard
 May, Frederick W. G.
 May, John Joseph
 May, Samuel
 McAlpine, Charles A.
 McClennan, Arthur W.
 McCormac, Frank W.
 McDonald, James A.
 McGlenen, Edward W.
 McIntyre, Peter
 McLeod, Frank F.
 Mead, Edwin D.
 Means, James
 Merritt, E. P.
 Merritt, George W.
 Metcalf, Albert
 Metcalf, Henry B.
 Meyer, George von L.
 Miller, Henry F.
 Mills, Arthur P.
 Mills, Dexter T.
 Minot, Francis
 Minot, Lawrence
 Mitchell, Thomas S.
 Monks, Richard J.
 Moors, Joseph B.
 Morison, John H.
 Morrison, Charles E.
 Morse, Henry A.
 Morse, Henry C.
 Morse, John T.
 Morton, John D.
 Moseley, Mrs. Alexander
 Moseley, Frederic C.
 Nash, Bennett H.
 Nash, Herbert
 Nash, Nathaniel C.
 Newhall, H. F.
 Newman, William H. H.
 Nichols, Francis H.
 Nichols, Frank W.
 Nickerson, Andrew
 Nickerson, James F.
 Noble, John

North, Frederic O.
 Nowell, Mrs. Harriet C.
 Nowell, Thomas S.
 Noyes, F. A.
 O'Brien, Edward F.
 Oliver, George S. J.
 Otis, Mrs. William C.
 Page, Mrs. Kate Chase
 Paine, Robert Treat
 Palmer, Mrs. B. A.
 Palmer, LeRoy H.
 Palmer, Miss P. C.
 Park, William D.
 Parker, E. Francis
 Parker, George F.
 Parsons, Albert S.
 Patridge, Eugene E.
 Patterson, Thomas F.
 Peabody, Francis H.
 Peabody, Frank E.
 Peabody, Mrs. Frank E.
 Peabody, Frederick W.
 Peabody, Oliver W.
 Pearmain, S. B.
 Perkins, Charles B.
 Perkins, Mrs. Elizabeth W.
 Perkins, James D.
 Phelps, Arthur D.
 Phelps, George H.
 Philbrook, George H.
 Phillips, Elijah B.
 Phipps, Benjamin
 Pickman, Dudley S.
 Pierce, George F.
 Pierce, Wallace L.
 Piper, Henry A.
 Pollock, Charles
 Poole, George S.
 Poole, Lucius
 Porter, Alexander S.
 Potter, Edward S.
 Powers, Patrick H.
 Prang, Louis
 Pratt, Edward Ellerton
 Pratt, Frederic A.
 Pratt, John F.

- Prescott, Alfred U.
 Prescott, George M.
 *Prescott, William A.
 Pridee, William H.
 Prince, Frederick O.
 Putnam, George F.
 Putnam, Henry W.
 Quincy, Henry P.
 Rand, Arnold A.
 *Rand, Edward T.
 Ratslesky, Abraham C.
 Read, William
 Reber, Mrs. Marion F.
 Redfern, Benjamin F.
 Reed, Charles M.
 Reed, Henry R.
 Reed, John H.
 Reynolds, Edward B.
 Rhodes, Stephen H.
 *Rice, Alexander H.
 Rice, Henry A.
 Rice, John H.
 Rich, J. Rogers
 Richards, Dexter N.
 Richardson, Augustus
 Richardson, Frederick L.
 Richardson, Thomas O.
 Ricker, James W.
 Ricker, Mrs. James W.
 Ring, Thomas F.
 Ripley, Isaac H.
 Ritchie, John
 Robbins, Elliott D.
 Robbins, George W.
 Roberts, Oliver A.
 Robinson, William F.
 Roby, Warren Guild
 Rodocanachi, John M.
 Rogers, Mrs. William B.
 Rollins, E. L.
 Ropes, George
 Roundy, Franklin F.
 Russell, Arthur H.
 Russell, Edward
 Russell, Edward T.
 *Saltonstall, Leverett
 Sampson, Oscar H.
 Sanford, Seneca
 Sargent, Arthur H.
 Savage, Minot J.
 Sawyer, Arthur W.
 Sawyer, Joseph
 Sawyer, Timothy T.
 Schouler, James
 Seabury, Frank
 Sears, Eben
 Sears, George O.
 Sears, Philip H.
 Shattuck, George O.
 Shepard, Lindsley H.
 Shreve, William P.
 Shuman, Samuel
 *Slade, Daniel Denison
 Slade, Denison Rogers
 Slade, Lucius
 Smith, Albert O.
 Smith, Charles C.
 Smith, William E.
 Snelling, Nathaniel G.
 Snow, Samuel T.
 Sowdon, Arthur J. C.
 Spear, Edmund D.
 Speare, Alden
 *Spencer, Aaron W.
 Sprague, Charles F.
 Sprague, Henry H.
 Sprout, William B.
 Squire, Frank O.
 Stearns, James P.
 Stearns, Richard H.
 Stetson, Alpheus M.
 Stevens, Benjamin F.
 Stevens, Francis H.
 Stevens, William Stanford
 Story, Joseph
 Stowe, William E.
 Stratton, Charles E.
 Strong, Edward A.
 Strout, A. A.
 Sullivan, Richard
 Swan, James E.
 Swan, Robert T.

Sweetser, John
 Talbot, William H.
 Tapley, Amos P.
 Temple, Thomas F.
 Tenney, Alonzo C.
 Terrill, Mrs. George W.
 Thatcher, Franklin N.
 Thurber, Samuel
 Tinkham, Jeremiah
 Titus, Mrs. Nelson V.
 Tolman, James P.
 Torrey, Benjamin B.
 Tower, C. B.
 Trask, William B.
 Tucker, George W.
 Tufts, Mrs. Susan E.
 Turner, Edward
 Turner, Henry R.
 Tuttle, J. H.
 Twombly, Alexander S.
 Ulman, William C.
 Van Derlip, Willard C.
 Van Voorhis, John C.
 Vaughan, Francis W.
 Vose, George H.
 Wadleigh, Horace W.
 Wales, George W.
 Wales, John
 Walker, Mrs. Nathaniel
 Wallace, Cranmore N.
 Wallburg, Ottomar
 Walley, Henshaw B.
 Ward, Reginald H.
 Warren, Mrs. J. Sullivan
 Warren, John Collins
 Warren, Marcellus R.
 Washburn, Henry S.
 Watson, William
 Way, C. Granville
 Wead, Leslie C.
 Weeks, Andrew G.
 Weeks, W. B. P.
 Welch, Charles A.
 Weld, Aaron Davis, Jr.

Weld, George W.
 Weld, Mrs. Moses W.
 Wells, Benjamin W.
 Wells, Mrs. Elizabeth Sewall
 Wells, Samuel
 Wentworth, Arioch
 Wentworth, William P.
 Weston, Thomas
 Wheeler, G. H.
 White, Charles G.
 White, Donald E.
 Whiting, Frederick J.
 Whitman, Henry
 Whitmore, William H.
 Whitney, David R.
 Whitney, Edward
 Whitney, Mrs. Edward
 Whittemore, Augustus
 Whittemore, Henry
 Whitwell, Frederick S.
 Wilbur, George B.
 Wilder, William H.
 Williams, Alexander
 Williams, David W.
 Williams, Jacob L.
 Williams, Moses
 Williams, Robert B.
 Williams, Samuel S. C.
 Williams, William C.
 Wilmarth, Henry D.
 Wilson, Henry C.
 *Winslow, Samuel W.
 Winslow, Winthrop C.
 Winthrop, Thomas L.
 Wolcott, Mrs. Henrietta L. T.
 Wolcott, Roger
 Woods, Henry
 Woodward, C. Elliot
 Woodward, Harlow E.
 Worster, John E.
 Wright, John G.
 Wyman, Edward
 Young, Ernest B.

BOSTONIAN SOCIETY.

*ORGANIZED TO PROMOTE THE STUDY OF THE HISTORY OF BOSTON,
AND THE PRESERVATION OF ITS ANTIQUITIES.*

BY-LAWS.

I.

OBJECTS.

It shall be the duty of members, so far as it may be in their power, to carry out the objects of the Society, by collecting, by gift, loan, or purchase, books, manuscripts, and pictures. and by such other suitable means as may from time to time seem expedient.

II.

The members of the Bostonian Society shall be such persons, either resident or non-resident in Boston, as shall, after having been proposed and accepted as candidates at any regular monthly meeting by the Directors, be elected by the votes of a majority of the members present and voting.

III.

HONORARY AND CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Honorary and Corresponding members shall be nominated by the Directors, and shall be elected by ballot by two-thirds of the members present and voting. They may take part in the meetings of the Society, but shall not be entitled to vote.

IV.

ADMISSION FEE AND ASSESSMENTS.

Each member shall pay five dollars at the time of his admission, and five dollars each first of January afterwards, into the treasury of the Society for its general purposes: but if any member shall neglect to pay his admission fee or annual assessment, for three months after the same is due, he shall be liable to forfeit his membership at any time when the Directors shall so order.

The payment of the sum of thirty dollars in any one year by any member of the Society shall constitute him a life member of the Society; life members shall be free from assessments, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of annual members. The money received for such life membership shall constitute a fund, of which not more than twenty per cent. together with the annual income, shall be spent in any one year.

V.

CERTIFICATES.

Certificates signed by the President and countersigned by the Treasurer, shall be issued to all persons who have become life members of the Society.

VI.

MEETINGS.

The annual meeting of the Society shall be held on the second Tuesday in January, and regular meetings shall be held on the second Tuesday of every month, excepting June, July, August, and September, at such time and place as the Directors shall appoint. Special meetings shall be called by the Clerk, under the instruction of the Directors.

At all meetings ten members shall be a quorum for business. All Committees shall be appointed by the Chair, unless otherwise ordered.

VII.

OFFICERS.

The officers of the Society shall be nine Directors, a President, a Clerk, and a Treasurer. The Directors, Clerk and Treasurer, shall be chosen by ballot at the annual meeting in January, and shall hold office for one year, and until others are duly chosen and qualified in their stead.

The President shall be chosen by the Board of Directors, from their number, at their first meeting after election, or at any adjournment thereof.

The offices of Clerk and Treasurer may be held by the same person.

VIII.

VACANCIES.

Any vacancies in the Board of Directors, or the office of Clerk or Treasurer, may be filled for the remainder of the term at any regular meeting of the Society, by the votes of two-thirds of the members present and voting.

In the absence of the Clerk at any meeting of the Society, a Clerk *pro tempore* shall be chosen.

IX.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

At the monthly meeting in December, a Nominating Committee of five persons shall be appointed, who shall report at the annual meeting a list of candidates for the places to be filled.

X.

PRESIDING OFFICER.

The President, or in his absence, one of the Directors, shall preside at all meetings of the Society. In the absence of all these officers, a President *pro tempore* shall be chosen.

XI.

DUTIES OF THE CLERK.

The Clerk shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of his duties.

He shall notify all meetings of the Society. He shall keep an exact record of all the proceedings of the Society at its meetings.

He shall conduct the general correspondence of the Society, and place on file all letters received.

He shall enter the names of members systematically in books kept for the purpose, and issue certificates of life membership.

The Clerk shall have such charge of all property in the possession of the Society as may from time to time be delegated to him by the Board of Directors.

He shall acknowledge each loan or gift that may be made to and accepted in behalf of the Society.

XI.

DUTIES OF TREASURER.

The Treasurer shall collect all moneys due to the Society, and pay all bills against the Society, when approved by the Board of Directors.

He shall keep a full account of the receipts and expenditures in a book belonging to that Society, which shall always be open to the inspection of the Directors; and at the annual meeting in January, he shall make a written report of all his doings for the year preceding.

The Treasurer shall give bond in the sum of one hundred dollars, with one surety, for the faithful discharge of his duties.

XIII.

DUTIES AND POWERS OF DIRECTORS.

The Directors shall superintend and conduct the prudential and executive business of the Society; shall authorize all expenditures of money; fix all salaries; provide a common seal; receive and act upon all resignations and forfeitures of membership, and see that the By-laws are duly complied with.

The Directors shall have full power to comply with the terms of the lease of the rooms in the Old State House, made with the City of Boston, and to make all necessary rules and regulations required in the premises.

They shall annually, in the month of April, make a careful comparison of the articles in the possession of the Society with the list to be returned to the City of Boston under the terms of the lease, and certify to its correctness.

They shall make a report of their doings at the annual meeting of the Society.

The Directors may, from time to time, appoint such sub-committees as they deem expedient.

In case of any vacancy in the office of Clerk or Treasurer, they shall have power to choose a Clerk or Treasurer *pro tempore* till the next meeting of the Society.

XIV.

MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS.

Regular meetings of the Directors shall be held on the day previous to the regular meetings of the Society, at an hour to be fixed by the President; special meetings of the Directors shall be held in such manner as they may appoint; and a majority shall constitute a quorum for business.

XV.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The President shall annually, in the month of January, appoint two Directors, who, with the President, shall constitute the Committee of Finance, to examine, from time to time, the books and accounts of the Treasurer; to audit his accounts at the close of the year, and to report upon the expediency of proposed expenditures of money.

XVI.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The President shall annually, in the month of January, appoint four standing committees, as follows:

Committee on the Rooms.

A committee of seven members, to be styled the Committee on the Rooms, of which the President and Clerk of the Society shall be members *ex-officiis*, who shall have charge of all the arrangements of the Rooms (except books, manuscripts, and other objects appropriate to the Library, offered as gifts or loans); the hanging of pictures, and the general arrangement of the Society's collections in their department.

Committee on Papers.

A committee of three members, to be styled the Committee on Papers, who shall have charge of the subject of papers to be read, or other exercises of a like nature, at the monthly meetings of the Society.

Committee on Membership.

A committee of five or more members, to be styled the Committee on Membership, whose duty it shall be to give information in relation to the purposes of the Society, and increase its membership.

Committee on the Library.

A committee of five members, to be styled the Committee on the Library, who shall have charge of all the arrangements of the Library, including the acceptance or rejection of all books, manuscripts and other objects appropriate to the Library, offered as gifts or loans, and the general arrangement of the Society's collections in their department.

These four committees shall perform the duties above set forth, under the general supervision of the Directors.

Vacancies which may occur in any of these committees during their term of service shall be filled by the President.

XVII.

AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS.

Amendments to the By-laws may be made, at any annual meeting, by the vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting. They may also be made by the like vote at any regular meeting, provided notice of the same be contained in a call for such meeting issued by the Clerk, and sent to every member.





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